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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

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Friday, August 3, 1984/Sravana 12, 1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I came before 11 O'clock. The ruling Party Members are late. Valuable time is lost.

MR. SPEAKER : During the school days we used to go in deputation to the Headmaster saying, 'This is a very fine day.' So let us have a fine day. That should be the mood.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल रात मद्रास में मीनपाक्कम हवाई अड्डे पर बम ब्लास्ट हुआ है । उसके कारण काफी चिन्ता लोगों में फैल गई है... (**व्यवधान**)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : This is unfair, Sir. It should not go on record.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस कारण वहां पर इंसानी जिन्दगी की कीमत बदतर हो गई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। इस तरीके से गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती । मैं

हर एक काम हिसाब से करूंगा । आप बैठ जाईये। इस तरह आप क्यों सुनाना चाहते हैं।

The Minister is making a full inquiry. Afterwards he will tell us.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, जिस तरह आप सबसे पहले शोक प्रस्ताव रखा करते हैं, उसी तरह आज भी कीजिए । इससे हवाई अड्डों पर काम करने वाले लोगों की जिन्दगी कीड़े मकौड़ों की तरह हो गई है । यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी हम सबको चिन्ता है दर्द है । लेकिन इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

The Minister of Civil Aviation is here. He is making an inquiry. He is getting full facts.

यदि कोई गलत-बयानी कर दें तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यहां पर नागर विमानन और उड्डयन मंत्री जी कहें

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह बिना मतलब हम सबका टाइम जाया हो रहा है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): आप तो इंक्वायरी के बारे में कह रहे हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी भी करते हैं या नहीं । हाउस में उन्हें स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बताऊंगा, आई विल शो यू ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) : इस तरह तो 12 बजे के लिए कोई एजेण्डा नहीं बचेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा कुछ हो चुका है। जब मैंने कह दिया। श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hawala Transaction in Foreign Exchange Operating Like Mini Reserve Bank

*187. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hawala transactions in foreign exchange operate like a mini Reserve Bank with Indian and foreign currencies being delivered to various parts of the world through illegal channels and Government are losing heavily in foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the members of the gang ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under section 6 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Reserve Bank of India grants authorisation ordinarily only to banks to deal in foreign exchange. Under section 7 *ibid*, the Reserve Bank grants limited licences to certain established firms, hotels and other organisations for dealing in foreign currency notes, coins and traveller's cheques, subject to the directions issued from time to time. Thus, the words "mini Reserve Bank" have no special connotation.

Seizures made and intelligence received, however, indicate that clandestine transactions do take place, through what is know as 'Hawala' or 'compensatory payments' i. e. otherwise than through the authorised dealers, causing loss of foreign exchange to the country.

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act contains adequate provisions to deal with persons who make or receive such unauthorised compensatory payments. The Enforcement Directorate, which remain vigilant in this regard, have detected a number of cases of such unauthorised transactions and have taken/are taking appropriate action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and also for preventive detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act. The drive against such unauthorised transaction is a continuous process and the matter is constantly kept under review for taking appropriate measures for curbing the same.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the hon. Minister for Finance kindly tell us as to when such unauthorised transactions came to the notice of the Government, how many cases of unauthorised transactions have been detected during the last one year and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein and the agency or the individuals involved in such cases and the action taken against them ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In fact, as the hon. Member is aware, the Directorate of Enforcement deals with foreign exchange racketeering. We get the information and thereafter the information and intelligence reports and other type of information are being scrutinised and when the situation demands, we take action. It would just not be possible to indicate how many cases were detected and what amount of money was involved during the last one year But I can give some idea about the information I have upto the latest. January to June 1 84 – we have conducted searches in respect of 1191 cases. One full year immediately before

that, that is, in 1983, from January to December, the total number of searches conducted was 2307. In 1982 it was about 1867. In 1981—about 1700. These are the number of searches conducted. So you can get some idea about the annual figure and the amount seized is : 1981—Rs. 77 lakhs in Indian currency and foreign currency—Rs. 37 lakhs. In 1982 the figure is Rs. 90 lakhs Indian currency and Rs. 45 lakhs foreign currency. In 1983 it was Rs. 86 lakhs Indian currency and Rs. 47 lakhs foreign currency. In 1984 upto June the figure is Rs. 71 lakhs Indian currency and Rs. 23 lakhs foreign currency.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : May I know if the Government would consider the desirability of making some amendment in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to make it more stringent so as to curb this mal practice ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, as and when the situation demands, we make it and shortly—in fact, today—I will be introducing amendment to COFEPOSA which also deals with foreign exchange racketeering and smuggling activities.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Sir, in the trade of import of rough diamonds and export of finished diamonds big diamond traders are having their offices abroad. I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that foreign exchange racketeerng is done on a large scale by way of under-invoicing and over-invoicing with regard to import and export and what action do they propose to take ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I do not know whether it is big or small but some cases of this type are coming to the notice of the government and as and when the situation arises we take action. I have already given the figures.

Improvement in the quality of Food for the Jawans

*189. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore, prepared food for the Indian astronauts and his companies when they were sent in space;

(b) whether the food prepared by this Laboratory was very much appreciated by the space astronauts and remained fit for human consumption for days together;

(c) whether the food prepared by this Laboratory for the Indian Jawans, (defence personnel) working on the high altitude, is of much inferior quality as compared to that referred to in part (a) above:

(d) the reasons for preparing such inferior quality foods for jawans:

(e) whether Government propose to improve the quality of the food for the jawans; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The nature of requirements of food for the Indian Jawans at high altitudes is different from the requirements of food for the astronauts. The question of preparing inferior quality food for Indian Jawans working on high altitudes, as compared to the astronauts, therefore, does not arise.

(e) and (f) Research is a continuing activity and efforts to improve the quality of food for the Jawans are being made constantly by the Defence Food Research Laboratory.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Sir, the question is not properly worded. I

am sorry for that. The Minister has correctly replied that the food being supplied to jawans is not of inferior quality but when our people are at a high altitude and under the snow for several months, the food that is being supplied to them is likely to get deteriorated. Because of the high altitude and long storage it gets spoiled. We have been to such places and the Minister has also visited these places. I want to know how he is going to preserve this food from getting deteriorated. Several times the eggs and mutton which gets spoiled is just thrown away and the jawans wait for the next supply. I would like to know whether any research is being done in this direction. When we have produced good food for our astronauts why don't we have the same for our jawans. Secondly, I would also like to know whether it is possible to produce it commercially. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Would you like to arrange the same food here in the canteen for you ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, research is a continuing activity and efforts to improve the quality of food and duration of preservation is also part of it. Firstly, I would like to clarify that defence food and research laboratory does not supply food to all jawans. Neither is it given to all jawans in high altitude ? These are specialised foods which, as per requirements of special situations, or, for instance, as in the case of the astronauts or the Antarctica expedition crew when such special occasions arise, are given as a preserved and packeted food. No raw food or any such thing is given to army jawan forces. Therefore, to the question which the hon. Member has asked. that is, whether we are continuing research or not, I may state that research is continuing and we are also trying to increase the period of preservation and the quality.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : We had some complaints from Indo-Tibetan border areas that food is not in proper condition. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the food that is being supplied to the jawans will remain the same quality at least for six months because it is impossible to drop the food packets every time. I would like to know at what intervals food packets are dropped for jawans at such a high altitude.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : We have not received any complaint. If the hon. Member has any specific complaints, we will look into them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Defence Food Research Laboratory at Mysore have prepared food for the Indian astronauts. As he says these were also consumed by the Russian astronauts, I would like to know whether the food was vegetarian or non-vegetarian and how they liked the Indian food.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, what would you like, vegetarian or non-vegetarian ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, yesterday I enjoyed your vegetarian food. But I enjoy both.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you have the monopoly in this.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, the three items of food which were selected by the experts who were involved with the astronauts were out of a list of 7 items which included non-vegetarian food. The three selected items are : freezed dried mango-juice powder, freezed dried pine-apple juice powder and mango fruit bar. The reason it that : because of zero gravity obtainable in the Spacecraft, therefore. this kind of special food has to be prepared so that the astronauts will find it easier to take it. It has to be semi-liquid, something like fluid. where they cannot swallow certain types of food, but they can take it in a tube-like thing. Therefore, these three items were selected and the non-vegetarian items were not accepted.

चीनी का निर्यात

*190. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-84 के दौरान चीनी का किन-किन देशों को और किस दर पर निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान किन-किन देशों को चीनी का निर्यात करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It would not be in our commercial interests to disclose any information regarding export plans of sugar in 1984-85.

Statement

(Qty. Lakh Mts.)
(Value Rs. Crores)

Country	Year							
	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-°4	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
China	—	—	—	—	0.859	17.45	0.11	2.60
Egypt	0.115	4.67	—	—	0.269	5.20	3.06	76.89
Indonesia	0.305	16.98	1.540	49.22	0.06	43.58	—	—
Maladive	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.27	0.034	0.90
Nepal	0.015	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	2.58
Sri Lanka	0.140	7.86	—	—	0.578	10.41	2.22	52.57
Sudan	—	—	—	—	0.132	2.49	0.46	13.20
U.K.	0.140	5.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S A.	—	—	—	—	0.196	5.26	0.20	9 36
Y.A.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.85	21.59
Lebnon	—	—	—	Neg.	(303 MT)	0.10	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.35	8.11
Equador	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	2.16
Morocco	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.64	17.17
	0.715	35.96	1.540	49.22	4.107	84.67	8.13	207.53

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बड़ा गोल-मटोल है। इससे स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शूगर-कोटिड तो नहीं?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : 1983-84 में 8.13 लाख टन चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट किया गया और उससे 207.53 करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त किया। किसी देश को 2.50 रुपए प्रति-किलो और किसी देश को 2 30 रुपए प्रति-किलो के हिसाब से चीनी एक्सपोर्ट की गई है। यहां जब 6 रु० और 30,35 रुपये पर बाजार भाव है तो फिर आप इतने घाटे पर एक्सपोर्ट क्यों करते हैं, इसके पीछे कौन सा राज हो सकता है ?

मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कोई जानकारी देना वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं है। अगर यह अमेरिका और रूस से व्यापार होता तो मैं समझ सकता था कि कोई भीतरी सीकरेट होगा लेकिन यह तो तेल-उत्पादक देशों के साथ व्यापार हो रहा है और अधिक से अधिक कहा जाये तो लंका कहा जा सकता है। लंका तो हमारे भारतीयों को वहां पीट रहा है। जिस प्रकार से इन देशों के साथ घाटे में व्यापार कर रहे हैं तो इतनी कम दर पर एक्सपोर्ट करने का कौन सा वाणिज्य है, इसके पीछे क्या राज है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार-बार एक बात को क्यों दोहरा रहे हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The hon. Member's question was very specific and I have given a very speeific answer. As I have understood him now, there is no specific question that he has put to me in the supplementary. However, I would like to tell the hon. Member that India is also a Member of the International Sugar Organisation. Under that arrangement, we have to give certain specific quotas to certain countries and to fulfil that quota, we have to export our sugar. Sometimes, we have also to incur some losses also in that process.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ। कांट्रेक्ट के अनुसार करिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई बातें समझने की होती हैं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : कांट्रेक्ट का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि हम बहुत घाटे में बिजनेस करें और इस देश पर घाटा थोपें।

हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि 3 लाख 54 हजार टन हम बाहर से आयात कर रहे हैं जो यहां 4, साढ़े 4 रु० प्रतिकिलो के हिसाब से आ रही है। हम इतना सस्ता यहां से बेचकर इतना मंहगा मंगाते हैं तो इसके पीछे क्या वाणिज्यिक नीति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी वाणिज्य नीति है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सारे देश को खाली घाटे में डालना ही वाणिज्य नीति है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : As I have already stated, we have to fulfil our export quotas and to safeguard the interest of our domestic market, sometimes we have to import sugar also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह समझते हैं, जानते हैं, पर जगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमें पता है कि इस साल शुगर का प्रोडक्शन

घट गया है, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे इंटरनेशनल जो कमिटमेंट हैं, वह पूरे करने चाहियें इसलिए एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हम एक तरफ एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि जो हमारा पिछला बचा हुआ स्टाक है और इस साल में जो चीनी पैदा हुई है, यह दोनों कितनी हैं ? इसके बावजूद जो हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, वह किस कीमत पर कर रहे हैं और उसके हिसाब से जो मार्किट में कंज्यूमर को शुगर बेच रहे हैं, उसकी कीमत नीचे लाने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं क्योंकि सरकार ने लेवी शुगर कम करने का निर्णय ले लिया है यह हम जानते हैं। इसलिये आज शुगर की कीमत कम करने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं और इम्पोर्टेड शुगर के लिए क्या कीमत दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The Department of Food had made an assessment in March-April, 1984 and according to that the production would be around 59 lakh tonnes, and the sugar in stock is approximately 14.25 lakh tonnes On the basis of this assessment, further to our exports which we have already done, we have stopped our exports. And as a matter of abundant caution also, arrangements have been made to import sugar to the tune of about 3 5 lakh tonnes for our domestic consumption. We have sometimes to take this abundant caution As I have said earlier we have to fulfil our agreement to export sugar also.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : एक्सपोर्ट हम किस प्राइस पर करते हैं और इम्पोर्ट किस प्राइस पर करते है यह नहीं बताया। दाम घटाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं यह भी नहीं बताया।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : At what rate are you importing ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We cannot disclose the rate at the moment.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Are you satisfied with this Sir ? What is the landed cost of the imported sugar ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा स्वीकार कर लीजिए।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, we have made certain contracts and as I have said, it is not in our commercial interest to disclose the price at the moment.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : He has imported 3.5 lakh tonnes of sugar and he does not know the landed cost of the sugar.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : From which country are they importing sugar and what is the price ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out later on. May be for the time being, it must be kept secret

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the price of imported sugar and what is the price of exported sugar? Please ask him.

MR. SPEAKER : I am trying to tell you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am trying to tell you This cannot be a lasting secret. It is going to be out. For the time being, they are trying to save something. This cannot be kept a secret for a long time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is secret about it ? That is the question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुन तो लें मेरी बात ।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If he is not aware of the prices, he should not remain as Minister. If knowing it, he is suppressing the fact, he should be dismissed.

MR. SPEAKER : What a formula !

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We are making contracts in different places through agents in various parts of the world and this is not the right time to disclose the prices.

MR. SPEAKER : You will tell them later on.

Crisis in Diamond Industry

*193. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the diamond industry is facing a crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Measures have constantly been taken to increase the exports of processed diamonds ftom the country, particularly for the modernisation and diversification of the industry and improve productivity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The hon. Minister in his reply has told that constant measures are being taken to increase the exports of processed diamonds. Sir, may I know, what is the quantity of diamonds exported from our country to the countries abroad for the last three years and the foreign exchange earned by us and the names of those countries which have imported our diamonds ? And, Sir, one thing more. May I know the names of the places where such industries are located ? And is it a fact that due to lack of foreign post offices in those localities, the industry is facing problems in sending diamonds, ornaments, etc. to other places ? If so, what action has his Ministry taken to persuade the Communications Ministry to open such Foreign Post offices in those places ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Diamonds account for about 90% of the total exports of gem and jewellery from India. Out of our total export of gem and jewellery which runs Rs. 1324 crores, our diamonds account for a little more than Rs. 1189 crores. So, this is about 90% of our export of gem and jewellery.

The hon. Member asked which are the markets for our diamonds. The major markets for Indian diamonds are USA, Belgium, Hong Kong, Japan, U.K., Switzerland, Singapore and West Germany. These are the main countries where we are exporting diamonds.

The next question is about export figures for the last three years, and also the value we have realtzed. In 1981-82, the total diamond export was of 40.50 lakh carats, and the value was Rs. 727.76 crores. In 1982-83 it was 46.56 lakh carats, and the value was Rs. 912.83 crores. In 1983-84, it is 55.88 lakh carats, and the value was Rs. 1189.18 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : It is revealed from the replies given by the

hon. Minister that there is a good demand for our diamonds in foreign countries. So, may I know from the hon. Minister what measures have been taken to give incentives to those industries, so that they may manufacture more diamonds ? What are the demands of different foreign countries, and what is our own home demand ? What is our production, to meet these demands ?

I will not be allowed to put another supplementary. So, may I know whether it is a fact that the diamonds manufactured in our country are suggested to foreign countries on a large scale ? What action is the Ministry going to take in co-ordination with the Finance Ministry, to check this smuggling ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The first point was : what are the measures we are taking, for improving the quality of our diamond products. and what are the measures Government has taken. Government has taken various measures in this regard. Eirstly, I would say that there is the reduction in duty on tools and equipment ; then we have training facilities for artisans. These actions have already been taken. Among the other facilities, incentives are also being given for the export of cut and polished diamonds. There is a reduction in duty on some of the machines and equipment. Also, on some of the machinery and equipment necessary for this sort of industries, the duty was reduced to 40% in the last budget presented by our Finance Minister. So, these are the various steps. There are certain institutions. We are also asking foreign experts to come and give training to our people.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about smuggling ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Various steps are taken to check smuggling. (*Interruptions*).

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय हीरे का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, वह मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक निकलता है लेकिन वहीं मौके पर उसका नीलाम न हो कर, उसको बम्बई और दिल्ली लाया जाता है और बीच में ही कहीं वह गायब हो जाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि नीलामी बोली लगाने वाले वहीं पर आयें और वहीं मौके पर हीरों की नीलामी हो ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Most of our diamonds we are importing and then after finishing them here, we are exporting.

Proposal of FICCI to Step up Annual Sino-Indian Trade

*194 SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Federation of of Indian Chember of Commerce and Industry have recently made a proposal for stepping up the annual Sino-Indian trade to Rs.1,000 crores from the current Rs.145 crores in the next three years ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have since examined the feasibility of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Steps are being taken to promote Sino-Indian trade.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : As you know, the present level of trade between India and China is practically insignificant. India's share in China's total trade is 0.4 per cent and China's share in India's total trade is 0.6 per cent. Now, FICCI want that the trade between our two countries should be increased by about 700 per cent. In this context, have they examined the feasibility of the proposals given by FICCI ? If it is to be made a feasible proposition, then

special efforts are needed. Have the government studied those proposals and formulated special efforts to be made in this direction in order to step up the trade between the countries.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I agree with the hon. Member that the trade between our two countries is very very insignificant and there is a lot of scope to promote our bilateral trade. But the main problem with China has been, as the House is aware, that the trade between the two countries was started only in 1978 after we had solved our problems. The level of trade in 1978 was at Rs.2 crores. Now it has increased to Rs 130 crores in 1981-82. So, there had been an increase in the trade. But, unfortunately, again it has come down to Rs. 117 crores only. China adopts two systems of tariff Those countries which have signed a bilateral agreement with China have got a separate tariff ; those countries which have not signed any trade agreement with China have got a separate tariff. Unfortunately, we do not have that trade agreement so far with China. Four rounds of trade talks have already been taken place ; and we hope that the 5th round of talks between the two countries will take place very soon. The earlier talks were held at the level of the Joint Secretary from our side. Now, our delegation to China will be led by the Commerce Secretary ; and it is our beliefe that once a trade agreement is signed between India and China, there will be a lot of scope four our export to that country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Is it not a fact that an official delegation under the leadership of the Commerce Secretary recently visited China and they might have submitted a report regarding the possibility of expanding the trade between our two countries ? The FICCI delegation had also some discussion with the highly placed authorities of the Chinese Government. They, I presume, have submitted a report before the government. Have the government compared the two reports and may I also further know whether the Indian side have proposed that the most favoured nation treatment should be extended to India ? Is is also a fact that some discussions were held for setting up a joint venture in China ; if so, what has been the response from the Chinese Government in this regard ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The delegation which had gone last time was not led by the Commerce Sectretary : it was led by the Additional Secretary. But that delegation was for a specific purpose ; it was not on the general trade talks. As I said earlier, bilateral trade discussion will take place when our Commerce Secretary will go and we hope that it will be very soon.

As far as the most favoured nations treatment is concerned, this was our problems because they had a dual tariff system. We had taken up this matter with the Chinese Government, but some. how they were not inclined to give it to us We have given that status to them, but in their turn they are not giving. But this problem will be sorted out as and when our agreement with China is signed

As far as joint ventures are concerned, China has been very keen to enter into joint ventures. India has so far entered into three joint ventures. We have entered into one more very recently.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know from the Government whether a special study has been made of the areas and commodities which can lead to increase in trade, because both the economies are not very different and in many areas there has been competition. Has any study been made about the commodities and areas or not ? I am mentioning this because when I went to Mansarovar on the way the villagers demanded that the border trade should be restored It used to be there before 1962. After that they have become poor because the border trade has been stopped. This is one area

where border trade can flourish and I want to know if a study of the areas and commodities has been made.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : As I have said in the beginning four rounds of talks have already taken place between China and India, but I do not know if an attempt to identify the area and commodities has been made.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Which are those ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am sorry that I do not have the details of these four rounds of talks. The question arises out of the fourth delegation. They have made a study and identified the items that can be exported from China to India and vice versa.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What are those commodities ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Steel wires. sheet glass, asbestos sheets, wire ropes, industrial control equipment, industrial equipment, combined plants for cement, these are the items identified from our side for export. From their side edible oil, vegetable oil, pharmaceutical products, cocking coal, raw silk, zinc, lead, paper pulp and other items are indentified.

About border trade, I do not think that we have discussed it at that level. But when we go for the next talks we will certainly keep this in mind.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Swamy, he wants to export you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I was about to ask, if we export Mr. Swamy what will we get ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Are you short of Maos ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I want to know from the hon. Minister, as he has said that in the year 1981-82 Rs.130 crores of trade was done between India and China, what are those items which were exported from India to China and whether any item was imported from China. I would like to know the names of the items and the value of those items. Another question I wanted to put, but it has been asked by Mr. Swamy, already.

MR. SPEAKER : One is enough.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : DO you expect that the fifth round of talks between India and China at the Secretaries level will be held soon and whether we will be able to reach an agreement—trade agreement—with China ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Now, the main item of export from India so far has been tobacco. That is our main product. Raw cotton, iron ore. some minerals and sugar, these are also exported to china. Imports from China consist of chemicals and allied products, ancillay machinery and scientific equipment, etc.

As far as the talks are concerned, a convenient date is awaited from their side.

Payment of Instalments of Bank Loans by Small Borrowers

*195. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of *Finance* be pleased to state :

(a) whether the instalments of bank loans are regularly being paid by the small loan borrowers than the other particularly in rural areas of the country ;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment by the big borrowers, if any ;

(c) whether due to non-payment of instalments by small number of big

borrowers, the weaker sections of the society are being deprived of the loans from the bank under different rural development schemes ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to collect the instalments from the big borrowers and the agencies for collection of the loans proposed by Government on the line of cooperative banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on tho Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The banks do not maintain separate recovery performance data for small borrowers. However, the advances made to small borrowers in agricultural as well as in industrial sector come within the category of priority sector advances. According to provisional data as at the end of June, 1983, the share of priority sector in advances was 37.6% and on the same date its share in overdues was 57.23%. The borrowers, both big and small, do not always make wilful default ; many times it may be due to reasons like industrial sickness, setback in production on account of unforeseen circumstances, business disputes etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken necessary steps to ensure the availability of bank loans to small borrowers. Specific targets have been laid down under various schemes being implemented for the benefit of weaker sections like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth, etc. The progress of financing under these schemes is regularly reviewed and monitored by the Government. The banks have, time and again, been asked to take effective measures for improving the recovery of outstanding dues. In those cases where normal recovery methods do not yield satisfactory results, the banks also take recourse to legal action. The recovery performance of various credit institutions in agricultural sector is regularly reviewed at the national level.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I would like to know whether they have got recovery record of the small borrowers, because I know that they have got recovery record of the big borrowers. Instead of taking legal action, what are the other measures which the Government proposes to take to recover loan from big and small borrowers and to create an awareness among the people to repay loan, willingly ? Is it a fact that due to non-payment of loan to the big borrowers, the payment of loan to the small borrowers is being hampered ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : At the outset I want to make it very clear that we are meeting the requirement of the weaker section So far as programmes relating to weaker sections are concerned, there is no hurdle and we are meeting the requirements of various schemes fully So far as dues from big units are concerned, we are monitoring it. Supervision is done and corrective action is also being taken to see that the loan is re-paid. We are taking from time to time legal action against the people who are not paying the dues. So far as weaker sections are concerned, I myself monitor it by going to the villages and also by educating the people. That is why, public functions are being held where 10,000 to 15,000 people are gathered. We are telling them to repay the loan and make use of it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : There is a confusion that if small borrowers get loan below Rs.5000, there is no need of security. Has the RBI or the Government issued any guidelines to the nationalised banks to provide loan below Rs 5000/—without any security ?

What is the number of schemes which have been initiated by the Government ? Will they give priority to small borrowers as is mentioned in the Statement ? Has the RBI given instructions to the Banks and whether the banks have correctly interpreted the scheme before its implementation ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : A very pertinent question has been raised by the hon. Member. It is the burning point today. For a loan of Rs.5000/-for productive purposes no surety or security should be asked for. Only the assets created out of the loan will be the security.

The instructions have been issued since 1981 and even the Reserve Bank of India has issued comprehensive instructions but these are not being implemented. When I tour various parts of the country and tell the bank people that these guidelines should be implemented, they rather become angry and say that I am giving provocative speeches. In fact, these are not provocative speeches, I am bringing it to the notice of the bank people throughout the country to implement the guidelines. The hon. Members have been asking me whether we are educating the people. The Finance Minister is on record to say that these guidelines should be implemented properly. That is why as his colleague I am moving from place to place and asking the bank people to implement the guidelines.

Allegations have been made both inside and outside the Parliament, that provocative speeches are made by me. I can only say that practically there is no such thing. I am only asking them for implementation, I am not making any provocative speeches, That is what to to make clear.

SHRI RASE BEHARI BEHERA : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have made any review or have formed any special committee to review the extent of benefits made available to the poor people through banks and to ensure the availilability of bank loans to small borrowers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : There in no such thing as a special committee. As the hon. Members know, there are various schemes to identify the beneficiaries and this identification of beneficiaries, either in IRDP or under DRI scheme or under other schemes, is mainly being done by the State administration through their local administrative units. But in order to involve the public persons, I wrote to the Chief Ministers to appoint certain committees consisting of the representatives of the Legislature and other social workers at the Block level so that they can also oversee. Some State Governments have done it, some have not yet done it, but it was not any direction to the State Government, it was my request to the Chief Ministers.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Sir, before coming to the point, I would like to congratulate Mr. Janardhana Poojary and, in fact, the entire Finance Ministry headed by Pranab Kumar Ji. After all, the alleviation of poverty is a national programme. As a committed soldier, I find him moving through the entire country in this nation-building task He really deserves appreciation for that. But still I find the loans are not sanctioned properly in time by the various Bradch Managers. When I meet the Branch Managers aud discuss with them, they say that they are penalised if the loans, specially the loans, under DRI Scheme, are not realised. In fact, I was informed that disciplinary actions are initiated against them and even their promotion avenues are stopped. So, if such actions are taken against the Branch Managers, then definitely there will be enormous delay in implementing such schemes. Therefore, I request the hon Minister to assure this august House that disciplinary proceedings will not be initiated against such Managers even if the realisation of the

loans, specially of the loans advanced to the weaker sections, is belated.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I can appreciate that the realisation or recovery is delayed but surely I think the House will agree with me that it would not be appreciated if the recovery is not at all made because, after all, it is the people's money and if the money is not recycled, definitely it would not be possible for the banks to provide assistance to the needy.

Unfortunately, we have gone a little away from the main thrust of the question, that the recovery is very low and, as a result of the low recovery in one state—I would not mention the name of the State—we do not get...

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Why don't you mention it ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No, I am not Mentioning it.

AN HON. MEMBER : West Bengal ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a State on the border of Assam ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : As a result of it, we did not get World Bank assistance to start one major agricultural programme ; because, they have a Yardstick that the recovery should be at least 50 per cent. You would appreciate that what I am trying to point out is that the bank people should exercise their judicious mind, they should be careful to see that the programmes are being implemented. At the same time, it cannot be simply one way traffic. Advances have to be made promptly, proper persons have to be idntified and viable schemes have to be started. At the same time, necessary measures have to be taken to recover the money so that ultimately the resources of the bank are not drained off.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I have a question relating to loans. As has been stated, the progress of schemes under the IRD, TRYSEM etc. are regularly and duly monitored by the Government. May I know how much money has been advanced as loan under the scheme of self-employment for uneducated youth ? In the background of that, I may say that serious complaints have been made that in the name of self-employment for educated youth, loans are being sanctioned to people mostly on political considerations .....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : The cat is out of the bag.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :.. the bank officials are harassed and that one bank official has died as a result of pressure.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : First of all, I would like to make it clear that the exact amount so far sanctioned for self-employment of educated youth is Rs. 401 crores and the total number of beneficiaries to be assisted is Rs. 2.5 lakhs, I do get complaints about it, particularly, I notice, from the State which the hon. Member represents. Here I would suggest, let us not inject politics into it. In the scheme of self-employment, where there is an element of subsidy, the target number of beneficiaries is 2.5 lakhs, and they have been identified. The scheme is operated through the District Industries Centres which, as the hon. Member is well aware, comes under the administrative control of the State Government. If we have some problem of finance there, we have to resolve it. I have found that many of the schemes which are coming are not bankable schemes at all. Further, the DICs do not have the expertise to scrutinise that type of schemes. Therefore, it was suggested that the schemes which are being recommended by the DICs should go through a group of bankers, consisting of the lead bank representative. I can assure you that there is no political consideration. Regarding the particular incident which the hon. Member referred to, we had a detailed discussion on the floor of the other House and I explained the position. It is just a

criminal act and we are sorry for it that one precious life is lost. But it has nothing to do with the scheme or the implementation of the programme by the banks.

A.P. Government suggestions to solve tobacco growers problems

*199. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had suggested certain long-term measures to solve the problems being faced by the tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, she details of the proposals suggested and the action taken by the Central Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh State Government had inter alia suggested setting up of an organisation in the Central sector to purchase VFC tobacco particularly from primary growers; channelising of tobacco export through STC; notifying total quantity of tobacco to be exported before commencement of the season and for introduction of auctions for sale of VFC tobacco in Andhra Pradesh from 1985 season and strengthening of Tobacco Board for the purpose.

A working Group was constituted by the Ministry of Commerce for formulation of a comprehensive tobacco policy. It was required to consider all aspects of the problems relating to the supply and demand for virginia tobacco and recommend specific measures to bring about a better balance between demand and supply. The Working Group has since submitted its report. The report has analysed the imbalance and weaknesses of the tobacco market and recommended a comprehensive remedial approach consisting of different elements, which include effective consultative mechanism, introduction of auction system to cover all the tobacco growing areas in stages, traditional as well as non-traditional, market intervention through a stabilising agency; more effective production regulation, market promotion, strengthening of the domestic demand base, a massive extension effort to be undertaken by the Tobacco Board and suitable strengthening of the Tobacco Board to enable it to undertake enlarged function.

Action has already been initiated on the various recommendations of the Working Group.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : I am happy to note from the Statement that a working group has been constituted by the Ministry of Commerce and action has been initiated on the various recommendations. But, Sir, recommendations have not been given in this Statement. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether this Tobacco Board is having sufficient funds to have their warehouses to purchase and stock it and then export it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Alluri Ji, question Hour is over.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : That is all right, but I have been called. When you have called me, not even one question was replied. So, let the Hon. Minister reply.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he can't after the time is over.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Then you should not have called me, Sir. When I am asking the question, he should be allowed to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : When the time is over, he can't. This is not in my power.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Excise Duty Receivable as a result of Supreme Court Judgement

*188. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any securities have been taken pending the recovery of excise duty as a result of Supreme Court Judgement on the issue of post manufacturing expenses;

(a) the amount already received after the judgement;

(c) the steps taken to recover the remaining amount; and

(d) the amount of interest, if any, received or receivable on such arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Where the Collection of duty on post-manufacturing expenses has been stayed by the courts, securities have been taken wherever directed by the courts and to the extent directed. Where provisional assessments have been resorted to, bonds have been taken under the provisions of the Central Excise Law.

(b) After the judgement of Supreme Court, an amount of about Rs. 116 crores has been realised upto 30th June, 1984.

(c) Steps such as finalisation of pending assessments, moving the judicial and quasi-judicial authorities before whom the matters were pending for decision for deciding the cases in the light of Supreme Court judgement, and persuasive action for realising the dues were initiated to collect the remaining amount.

(d) There is no provision under the Central Excise & Salt Act, 1944 for collection of interest on duties payable under the Law. However, as per the directions of the Courts, Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been realised so far on account of interest.

Opening of Yarn Depot in States and Extension of Janata Cloth Scheme to Wool and Handlooms

*191. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made some major efforts in opening yarn depots in the States and extending the Janta Cloth Scheme to wool and handloom;

(b) whether State Governments have also been taken into confidence in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding programme and suggestions that have been advanced to the States in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Government of India are making efforts to get target more yarn depots opened through the State Governments. The State Governments are also being consulted in the matter of extension of janata cloth scheme to woollen fabrics.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to pool hank yarn production of mills belonging to State Taxtile Corporation and of Cooperative Spinning Mills. The National Textile Corporation has also agreed to supply yarn at mill-gate prices through their own yarn depots, wherever they exist, and to the State Handloom Anex Societies or State Handloom Development Corporations direct and also through the yarn depots to be set up by the National Handloom Development Corporation. Some of the State Governments, for example, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. al-

ready have a number of yarn depots. In Uttar Pradesh recently the State Governments has opened 11 additional yarn depots for supply of yarn to the Weavers.

The National Handloom Development Corporations is expected to open its first yarn depot in Gauhati by the end of August, 1984, in order to cater to the needs of weavers in the North-Eastern Region.

As regards extending janata cloth scheme to wollen fabrics, State Governments producing woollen fabrics have been requested to provide the necessary cost data and other details for working out the scheme. The matter is being pursued.

Winding up of Carpet Weaving Training-cum Service Centre at Ashapur (Varanasi)

*192. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Carpet Weaving Training-cum-Service Centre at Ashapur (Varanasi) has recently been wound up and absorbed in field administrative cell at Varanasi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Centre at Ashapur was one of the best run such centres; and

(d) the number of officials of this service centre and carpet weaving training centres under this Service Centre who have been transferred during the last six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The number of officials transferred since 12-7-83 is as under :—

Group B	...	1
Group C	...	29
Group D	...	27

Nationalisation of Textile Industry

*196. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) alongwith other trade unions have urged Government for the nationalisation of the textile industry in the country;

(b) whether a large number of textile mills have been closed down in the country and particularly in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the number of textile mills closed down in Gujarat and number of workers affected;

(d) whether the M. Ps. from Gujarat have requested Government to take over these sick mills immediately for the welfare of the workers and to save the textile industry; and

(e) if so, the action Government have taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Demand for take over of sick/closed textile units or nationalisation of the entire textile industry have been received from a number of trade unions.

(b) and (c) As on 30-6-1984, 62 cotton textile mills in the country including 21 in the State of Gujarat were closed. The number of workers on roll on these 21 closed mills in Gujarat was about 36,700.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A group of officers, constituted by the Government to identify the mills capable of being revived, has formulated packages of rehabilitation for some of the textile mills in Gujarat. The packages of rehabilitation include reliefs from Central and State Governments and financial assistance from banks and financial institutions.

Loss to powerloom Industry in Bhilwandi due to Communal Riots

*197. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate of the losses sustained by the Powerloom Industry in Bhiwandi in Maharashtra as a result of communal disturbances in that place recently ; and

(b) how the persons affected are being rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to information available, about 183 powerloom units have been affected in Bhiwandi

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra is taking appropriate steps in the matter.

Implementation of Mass Loaning Scheme by banks under IRDP

*198. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the norms have been decided for impiementation of the mass loaning scheme by the banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) ;

(b) whether there are similar norms for individuals and application forwarded by outside agencies like Panchayats and social organizations ; and

(c) if not, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) There is no mass loaning under IRDP since each application has to be scrutinised by the State Government agencies and banks before loans are sanctioned. Presumably the reference is to credit camps in which some beneficiaries receive bank assistance in public Applications from these beneficiaries are received well in advance and sanctioned after careful scrutiny. The main purpose of such functions is to create awareness among the weaker sections about facilities which they can avail of from the banks, to motivate them to undertake productive ventures with credit support and also to demonstrate to the people that facilities meant for these groups are in fact reaching them.

All applications under IRDP are processed and recommended to the bank by the sponsoring authorities. The banks have been directed to finalise such proposals expeditiously. There are no separate norms for the applications submitted individually or those forwarded by agencies like Panchayats or Social Organisations.

Inquiries conducted for violation of Excise Duty by India Tobacco Company

*200. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of inquiries conducted by Government regarding violation of excise duty by M/s. India Tobacco Company, New Delhi and Calcutta during the last 3 years;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) the nature of irregularities which have been detected during the inquiries/ raids ; and

(d) the nature of action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) M/s. India Tobacco Company do not have any manufacturing unit in New Delhi. No raid or search has been conduc ed by the Central Excise Authority regarding violation of excise duty by M/s. India Tobacco Company, Calcutta, during the last 3 years.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

Board for hearing appeals under Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976.

*201. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a board has been constituted for hearing appeals under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 some time ago ; and

(b) if so, the value of property confiscated so far under the above Act by the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Government has not constituted any Board for hearing appeals under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. However, an 'Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property' has been constituted for hearing appeals against the orders passed by the Competent Authorities under the provisions of Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976.

(b) The forfeiture of property is not made by the 'Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property.

Seizure of Snake Skin in Gulf bound Air India Plane

*202. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the "Indian Express" on 12th July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Gulf bound Ajr India plane had to be recalled to Trivandrum a few minutes after its take off when Airport Authorities suspected that some suspicious luggage was on board ;

(b) whether on search of the luggage, snake skin worth Rs. 4 lakhs was found ;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Indian Express' of 12th July, 1984 under the caption "AI plane called back, snake skin seized".

(b) to (d) The facts of the case referred to in the news-item are as follows :

On 11th July, 1984 a passenger who checked in through the Air India counter at the Trivandrum Airport for a Gulf-bound flight was off-loaded by the Immigration authorities for possession of a false passport. Investigations revealed that the passenger was attempting to travel under a false name and a false pass-

port. Though he denied possession of any baggage, his ticket indicated that he had already checked in two pieces of baggage by the aircraft and excess baggage charges had also been paid by him. The aircraft had by then taken off from the airport. As the passenger had disowned the baggage, the Air India authorities, for security reasons, recalled the aircraft and off-loaded the two unclaimed suitcases. Examination of the two suitcases resulted in the recovery of 1880 pieces of snake skins valued approximately at Rs. 18 lakhs. The snake skins were seized under the provisions of the Customs Act. The passenger was arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

Further investigations are in progress. In the interest of effective investigations it will not be expedient to disclose further details of this case at this stage.

Purchasing Power of Rupee vis-a-vis U.S. Dollar

*203. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchasing power of Indian rupee is persistently weakening ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether Indian rupee is persistently weakening against the U.S. dollar ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The purchasing power of the rupee is measured by the reciprocal of the All-India consumer price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100). As such there has been a decline in purchasing power reflecting the rise in the consumer Price Index.

In the past few years, the U.S. dollar has strengthened against almost all other major international currencies and the rupee is no exception. The dollar's strength in the international exchange markets is attributed mainly to the large interest rate differential in favour of the U. S. dollar inviting large capital flows into U. S. A In a regime characterized by floating exchange rates for major international currencies, movements in the exchange rates of rupee with other foreign currencies are unavoidable.

Operation of International Flights from Trivandrum Airport

*204. PROF. P J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of international flights operating from Trivandrum airport ;

(b) whether he has received representations for starting more flights and to cover other places also ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representations have been received from time to time for the introduction of services from Trivandrum to other foreign stations which include Doha, Muscat, Bahrain and London.

Air India is prepared to operate services from Trivandrum to Doha (Qatar), Muscat (Oman) and Bahrain. Schedules were filed by Air India with the aeronautical authorities of Qatar and Oman for clearance which was not given. They have indicated that clearance would be subject to their designated carrier being permitted to operate to Trivandrum. Under the existing inter-governmental arrangements they do not enjoy this right.

The traffic between Trivandrum and London is not adequate to sustain a commercially viable point to point operation. Hence the heavy investment required for infra-structure development will prove counter-productive.

Statement

Number of International Flights operated to/from Trivandrum

Name of Airlines	Flight No.	Route	Frequency	Type of aircraft
1	2	3	4	5
AIR INDIA (Westbound)	AI-921	Trivandrum-Dubai	Once weekly	Airbus
	AI-923	Trivandrum-Dhahran	-do-	-do-
	AI-925	Trivandrum-Abu Dhabi-Dubai	-do-	-do-
	AI-927	Trivandrum-Sharjah-Abu Dhabi	-do-	-do-
	AI-929	Trivandrum-Abu Dhabi-Ras-al-Khaymah	-do-	-do-
	AI-931	Trivandrum-Dubai-Abu Dhabi	-do-	-do-
	AI-935	Trivandrum-Abu Dhabi-Dubai	-do-	-do-
(Eastbound)	AI-920	Dubai-Abu Dhabi-Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
	AI-922	Dhahran-Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
	AI-924	Abu Dhabi-Dubai-Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
	AI-926	Ras-al-Khaymah Sharjah-Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
	AI-928	Abu-Dhabi-Sharjah-Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
	AI-930	Abu Dhabi-Dubai-Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
	AI-932	Kuwait-Dubai Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
INDIAN AIRLINES	IC-563/564	Trivandrum-Male Trivandrum	Twice weekly	B-737
	IC-507/508	Trivandrum-Colombo Trivandrum	-do-	-do-
AIR LANKA	UL-161/162	Colombo-Trivandrum Colombo	Thrice weekly	B-737

Proposal of Jute Mill Owners to cut down production due to insufficiency of raw jute stocks

*205. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute mill owners in West Bengal have been seeking approval for cutting down production on the plea of insufficiency of raw jute stocks ;

(b) whether Government have independently calculated the availability of raw jute including carry-over from the last season, in relation to the mills' requirements ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) whether the mills-owners' proposal, if accepted, will result in retrenchment of of workers and depression of raw jute prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

(d) The proposal, if accepted, may result in retrenchment of some workers. In so far as jute prices are concerned, it may be mentioned that the prices are ruling much above the minimum statutory price announced by the Government for 1984 85 season.

Statement

The Government is making such an assessment from time to time through Jute Commissioner's Office and as per the recent assessment made, the estimated supply and demand position of raw jute for 1983-84 season (July-June) is as under :—

	Figures in lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each
Supply	
Opening stock	10.00
Production (Estimated by trade/Industry/JCI)	66.00
Imports	1.50
	77.50
Demand	
Consumption by Mills	64.00
Industrial/Rural Consumption	3.00
Exports	1.00
	68.00
Carry-over stocks at the end of the season	9.50

Failure of Nationalised banks in Orissa in Loan Disbursement

*206. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised commercial banks operating in Orissa have failed to adhere to the loan disbursement action plan in agriculture, small industries and other services in 1983 ; and

(b) the targets of these banks for disbursement in the above mentioned spheres in Orissa in 1983 and their achievements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the implementation of Annual Action Plans formulated by the concerned Lead Banks for their lead districts in Orissa. The information regarding targets and achievements, under Annual Action Plan for 1983 by Public Sector Banks, excluding Regional Rural Banks, for all the districts in Orissa taken together is set out below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
Agriculture	6712.18	4895.80	72.94
Small Scale Industries	2501.00	2155.98	86.20
Services	3124.43	2968.18	95.00
Total	12337.61	10019.96	81.21

The performance is considered quite satisfactory.

Allegation made by Finance Minister of West Bengal against Union Government Regarding Release of Funds to West Bengal Government

1811. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 1 July, 1984 captioned "Mitra's warning on partiality by Centre" ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government regarding the allegation made by the Finance Minister of West Bengal against the Union Government's attitude towards West Bengal in connection with releasing funds from the Union Government ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to redress the grievances of Government and the people of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The news item in 'Times of India' of 1 July, 1984 has been seen.

(b) All amounts due to the Government of West Bengal are being released according to schedule as in the case of other States and there has been no discrimination whatsoever in the release of funds to the Government of West Bengal.

(c) We are not aware of any legitimate grievence of the State Government. However, Government of India would always be ready to give all the help to Government of West Bengal and its

people within the parameters of the existing policies for transfer of funds from Centre to State.

West Bengal's Drinking Water Project

1812. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal's drinking water project which was to supply drinking water to residents of Kalimpong and the Army, has run into rough weather ; if so, the reasons therefore ;

(b) whether the Army has also requested the Centre and the West Bengal Government to use the Teesta river waters to solve the problem faced by them and the local residents ;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government had moved the Centre for funds in 1982 but a decision is yet to be taken by the authorities concerned : and

(d) if so, the state at which the matter stands now and the steps being taken to expedite it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) The West Bengal Government's Drinking Water Project to supply water to the Army and the residents of Kalimpong has been examined by the Ministry of Defence in consultation with the Department of Environment. The Environment Department had raised certain objections to the scheme on ecological considerations and had suggested the possibility of exploring water supply from Teesta river. The feasibility of the alternate Teesta scheme was examined by a Study Group of Experts. The report of this Study Group was considered in consultation with the Environment Department, The Department of Environment has advised the implementation of the Neora Khola Water Supply Scheme with some conditions for preserving the ecology of the area. The recommendations of the Department of Environment have been conveyed to the Government of West Bengal. The Chief Minister, Government of West Bengal, had given his general approval to the recommendations of the Environment Department, in his letter dated 4-7-1984 to the Raksha Mantri. Based on this the Government of West Bengal has been requested to work out the technical details, up-date the project cost and project the proposal at the earliest to the Ministry of Defence for sanction.

Textiles Mills Taken over by N.T.C.

1813. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the numoer of textile mills taken over by National Textile Corporation and the number of mills out of those which are working ;

(b) whether it is fact that a few number of textile mills which are being run by N.T.C. are suffering heavy losses ; if so, the details of those mills and reasons for suffering such huge losses ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to dispose off those mills, if not, the alternative programme made to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) At present there are a total of 125 mills under National Textile Corporation, out of which 103 are nationalised and 22 are managed mills. Of the 103 nationalised mills, 101 are in operation. 21 out of the 22 managed mills are working.

(b) A review of performance of the mills under National Textile Corporation revealed that 22 mills (19 nationalised and three managed) were accounting for a large part of the total losses during the

years 1981-82 and 1982-83. A list of these mills is given in the attached statement. The major reasons for heavy losses of these mills are as under :

(i) old and obsolete machinery inherited from the previous management ;

(ii) increase in prices of cotton and other inputs ;

(iii) power-cuts resulting in underutilisation of of installed capacity in various mills ;

(iv) excess labour force ;

(v) wage increase on account of increase of dearness allowance ;

(vi) market recession in general ;

(c) There is no proposal to dispose of these mills present.

Some of the steps taken to improve the working of the mills are as follows :

(i) Greater control of wastes and damages through process control at various stages ;

(ii) Diversification in the pattern of production and institutional sales ;

(iii) Regular review of inputs costs, consumables stores, spares, dyes and chemicals, etc. with a view to improving performance of the mills ;

(iv) Infusing better management at all levels ; and

(v) Rationalisation of labour.

A study team has also been constituted by the Government to undertake an indepth study of the working of the 8 weakest mills,

Statement

List of Heavily losing textile mills under NTC

1. Bengal Nagpur Cotton mills, Rajandgaon (MP)
2. Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay
3. Minerva Mills, Bangalore (Karnataka)
4. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore (W.B.)
5. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore (W.B.)
6. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur (U.P.)
7. India United Mills (No. 2), Bombay
8. India United Mills (No. 3), Bombay
9. India United Mills (No. 4), Bombay
10. Edward Mills, Beawar (Rajasthan)
11. Muir Mills, Kanpur (U.P.)
12. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore (MP)
13. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore (MP)
14. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore (MP)
15. Hira Mills, Ujjain (MP)
16. Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Bangalore (Karnataka)
17. Central Cotton Mills, Belur (W.B.)
18. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur (U.P.)
19. Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal (A.P.)

Managed

20. Luxmirattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

21. Atherton West Mills, Kanpur

22. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur

Daily-Wage Employees Working against Regular Post in Government Undertakings

1814. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which daily-wage employees against regular posts are employed in Government undertakings ;

(b) whether the 240 days which are required for regularisation of services of such employees, are taken into account on the basis of the financial year or as per the calendar year or on completing two years consecutively ;

(c) the reasons for not employing the *ad-hoc* employees and employees on contract basis, when regular posts are vacant in various Government undertakings ;

(d) whether there is any rule/circular regarding employing the daily wages workers/workers on *ad-ho* basis and contract basis and not recruiting them directly in the regular cadre against the clear vacancy ; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has referred to public sector undertakings as 'Government undertakings'. If so, according to instructions issued by the Government, no daily-wage employee should ordinarily be appointed in public sector undertakings. However, daily wage employees may be appointed by the enterprises only for casual work in accordance with the prescribed procedures. In this context casual labour refers to labour whose employment is seasonal, intermittent, sporadic or extends over short period.

(b) The period of two consecutive years, with at least 240 days of service as daily wage worker during each of the year, is to be counted from the date of appointment of the person concerned as a casual worker.

(c) *Ad-hoc* appointments may be resorted to only for short periods under unavoidable circumstances, when it is not possibie for some reason or the other to fill in the vacancies on regular basis in accordance with the relevant rules.

(d) and (e) The employment of daily wage worker/contact labour is done in accordance with the Standing Orders adopted by the public sector undertakings and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 respectively.

सरकारी-क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को हुआ लाभ/हानि

1815. **श्री शिबू सारेन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन उद्योगों में 1982-84 तक कुल कितना पूंजी-निवेश किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) उक्त उद्योगों को कुल कितना घाटा अथवा मुनाफा हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों के नामों से है । 31 मार्च, 83 को केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों के नामों की सूची, 28.2.84

को लोक सभा पटल पर रखे गये लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 1982-83 के खंड-1 में पृष्ठ सं० 414 से 417 पर उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) 1983-84 के लेखा परीक्षित आंकड़ों को विभिन्न चरणों में अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । किन्तु, 31.3.1982 को लगी पूंजी 30039 करोड़ रुपये थी जिसका ब्यौरा लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण, 1982-83 के खण्ड-1 में पृष्ठ सं० 187 पर दिया गया है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों में उनके 1983-84 के लेखों को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है । किन्तु, 1982-83 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ/उठाई गई हानि का विवरण 28.2.1984 को लोक सभा पटल पर रखे गये लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 1982-83 के खण्ड-1 में पृष्ठ सं० 57 से 62 तक विवरण सं० 2.7-क और 2.7-ख में दिया गया है ।

Reduction of Interest on Credits for Small Sector

1816. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether credit policy in channelising a substantial portion of the institutional finance to meet the needs of the small sector has recently been reviewed by Government ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decisions taken ;

(c) whether the question of reducing the high rate of interest charged by the banks on loans to this sector has also been considered by his Ministry, banks and the small units ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The banks have been advised to step up their lending to the priority sector to 40% of their aggregate credit by March, 1985. The small scale industries as well as agriculture are important components of the priority sector, constituting about 79% of priority sector advances. Banks have been advised to extend concessional treatment to small scale industrial units in respect of rates of interest as also security and margin requirements. Special consideratin is required to be given by them to the credit needs of weaker sections in the small scale industry viz. artisans and vilage and cottage industries. Advances to the weaker sections in the priority sector including those to artisans and village and cottage industries should reach a level of 25 per cent of priority sector advances or 10 per cent of total bank credit by March, 1985.

(c) and (d) Banks have been advised to charge with effect from 1st April, 1983 the following rates of interest on loans and advances to small scale industries :—

Type of Loan		Rate of Interest (% per annum)
1. Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/-	...	
2. (A) Backward Areas	...	10.00
(B) Other Areas	...	12.00
2. *Short-term advances, limits of*		
(A) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs not exceeding	...	14.00
(B) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs not exceeding	...	16.50
(C) Above Rs. 25 lakhs not exceeding	...	18.00
3. *Term Loans*		
(A) Backward Areas	...	12.50
(B) Other areas	...	13.50

Alleged 'Misleading' by Pak Control Tower

1817. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has taken note of the news-item 'A.I. Pilots being "mislead" by Pak Control Tower' appeared in "Indian Express", Delhi of 1 March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, action if any taken by Government and outcome thereof ; and

(c) further steps proposed to be taken to avoid risking the lives of the passengers, the crew and the safety of the aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The case has been examined by the Director General of Civil Aviation and it has been assessed that the limited range at the Multan VOR and the unrealiability of Zhob NDB were responsible for the Air India pilot not being able to adhere to the ATS route. The matter has been taken up by the Director General of Civil Aviation (India) with his counter-part in Pakistan who has been requested to look into it with a view to ensuring the service ability and the range of the NDB at Zhob and VOR at Multan.

Hill Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Staff Posted in Hill Areas

1818. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government staff posted in Himachal Pradesh are given same hill compensatory allowance as is admissible and paid to Himchal Pradesh Government staff ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give the same allowance to its staff posted in difficult hill areas as admissible to Himachal Pradesh Government staff in same areas and thereby make the facilities indentical for State and Central employees in similar situations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Government employees working in various parts of Himachal Pradesh are paid Hill Compensatory Allowance according to the criteria and at the rates recommended by the Third Pay Commission. The various State Governments follow their own pattern of pay and allowances for their employees. The Central Government follows a uniform policy for its employees throughout the country and is not guided by the pattern followed by a State Government in this regard.

Manufacture of Main Battle Tanks

1819. SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prototype of the M B.T. was tested with foreign engine ;

(b) if so, the details of the country of origin, name of manufacturer and capacity : and the other tanks in which such engines are being used ;

(c) whether any collaboration has been entered into or is proposed with the same or any other foreign firm for the manufacture of the M B.T. engines or any portion of such engines ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the arrangements proposed for manufacture of M.B.T. engines in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The engine is manufactured by M/s Motoren-Und Turbinen Union (MTU), West Germany. The engine has an output of 1100 HP. In its basic form with an output of 750 HP, this engine is known to be used in the West German LEOPARD Mark I tank and its variants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) As per present plans, the indigenous engine, when fully developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation, will be manufactured in the country.

Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by Term Financing Institutions

1820. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by each term financing institutions as at the end of March, 1984 ;

(b) the share of each state and percentage thereof in total ;

(c) whether there is regional imbalance in disbursement of assistance ; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible therefor.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The information as at the end of March, 1984, relating to State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the all India term lending financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India, (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and the percentage share of each state in the total amounts sanctioned and disbursed is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Flow of assistance from the financial institutions to various states and regions in the country is not uniform in view of the fact that financial institutions do not make state-wise allocation of funds but assist, in accordance with national priorities, all projects which are considered commercially viable and technologically feasible.

The low level of entrepreneurial activity obtaining in certain states and regions on account of lack of infrastructural facilities, non-availability of raw material and power, in-adequacy of promotional work done by the State Governments, distances from market and poor industrial relations tends to inhibit the flow of institutional assistance to such states and regions.

Statement

(Rs in crores)

S. No.	State	Sanctions			Disbursements		
		IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94/.4 (8.09)	185.8 (9.33)	154.2 (6.03)	602.4 (7.32)	123.8 (8.65)	119.4 (6.05)
2.	Assam	103.2 (0.88)	22.3 (1.10)	14.1 (0.54)	72.1 (0.87)	13.5 (0.90)	7.3 (0.35)
3.	Bihar	332.0 (2.84)	59.8 (3.01)	101.2 (3.96)	200.2 (2.43)	45.4 (3.14)	82.3 (4.17)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Gujarat	1749.2 (14.95)	223.7 (11.24)	367.0 (14.37)	1110.6 (13.50)	121.9 (8.52)	251.5 (12.77)
5.	Haryana	360.8 (3.08)	64.0 (3.21)	67.8 (2.66)	247.3 (3.01)	40.9 (2.86)	48.8 (2,49)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	108.8 (0.92)	20.8 (1.05)	13.7 (0.55)	77.5 (0.94)	14.8 (1.04)	9.1 (0.48)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	109.6 (0.93)	4.3 (0.20)	4.6 (—)	91.0 (1.10)	4.0 (0.27)	3.8) (0.20)
8.	Karnataka	830.6 (7.09)	151.3 (7.57)	189.7 (7.44)	656,9 (7.99)	125.2 (8.72)	150.1 (7.63)
9.	Kerala	401.7 (3.44)	62.2 (3.11)	42.6 (1.68)	281.1 (3.42)	52.3 (3.63)	34.1 (1.73)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	416.2 (3.55)	68.7 (3.46)	89.0 (3.48)	294.5 (3.70)	44.7 (3.14)	58.5 (2.95)
11.	Maharashtra	1762.4 (15.06)	14.8 (0.75)	677.8 (26.55)	1302.7 (15.83)	248.2 (17.31)	552.7 (28.09)
12	Manipur	3.5 (0.03)	@	—	3.9 (0.03)	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	13.2 (0.11)	2.7 (0.15)	0.5 (—)	12.1 (0.14)	2.7 (0.21)	0.5 (—)
14.	Nagaland	8.3 (0.07)	0.7 (3.03)	0.2 (—)	5.4 (0.06)	0.5 (—)	(—)
15.	Orissa	363.1 (3.10)	58.1 (2.91)	54.0 (2.11)	223.8 (2.72)	41.0 (2.86)	37.3 (1.88)
16.	Punjab	401.3 (3.44)	81.5 (4.06)	63.9 (2.51)	277.4 (3.37)	62.6 (4.33)	50.6 (2.54)
17.	Rajasthan	598.7 (5.12)	117.7 (5.92)	111.0 (4.35)	416.4 (5.05)	78.6 (—)	80.5 (—)
18.	Sikkim	3.8 (0.03)	1.0 (0.05)	1.0 (—)	1.0 (—)	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1284.8 (10.98)	183.7 (0.95)	242.9 (9.50)	950.4 (11.55)	133.4 (9.28)	194.6 (9.87)
20.	Tripura	9.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.05)	0.6 (—)	7.9 (0.09)	1.2 (—)	0.6 (—)
21.	U.P.	884.7 (7.56)	210.7 (10.59)	151.6 (5.91)	619.8 (7.54)	158.9 (11.10)	109.1 (5.54)
22.	West Bengal	614.3 (5.25)	116.9 (5.87)	136 3 (5.32)	448.9 (5.46)	84.4 (5.86)	114.2 (5.80)
23.	Union Territories	390.5 (3.33)	41.6 (2.11)	69.4 (2.70)	320.2 (3.89)	34.1 (2.37)	60.1 (3.05)
	Total	11697.9 @@	1993.5	2553.1	3223.8	1432.1	1965.8

@ Negligible. @@ IDBI Figures include Assistance to Bhutan, Sanctions Rs. 0.04 crores and Disbursements Rs. 0.3 crores.

Note : (i) Data are Provisional.

(ii) Figures in brackets represent percentage to total sanctions/disbursements.

Request made by Non-Resident Indians for Purchase of Shares in Indian Companies

1821. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANGE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the request made by non-resident Indians for the purchase of shares/investment in Indian companies/ enterprises received by the Reserve Bank of India since the call was given by him in his Budget speech last year; and

(b) the details of these cases where the permission by Reserve Bank of India was rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A statement is attached giving details of investments in shares and debentures made by non-resident Indians under the various facilities.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has stated that it has so far not rejected any application from non-resident Indians for permission to invest in shares of Indian companies under the portfolio investment scheme in cases of companies where 5% ceiling is not exceeded.

Statement

Investments allowed to be made by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and overseas corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60 percent by such persons, under the various schemes since the investment facilities were liberalised in April 1982, according to the information available with Reserve Bank of India.

Amount (Rs. in crores)

Proposals approved (Position as on 31-5-1984)		
I.	Direct investments with repatriation rights in shares/debentures	
	(i) Under 40% Scheme	108.35
	(ii) Under 74% Scheme	25.41
II.	Direct investments on non-repatriation basis	22.64
Actual Investments (Position as on 31-3-1984)		
	(i) Portfolio investment with repatriation rights (as per statements received from authorised dealers)	39.82
	(i) Portfolio investment on non-repatriation basis (as per statements received from authorised dealers).	0.2497

Loans to unemployed matriculates from Nationalised Banks under Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

1822. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of young unemployed matriculates who have applied for loans from the nationalised banks are not getting the loans under Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme according to which they are entitled to a loan of Rs. 25,000/- each;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any directions to the nationalised banks in this regard;

(c) if not, whether any directions are proposed to be given at an early date to banks so as to ensure the early and easy availability of loan; and

(d) the number of loans given under this Scheme, State-wise in the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the 'Scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed youth'. Under this Scheme the selection of beneficiaries is done by a Task Force set up by the District Industries Centres; and if an applicant is *prima-facie* eligible for assistance, his name is recommended to the bank. The target under this scheme was to finance 2.5 lakh beneficiaries during the year 1983-84. The Government of India allocated target among the various States. In as many as 10 States sanctions had exceeded the allotted number of beneficiaries.

(d) According to the available data, an amout of Rs. 401.54 crores was sanctioned to 2.42 lakhs applicants by the banks as on 31-3-1984. The State-wise break-up of the above is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement indicating the number of applications and amount sanctioned by the banks (as on 31 March, 84)

Name of the State	No. of application sanctioned by the banks	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	14781	2936.00
2. Assam	8021	1540.44
3. Bihar	14230	2278.64
4. Gujarat	10497	1538.88
5. Haryana	6189	998.99
6. Himachal Pradesh	2465	449.69
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1416	287.95
8. Karnataka	12307	1960.00
9. Kerala	13091	2110.00

1	2	3
10. Madhya Pradesh	18786	2857.80
11. Maharashtra	24579	4024.28
12. Manipur	991	179.82
13. Meghalaya	353	75.09
14. Nagaland	189	39.25
15. Orissa	6823	1368.62
16. Punjab	9047	1689.60
17. Rajasthan	15054	2365.30
18. Sikkim	15	3.65
19. Tamil Nadu	21247	3316.00
20. Tripura	696	97.33
21. Uttar Pradesh	36857	5382.85
22. West Bengal	23680	4481.92
23. Andaman Nicobar Islands	66	15.22
24. Arunachal Pradesh	36	6.91
25. Chandigarh	325	56.50
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	10.71
27. Mizoram	196	42.61
28. Pondicherry	414	40.00
Total	242405	40154.05

Source : Ministry of Industry
Data Provisional.

Income Tax benefits granted in respect of Residential Accommodation

1823. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued Circular No. 374 dated 14 December, 1983 where in certain benefits have been granted in respect of residential accommodation;

(b) if so, whether this benefit has not been extended to those who draw house rent allowance exempt under Section 10(13A) or those who avail this benefit under Section 80-GG of the Income Tax Act;

(c) whether the proviso to section 80-GG of the Income-Tax Act bars employees having own residences from this benefit;

(d) whether such a bar is also operative under Section 10(13A) as well as in case of employees who are provided residential accommodation by the employees; and

(e) if so, whether Government contemplate removing the above said anoma-

lies, i. e. where the accommodation has been provided by the employer or benefit is availed under Section 10 (13A) or under Section 80GG of the Income Tax Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Exemption from tax provided in respect of house rent allowance under section 10 (13A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and deduction in respect of expenditure payment of rent under section 80-GG of the Act are based on actual incurring of expenditure on payment of rent and are regulated under the rules framed for this purpose Circular No 374 dated 14-12-1983 is based on Rule 3 which provides for valuation of perquisite in the case of rent free residential accommodation provided by an employer to an employee.

An employee living in his own house will not be entitled to exemption in respect of house rent allowance under section 10(13A) of the Act as he does not incur any expenditure on payment of rent. The decision of the Punjab & Haryana High Court to the contrary in the case of CIT Vs. Justice S. C. Mittal (1980) 121 ITR 503 has not been accepted by the Government.

Import Duty on Insecticides

1824. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the documents that are necessary for customs clearance of import of insecticides at each Indian port of entry apart from the registration certificate issued under Insecticides Act, 1968;

(b) the names of insecticides which have been imported to India during the last three years specifying SITC and CTN number of each insecticide and the insecticides which are not allowed to be imported to India stating the SITC and CTN numbers of each such insecticide; and

(c) the rates of customs duties levied on import of different insecticides to India and the total value (FOB/CIF) and quantity of insecticides imported to India last year and the total customs duty realised from such imports last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Apart from the registration certificate under Insecticides Act. 1968, the import licence or industrial registration certificate/licence from the sponsoring authority (if imported under OGL) is necessary for customs clearance of import of Insecticides, besides the normal import documents like Bill of Entry, invoice, bill of lading, packing list, analytical certificate from supplier etc.;

(b) No such statistical imformation is maintained and it may not be practicable to cull out this information from several lakhs of clearance documents. However, some of the imports were of Aldrin, Butachlor, Diuron, Dico fol, Dalapon etc. of technical grade Most of these are covered by RITC Nos. 591-1001 to 501-1018.

(c) The customs duty on insecticides leviable at present is 60% basic customs duty plus 40% auxiliary duty with nil rate of additional duty in terms of exemption notification No. 234/82-CE dated 1-11-1982 as amended.

The total customs duty realised on imports of insecticides during last year from April to November 1983 as compiled so far is Rs. 26,40,04,431.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में मंजूर किये गये ऋणों की धनराशि

1825. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में मंजूर किये गये ऋणों की धनराशि उनके

द्वारा जमा की गई धनराशि की अपेक्षा कम है ;

(ख) क्या बैंकों की यह नीति बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने में अड़चने उत्पन्न कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) जून, 1983 के अंत में बिहार राज्य में सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जमा राशि और अग्रिम क्रमश: 2125 करोड़ रु० और 853 करोड़ रुपए के थे। रिजर्व बैंक के निदेशों के संदर्भ में बैंकों को अपनी जमा राशियों का कुछ हिस्सा नकद प्रारक्षित निधियों और तरल परिसंपत्तियों के रूप में रखना होता है वे अपने और सभी साधनों को ऋणों के रूप में इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते ; ऋण उत्पादक कार्यों में केवल एक निवेश्य वस्तु के रूप में होता है, ऐसे कई कारण है जिनसे उद्यमकर्ता ऋण लेने के लिए प्रभावित होता है जैसे बिजली, परिवहन, संचार और अन्य आधारभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, बाजार की निकटता, औद्योगिक वातावरण आदि। किसी भी क्षेत्र विशेष में ऋण का प्रसार स्तर अपने आप में आर्थिक गतिविधि के स्तर और विशेष रूप में व्यापक और उद्योग संगठित क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक गतिविधि के स्तर पर निर्भर करता है। बैंक अलबत्ता, अपेक्षाकृत कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में लघु ऋणकर्ताओं को ऋण देने के लिए ऋण प्रवाह को बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए बैंक ऋणों पर आधारित विकास आयोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन तथा साथ ही साथ ऋण वितरण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में सहायता देने की दृष्टि से जिला ऋण आयोजनाएं तैयार करने में सहयोगी भूमिका निभा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों से उनकी आधारभूत सुविधाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए कहा गया है ताकि अर्थक्षम धंधों में बैंक ऋणों का आसानी से अधिक उपयोग किया जा सके। ऐसे सभी उपायों से बिहार राज्य में ऋणों के प्रवाह में सुधार आने की संभावना है।

Export of Groundnut Seeds

1826. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand of groundnut seeds in foreign countries particularly in European countries;

(b) if so, the quantity of groundnuts seeds exported during the years 1982-83 and the amount involved;

(c) whether Government propose to boost this industry to earn more foreign exchange during the current year 1984-85; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There is no demand for Indian-groundnut as seed. However, there is demand for Indian HPS groundnut kernels in foreign Countries.

(b) Export of HPS groundnut during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as follows :

Year	Qty. in MT	Value in Rs. Lakhs
1982-83	28,343	2.709.09
1983-84 (Provisional)	23,302	2,082.48

(c) and (d) Steps are being taken to improve the quality of HPS groundnut for making it more acceptable in foreign markets, and to increase the foreign exchange earnings by encouraging value-added exports such as roasted and salted groundnuts in consumer packs.

Money Spent by banks on litigation for recovery of loans to Agro Entrepreneurs

1827. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of agro entrepreneurs who have been financed by the nationalised banks for the Centrally sponsored scheme of Agro Service Centres-cum-Custom Service Units, Year-wise for the last three years;

(b) the total number of agro entrepreneurs against whom court cases were instituted for recovery of bank loans;

(c) the number of agro enterpreneurs against whome court decrees have been obtained but not executed and the period for execution has been pending and reasons therefor; and

(d) the total money spent by banks on litigation for recovery of loans to agro entrepreneurs, including fees paid to lawyers, TA/DA and salary paid to staff engaged in litigation work, and all other expenses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The present data collection system for banks does not yield information in the manner desired. It is felt that the time and effort required to collect this information from branches of all the nationalised banks may not commensurate with the purpose likely to be achieved. The available information about the progress of establishment of Agro Service Centres is as follows :

Period ending	No. entertained till date	No. set up till date	No. closed down	No. in operation
March 77	4451	2704	NA	NA
,, 78	4822	2893	NA	NA
,, 79	5086	3036	NA	NA
,, 80	5205	3164	270	2295
,, 81	5534	3206	508	2698

NA—Not available.

News Item captioned "Dry fruit trade cover for Exchange Racket"

1828. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Dry fruit trade cover for exchange racket" appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi on July 5, 1984;

(b) if so, whether any further investigations have been made into this racket particularly when there is an almost cent percent margin of profit in the dry fruit trade;

(c) whether some of these business establishments have close links in Kabul having their business establishments there and from there they operate this racket through some foreign countries without any check;

(d) which of these persons or other business partners had or still have Afghan nationality; and

(e) whether he will identify these racketeers and state the action taken to prevent such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) In the groups of cases referred to in the News item, 15 persons have so far been arrested under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and released an bail. Five of the arrested persons and another concerned person have also since been detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. The names of the persons arrested and detained are as follows :

Persons arrested

1. Shri Jawahar Lal
2. Shri Gobind Ram
3. Shri Thakar Das Bhatia
4. Shri Nand Lal Bhatia
5. Shri Manohar Lal Bhatia
6. Shri Surinder Nath
7. Shri Syam Sunder Arora
8. Shri Ghansham Kakkar
9. Shri Satish Kumar Gupta
10. Shri Subhash Chander Kapoor
11. Shri Narinder Kumar
12. Shri Roshan Lal
13. Shri Vasdev
14. Shri Ajay Kumar Bhatia
15. Shri Madan Lal Sachdeva

Persons detained

1 Shri Jawahar Lal
2. Shri Gobind Ram
3. Shri Thakar Das Bhatia and Thakar Das Dalal
4. Shri Yesh Pal Bhatia
5. Shri Nand Lal Bhatia
6. Shri Manohar Lal Bhatia

None of these persons is an Afghan national.

As the investigations are still in progress, in the interest of effective investigations, it is not expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Amount of Bank and Financial Institutions Loan locked up in Closed Refractory and Fire Bricks Factories in Dhanbad

1829. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of bank loan and loan from other financial institutions locked up in various closed refractory and fire bricks factories in Dhanbad District of Bihar, facts in details giving the amount of loan and the names of the factories ;

(b) the steps taken to recover the loans from such closed factories ; and

(c) whether financial institutions have probed into the causes of the closure, if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) In terms of the provisions of the public Financial Institutions (obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks and institutions, information relating to individual constituents of public financial institutions and public sector banks cannot be divulged and hence the unit-wise details asked in the question cannot be disclosed. However, details relating to total amount of loans from banks and financial institu-

tions outstanding against closed refractory and fire bricks factories in Dhanbad District in Bihar, the steps taken to recover such loans and the enquiry by financial institutions into causes of closure are being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the rules, will be laid on the Table of the house.

Bank Loans vis-a-vis profits of Banks under Self-Employment Scheme

1830 : SHRI R P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what percentage of banks loans on 'Self-Employment Scheme' under the new 20-Point Programme, constitute to the gross profits of the concerned banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Under the self-employment scheme, the overall quantum of loans to be provided by the banking system is not meant to be related to the gross profits of the public sector banks. The size of the scheme as earlier conceived was to be about 1% of the total advances made by all the public sector banks during the preceding year. According to the available data, an amount of Rs.401.54 crores was sanctioned by the banks upto 31.3.1984 which constitutes more than 1% of the total advances at the end of March, 1983.

Tourism Department's Projects Held up Due to Delay in Getting Clearance

1831. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names, estimated costs and location of Tourism Department's projects that have been held up due to delay in getting clearance from the Work and Housing Ministry ; and

(b) the specific date when application for clearance was submitted for each one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No projects of Department of Tourism are pending due to delay in receiving clearance from the Ministry of Works & Housing.

Private Sector Involved in Promotion of Tourism

1832. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposal to involve private sector in the promotion of tourism Industry ;

(b) if so, the specific-steps being taken therefore ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Development of tourism infrastructural facilities in the country is a continuous process requiring the combined efforts of the Central, State and the private sector. Private sector has always been involved in the promotion of tourism industry, and no specific steps as such are being taken. In fact the States have to provide inducements to the Private Sector to attract investments.

Banks Loans under the Self-Employment Scheme

1933. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of persons who have been given bank loans under Self-Employment Scheme under the new 20-point-Programme without any hypothecation or security and the amount involved giving the figures bank-wise and State-wise during 1983 and 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : According to the available information,

an amount of Rs.401.54 crores was sanctioned to 2.42 lakh beneficiaries by the end of March, 1984 under the Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. The State-wise break-up is set out in the Statement attached. According to Reserve Bank of India, bank-wise break-up is not available.

Under the Scheme for providing self-employment to unemployed educated youth, the banks should not ask for collateral security or third party guarantee on the loan.

Statement

Statement Including the Number of Applications and Amount Sanctioned by the Banks (As on 31st March, 1984)

	Name of the State	No. of applications Sanctioned by the banks	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14781	2936.00
2.	Assam	8021	1540.44
3.	Bihar	14230	2278.64
4.	Gujarat	10497	1538.88
5.	Haryana	6182	998.99
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2465	449.69
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1416	287.95
8.	Karnataka	12307	1960.00
9.	Kerala	13091	2110.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18786	2857.80
11.	Maharashtra	24579	4024.28
12.	Manipur	991	179.82
13.	Meghalaya	353	75.09
14.	Nagaland	189	39.25
15.	Orissa	6823	1368.62
16.	Punjab	9047	1689.60
17.	Rajashan	15054	2365.30
18.	Sikkim	15	3.65
19.	Tamil Nadu	21247	3316.00
20.	Tripura	696	97.33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36857	5382.85
22.	West Bengal	23680	4481.92
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66	15 22
24	Arunachal Pradesh	36	6.91
25.	Chandigarh	325	56.50
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	10.71
27	Mizorem	196	42.61
28	Pondicherry	414	40 00
	Total	2,42,405	40154.05

Source : Ministry of Industry
Data Provisional.

सिक्कों की ढलाई और करेंसी नोटों की छपाई संबंधी लक्ष्य

1834. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए प्रत्येक मूल्य के सिक्कों की ढलाई और करेंसी नोटों की छपाई के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किये गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त लक्ष्य के अनुसार कम मूल्य के सिक्कों और करेंसी नोटों की वर्तमान कमी दूर हो जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) संलग्न विवरण में बताए गए लक्ष्य टकसालों और मुद्रणालयों की वर्तमान क्षमता तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाए गए अल्पावधिक उपायों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित किये गये थे । यद्यपि ये लक्ष्य भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सिक्कों और करेंसी नोटों के संबंध में सूचित आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कम है, तथापि पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक है । कमी को पूरा करने और सिक्कों तथा करेंसी नोटों की दीर्घावधिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक नई टकसाल तथा एक नए बैंक नोट प्रेस की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

विवरण

क. सिक्के (दस लाख अदद)

मूल्य वर्ग	संख्या
5 पैसे	95
10 पैसे	330
20 पैसे	405
25 पैसे	75
50 पैसे	220
1रु०/2रु०	325
जोड़	1450

बम्बई, कलकत्ता और हैदराबाद की तीनों टकसालों में काम के घंटे बढ़ाकर प्रति पारी नौ घंटे कर दिए गए और इसी के साथ सामूहिक प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं चालू की गई हैं । सिक्का टंकण की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सिक्का निर्माण की अतिरिक्त प्रेसों का आयात किया जा रहा है । कलकत्ता टकसाल में दूसरी पारी शुरू किए जाने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

ख. करेंसी नोट

1984-85 के केवल प्रथम छः महीनों के लिए करेंसी नोटों के उत्पादन लक्ष्यों को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है । ये इस प्रकार है :—

(दस लाख अदद)

1 रुपया/-	125
2 रुपए/-	675
5 रुपए/-	650
10 रुपए/-	580
20 रुपए/-	160
50 रुपए/-	100
100 रुपए/-	200
जोड़	2490

सरकार द्वारा करेंसी नोटों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं और उठाने का प्रस्ताव है। करेंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक और बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में काम के घण्टे बढ़ाकर ग्यारह घंटे प्रति पारी कर दिए गये हैं। दोनों प्रेसों में काम के ग्यारह घंटे की प्रति पारी पर आधारित प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं चालू की गई हैं। 17 जुलाई, 1984 से बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के छपाई विभाग में आंशिक तौर पर दूसरी पारी शुरू की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त करेंसी नोट प्रेस के आधुनिकीकरण और इसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Guidelines Issued by Reserve Bank of India to Banks Regarding Allotment of Lockers to Customers

1835. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have issued certain guidelines to be followed by all banks in allotting lockers to the customers ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether the officials of the Central Bank of India and particularly the Gole Market, New Delhi Branch had collected huge deposits under compulsion from the customers wanting to have lockers ;

(d) the names of the persons whom the lockers were given there during 1983 and 1984 and the amount of deposits collected from each such customers ;

(e) whether the deposit receipts are also kept by the bank and if so, under what rules and the steps being taken to return the deposit receipts to the depositors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the guidelines are as follows :

(i) Branches should maintain a waiting list for the purpose of allotment of lockers. All applicattons received for allotment of a locker should be acknowledged and given a waiting list number.

(ii) At least 80 per cent of the lockers should be allotted by the branches on first-cum-first-served basis. The remaining lockers could be allotted by the branch managers at their discretion to valued customers on business considerations.

(iii) The banks should not insist on fixed deposits as a pre-requisite for allotment of lockers. There will, however, be no objection to banks seeking a deposit (but not as a condition for allotment) from the applicant who has been allotted a locker, the annual interest from which would not be more than the annual rent of the lockers. In the alternative, advance payment of locker rent for a period of three years may be collected from the locker holders. Loucker holders who opt for annual payment of rent and default in payment, should not be allowed to operate their lockers till the arrears of rent are cleared.

(c) and (e) It is not obligatory for the customers to purchase fixed deposits for obtaining lockers. However, the Central Bank branch at Gole Market, New Delhi, had suggested to customers to purchase fixed deposits of nominal amounts so that rent of the lockers could

be met from the interest and they need not come to the bank every time to deposit the rent. Some of them accepted the suggestion since it was convenient to them. Some customers have kept the Time Deposit Receipts with the bank. The Deposit Receipts are returned by the bank to the Depositors on demand.

(d) In accordance with the provisions of the Statute governing the Nationalised Banks and in accordance with the usages and practices customary among bankers, the details of the individual constituents cannot be divulged.

De mand of Civilians of Danapur Cantonment Board for Including them in Municipality

1836. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the civilians of Danapur Cantonment Board have desired that they should be taken out of the purview of the Cantonment Board and included in Municipality ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) No representation from the Civilians of Danapur Cantonment has been received in this connection. However, the Danapur Cantonment Board in its Resolution dated 2.7.1982 had resolved that the civil areas in Ward No 1 to 4 and part of Ward No 5 up to Lal Kothi area be recommended for excision. When this Resolution of the Cantonment. Board was under examination by the Central Command, the Cantonment Board has taken another Resolution on 5.3.1983. According to this Resolution, Marshal Bazar and Lal Kothi areas are to be retained in the Cantonment. Since this Resolution is different from the earlier one, the Central Command has asked the President of the Cantonment Board on 20-7-1984 to submit revised proposals with full details.

Trade between India and Soviet Union

1837. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether both India and the Soviet Union are preparing to double their trade turnover during the next five years (The Statesman dated 28.4.1984) ;

(b) the outcome of discussions held with Soviet delegation with particular reference to the difficulties about favourable balance of trade for India and measures suggested to over come the difficulties ;

(c) the present balance of trade and the annual interest being paid on it ; and

(d) the details of suggestions made to increase the trade and value thereof together with the terms of payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) In the Long-term Economic Programme signed between the two countries in March, 1979, it was decided that the bilateral trade would be increased by 1 5 to 2 times every five years upto 1990. Keeping this objective in view, efforts are continuously being made to promote India's trade with the Soviet Union, with the twin objective of effecting growth in trade turnover and diversification in product-mix Particular emphasis is being laid on max-imising imports of Soviet machinery and equipment, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, chemicals etc. and on identifying new items for import from the Soviet Union.

Trade with the Soviet Union is being conducted in non-convertible Indian

rupees. At the moment the Soviet Union has rupee surpluses which are being used for purchases from India. The balance of trade between India and the USSR has been fluctuating over the years. These fluctuations—whether surpluses or outstandings are adjusted over a period of time through the mechanism of a Central Account maintained by RBI under the Trade Agreement subsisting between the two countries

Proposal to Produce Polyester Cloth in Handlooms

1838. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce polyester cloth in handlooms ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Handlooms are already producing polyester and polyester blended fabrics. The items produced include dhoties, sarees, shirtings, suitings, dress materials etc. These are produced in the States of Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, etc. In order to help the handloom sector in giving better finish to these fabrics a number of processing houses, which include facilities for heat setting and carbonisation, have come up in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh with Central Government assistance.

Schemes for Providing Accommodation for Civilian Employees of Cochin Naval Base

1839. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civilian employees working in the Cochin Naval base ;

(b) whether any of them is provided with accommodation facilities ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to chalk out a scheme for providing accommodation for these civilian employees of Cochin Naval base ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) 2966 (Two thousand nine hundred and sixty six).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Government accommodation for civilians is constructed only at such stations which are declared "DIFFICULT STATIONS" by the Government. Cochin was declared a "DIFFICULT STATION" only in December, 1982. It is proposed to construct accommodation for 15% of the strength of civilian employees in accordance with the present Government policy. Necessary sanctions for construction of 60 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 95.82 lakhs have been issued during the years 1983-84 & 1984-85.

Complimentary tickets issued by I. A. and A. I.

1840. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India and Indian Airlines issue complimentary tickets ; and

(b) if so, to whom such complimentary tickets were issued during years 1983-84 and 1984-85 indicating the purpose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines and Air India issue complimentary tickets and free passages to persons belonging to certain categories as permissible under the IATA Rules and Regulations and in some cases for promoting their business interests. This includes the grant of free passages to their employees under the Passage Regulations and to the employees of other airlines under Interline arrangements ; complimentary tickets to travel agents/tour conductors and to important commercial business contacts ; and free passages on the orders of Government in certain special cases, such as advanced medical treatment abroad, etc. There was no change in this policy during the years 1983-84 and 84-85.

Duty Drawbacks against Export of Apparel

1841. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of duty drawbacks against export of apparel (garments) during the current year for each category of goods and these rates during each of the years from 1980 to 1984 ;

(b) the amount of money actually disbursel as duty drawbacks against export of garments during last financial years and the amount disbursed during each of the years from 1980-81 to 1982-83 ; and

(c) the number of individual exporters who were paid duty drawbacks during the last financial year and the names of top 50 recipients during this year giving their value of exports and drawbacks paid in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The rates of duty drawback against export of Apparel (garments) for each category year-wise from 1980 to 1984 are mentioned in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. *See* No.-LT-8537/84].

(b) and (c) Such statistical information, commodity-wise for every exporter is not maintained by all Custom Houses. It may not therefore, be practicable to collect this information.

Low Shipments of Textile Exports to USSR

1842. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the five months, January to May 1984 the shipments of textile exports to USSR have been as low as 64.20 million metres while the firm bookings were made for 172 million metres against the trade protocol provision of 210 million metres ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to ensure that USSR textile market does not slip away from India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) On the basis of information furnished by The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), the firm bookings made upto May, 1984, were for 176m. mtrs. The shipments to USSR during Jan. May, 1984, were 64.2m. mtrs. However, shipments upto June have been 81.48m. mtrs.

(b) The following are the reasons for slow shipments ;

(i) All India Dock Strike during March-April, 1984.

(ii) Shortage of required cotton for production of bulk of fabrics exported to USSR.

(iii) Non-availability of sailings and containers.

Government have asked The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council to speed up the shipments. The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council has also impressed upon the shippers the need for timely shipments and is closely monitoring shipments.

Incentives by IDBI in 'No Industry District' and backward regions of the Country

1843. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India and All India Financial Institutions have been providing incentives for accelerating industrial investment in "No Industry districts" and other backward regions of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details of the incentives given by IDBI and other all India financial institutions in 'No Industry districts' and other backward regions in Orissa so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in specified backward areas, including those in Orissa, IDBI alongwith IFCI and ICICI has formulated a comprehensive scheme of concessional assistance and other incentives for setting up of industrial units in such areas. Under the scheme, the policy thrust is on providing a graded scale of incentives to attract investment in 'No Industry Districts' and other backward areas. Concessions in the rate of interest and underwriting commission, reduced promoters' contribution, flexible debt-equity ratio, reduction or waving of commitment charge, non-stipulation of convertibility clause and interest free loans for projects specific infrastructural development are the salient features of the scheme of concessions and incentives for development of 'No Industry Districts' and backward areas. According to information readily available, upto end of March, 1933, an amount of Rs. 180.74 crores was sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 133.77 crores was disbursed to specified backward areas in Orissa by the financial institutions namely, IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRCI, LIC, UTI, GIC, the State Financial Corporation and the State Industrial Development Corporation.

Misappropriation of amount by Bankmen

1844. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount misappropriated by bankmen during the calendar year 1983 ;

(b) the total number of bankmen involved in the misappropriation ;

(c) the number of bankmen dismissed or suspended as a result of misappropriation ; and

(d) the action taken to recover the amount ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) According to the provisional data received from the Reserve Bank of India, 2,360 cases of frauds involving an amount of Rs. 29.62 crores had been reported to it by the 28 public sector banks during the year 1983. The term 'bank fraud' generally covers instances of misrepresentation, each of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instruments-like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

256 bank employees of the public sector banks are suspected to have been involved in such cases.

(c) Information relating to the number of bankmen dismissed or suspended as a result of their involvement in misapropriation is not available. However, according to the provisional data so far available during the year 1983, 616 employees of public sector banks were reported to have been punished on charges of frauds and other corrupt practices. The punishments may relate to the cases of earlier periods also.

(d) Such cases of frauds etc. are reported by banks to the police/Central Bureau of Investigation. In addition, criminal or civil suits for recovery of dues, as in the case of other dues to the banks from borrowers etc., are also filed.

Length of active Service for availing of benefits granted to Ex-servicemen

1845. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFFNCE be pleased to state :

(a) the definition of 'ex-serviceman' ;

(b) whether in order to avail of the concession/benefits granted to ex-servicemen, the service people manage to get them discharged or do not undertake minimum 15 year's service so as to earn pension and leave service ;

(c) if so, whether the benefits to ex-servicemen will be denied to such people i. e. who have not rendered a minimum service of 15 years hence-forth and preference will be given to those who have taken part in active service only ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) "Ex-serviceman" means a person, who has served in any rank (whether as a combatant or as non-combatant) in the Armed Forces of the Union, including the Armed Forces of the former Indian States, but excluding the Assam Rifles, Defence Security Corps, General Reserve Engineering Force, Lok Sahayak Sena and certain categories of the personnel of the Territorial Army, for a continuous period of not less than six months after attestation and (i) Has been released, otherwise than at his own request or by way of dismissal or discharge on account of misconduct or inefficiency, or has been transferred to the reserve pending such release or (ii) Has to serve for not more than six months for completing the period of service requisite for becoming entitled to be released or transferred to the reserve as aforesaid, or (iii) Has been released at his own request, after completing five years service in the Armed Forces of the Union.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

World Bank Loan for Railways

1846. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6975 on 6th April, 1984 regarding World Bank Loan for Railway Projects and state the outcome/results of the negotiations held with the World Bank for the assistance for project of Railway electrification and workship modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : An agreement with the World Bank for a loan of $ 280.7 million for the Railway Electrification and Worshop Modernisation Project was signed on 25th May, 1984. This project envisages electrification of about 3,000 Kms. of Indian Railway's trunk-routes and modernisation of 6 selected workshops and the Integral Coach Factory, Madras.

Rationalising Excise Strucrure on all Inputs for Handloom

1848. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE

be pleased to state whether Government propose to concede the long standing demand of handloom industry by rationalising excise structure on all inputs for handloom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M KRISHNA) : Cotton yarn and cellulosic spun yarn not containing any non-cellulosic fibre, in straight reel hanks, which are the main inputs for handlooms, are fully exempt from central excise duty. In the 1984 Budget, excise duty on cotton yarn and cellulosic spun yarn in cross reel hanks, when purchased by a registered handloom cooperative society or any organisation set up or approved by the Government for the development of handlooms, was substantially reduced. There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government for modifying the excise duty structure on inputs for handlooms.

Representation to SC/ST Candidates for Loan on Training Programme by Central Bank of India

1849 SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the region-wise number of general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates called by Central Bank of India to identify for London training stating the eligibility criteria and method adopted for the said identification process ;

(b) the region-wise number of general and SC/ST candidates identified or already sent for London training batch—1984 ; and

(c) the measures taken by the bank for providing due representation to SC/ST candidates in the said training programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The region-wise number of general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates called for interview by Central Bank of India for identifying suitable officers for "London training" is given in the attached statement. The bank has reported that the eligibility criteria for identifying candidates for "London training" were the following :—

(i) the candidates must be between 25-35 years of age on the given date ;

(ii) the officer candidates should have a minimum of 5 years' experience as on officer on the given date ; and

(iii) the candidate should be a graduate, professional qualifications to be treated as additional qualifications.

All the 70 candidates were called to appear before a Committee of Senior Executives at Central Office in two batches for selection.

(b) The Region-wise number of candidates finally identified for "London Training" in 1984 was as follows :—

Region	No. of candidates identified		
	General	SC	ST
Calcutta	1	—	—
Bombay	2	—	—
Delhi	1	—	—
Hyderabad	1	—	—
Madras	1	—	—

(c) Central Bank of India has reported that with a view to give greater opportunity to SC/ST candidates for being selected, suitable relaxations have been made in the requirement of passing CAIIB examination and also in the matter of assessing their performance rating.

Statement

The Region-wise No. of General, SC/ST candidates called by Central Bank of India to identify officers for London Training

Region	General	SC	ST
Ahmedabad	8	—	1
Bhopal	1	—	—
Bombay	14	—	—
Calcutta	5	—	—
Chandigarh	10	3	—
Delhi	5	—	—
Hyderabad	5	—	—
Lucknow	6	—	—
Madras	8	—	—
Patna	1	—	—
Pune	3	—	—
Total	66	3	1

Controlled Cloth output in coming Years

1850. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken any decision on controlled cloth output for the coming years ;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research on the controlled cloth ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions ; and

(d) whether Government are going to change its policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As per the Textile Policy Statement of March, 1981, the annual production of controlled cloth has been fixed at a level of 650 million sq. metres to be shared by the National Textile Corporation and the Handloom Sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government have not decided to change the controlled cloth scheme so far.

Unilateral promotion strategy of Tea Board for Augmentation of Tea Exports

1851. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the unilateral promotion strategy of Tea Board that has been evolved for augmenting the exports; and

(b) the efforts that are being made for a new international agreement on prices, production and quotas among tea-producing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In order to promote exports of tea, the Tea Board undertakes uninational promotion and generic promotion abroad. Board's uninational promotional strategy includes promotional support to Indianexporters for boosting export of packet teas and tea bags, joint collaboration schemes to promote Indian tea, limited media publicity abroad and arranging for visit of tea importers to India etc. In addition, facilities like Cash Compensatory Support, duty draw back, warehousing assistance and Brand Promotion Scheme are also in vogue to promote exports of tea.

(b) A meeting of the three major Tea Producers was recently held under the aegis of UNCTAD to discuss the possibilities of an International Tea Agreement. No consensus has however so far emerged in this regard.

Allotment of Shares by Lipton India Limited

1852. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lipton India Limited has recently been permitted by Reserve Bank to allot certain shares and receive huge amount from M/s. Unilever PLC ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Permission was given by the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta on 23rd May, 1984 to M/s. Lipton India Limited, Calcutta to issue 48,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each for cash at par to M/s. Unilever PLC, U. K. who hold 40% equity in the Indian company. This was in pursuance of the approval granted on 7th September, 1983 under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, to M/s. Lipton India Ltd. to issue further equity capital of Rs. 12 crores which includes issue of Rs. 4.80 crores worth of shares to Unilever PLC, U.K.

Grant of Loans to Units of Pandaul by Central Bank, Madhubani and Punjab National Bank, Benepatti

1853. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5727 on 30th March, 1984 regarding credit advanced to industries set up at Pandaul by financial institutions and state :

(a) whether the remaining 15 units of Pandaul have been granted loans as working capital ; and

(b) the total amount of loans granted by Central Bank, Madhubani and Punjab National Bank, Benepatti almost in fictitious names and the steps being taken for recovery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Technical and Financial Aid offered by Hungary for Rural Water Supply

1854. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade delegation from Hungary has offered technical and financial aid for implementation of the various points of the 20-Point Programme

especially the rural water supply and rural electrification ; and

(b) if so, the specific points in respect of which the aid has been offered and the steps since taken to enter into agreements with respect thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid offered by U.K. for Economic Development in Rural Areas

1855. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Kingdom has offered aid for economic development in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The assistance from the UK Government is available for mutually agreed projects irrespective of their location in urban or rural areas. The UK Government do not offer any assistance specifically assigned for the rural areas. The assistance is available for both import of goods and services from UK and for financing local costs of mutually agreed projects, including poverty—alleviation projects.

Rejection of Proposal of National Textile Corporation for increasing output of Polyster Cloth

1856. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have rejected the proposal of the National Textile Corporation to increase four-fold output of polyester ; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPPY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There is no such proposal from the National Textile Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Criticism of Public Sector by F. I. C. C. I.

1857. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the resolutions passed by the recently held 57th Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ;

(b) whether in one of the resolutions, they have criticised that the Public Sector is incapable to supply goods and services and certain essential ingredients that help production ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) From the proceedings of the Fifty-seventh Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, published by the Federation, no resolution seems to have been passed criticising the public sector as incapable to supply goods and services and certain essential ingredients that help production.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत में वर्षा की वार्षिक औसत में कमी

1858. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मौसम विज्ञान कार्यालय के अनुसार भारत में वर्षा की वार्षिक औसत में कमी आई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां । भारत के मैदानों में 80 वर्षों (1901 से 1980) की औसत वार्षिक वर्षा तथा 1901-10, 1911-20 आदि दशाब्दियों की औसत वर्षा अध्ययन से दशाब्दी की औसत वर्षा में कुछ उतार-चढ़ाव दिखाई देता है परन्तु ये 80 वर्षों के औसत की सीमाओं के अन्दर है ।

Rs. 60 Million Telescope being fabricated by Indian Scientists

1859. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics of India are fabricating a Rs. 60 million giant optical telescope ;

(b) if so, whether it was really essential to go in for such a costly venture for a poor country like India ;

(c) how the work of astronomy was being conducted in the past ;

(d) how much staff have worked and for how long for the project ;

(e) the price of the parts manufactured indigenously and price for the ones imported, separately ;

(f) the details of the proposed utilisation of the telescope ; and

(g) the price of such telescope, if imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For advancement of science, this project is necessary. The decision to acquire the telescope and to have it indigenously fabricated was taken after careful consideration by several bodies of scientists.

(c) All optical observational work is being conducted through smaller sized telescopes.

(d) Details of staff members employed on the telescope construction by the Indian Institute of Astrophysics are given below :—

Year	No. of persons employed
1976-77	2
1977-78	2
1978-79	5
1979-80	8
1980-81	10
1981-82	10
1982-83	12
1983-84	15

(e) The cost of imported parts is approximately Rs. 1.25 crores whereas the cost of indigenous parts and system is approximately Rs. 4.70 crores.

(f) Besides helping the Indian Institute of Astrophysics in finding out answers to some of the enigmatic problems in astronomy, the telescope would be available for use by scientists from other laboratories for precise observations needed in research work.

(g) It is difficult to assess, with any certainty, the cost of a similar imported telescope.

बदाऊं तथा बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कताई उद्योग की स्थापना

1861. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के बदाऊं तथा बरेली में कताई उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये आशय पत्र जारी करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) बदाऊं तथा बरेली में कताई मिल स्थापित करने के लिए आशय पत्र जारी करने के लिए जब कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होगा तब उस पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Construction of Portable Houses by Bharat Earth-Movers Ltd.

1862. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., a public sector undertaking in Karnataka, is constructing portable houses ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost per house ; and

(c) the other particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. primarily manufacturers earthmoving equipments and rail-coaches. It undertook the manufacture of portable steel structure to meet the specific requirements of ONGC to provide housing accommodation to its officers at site in desert conditions and remote places. Cost per unit would depend on the type of fixtures desired.

Charter of demands submitted by Allahabad Bank SC/Tribes Employees Welfare Council

1863. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Bank Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees' Welfare Council (affiliated to All India SC/ST Bank Employees' Federation) have submitted a charter of demands to the Bank Management *inter alia* stating as follows :

(i) relaxation in length of service for ascertaining eligibility for promotion in all categories of posts ;

(ii) relaxation in length of service for changing cadre right from the permanent part-time sweepers to onward ;

(iii) relaxation of 5 per cent marks below minimum qualifying marks in case of promotions and recruitment as per Government directives ;

(iv) separate seniority list of SC/STs with proportionate number of vacancies to be prepared in terms of Government O. M. No. 27/2/71-ESTT (SCT) dated 27-11-1972 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) and (ii) The policy regarding promotions and change of cadres in all categories of posts in the banks is determined in accordance with the agreements reached between the bank managements and their employees, which are binding on both the parties under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The eligibility criteria cannot therefore be altered by the Bank Managements unilaterally.

(iii) The bank has reported that relaxation is allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates both in written test and interview for recruitment of sub-staff and promotions from clerical to officers (Junior Management Grade Scale-I).

(iv) The bank has reported that it is not possible to maintain separate seniority lists of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes since the number of candidates to be called for promotion test is fixed in terms of the rules for promotion as enshrined in the agreement with the Employees Union. In any case, the instructions of the Government dated 27th November, 1972 relate only to the cases of promotions made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. Since the promotions in the banks from clerical to the officers cadre are made on the basis of selection, comprising of written test and interview, these orders are not relevant. In any case separate merit lists are prepared by banks for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe and general category of candidates.

महंगे भारतीय होटल

1864. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 जून, 1984 के "जनसत्ता" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय होटल अपेक्षाकृत महंगे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत में होटलों के टैरिफ की, एशिया के कुछ देशों के समतुल्य स्तरों वाले होटलों के टैरिफ से तुलना करने

पर, यह पता चलता है कि भारत में होटलों के टैरिफ अभी भी यथोचित हैं ।

Economic Crisis in India reduced due to investment by non-resident Indians

1865. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that investment made so far by the non-resident Indians in the country has reduced economic crisis in the country ; and

(b) if so, "the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The main objectives of the scheme offering concessions to non-resident Indians for investment in India are to provide adequate investment facilities for non-resident Indians in India, to attract in that process larger inflow of foreign exchange into India with a view to supporting the country's balance of payments position, and to promote industrialisation. These facilities have resulted in substantial inflows of foreign exchange, particularly in the form of remittances and deposits in non-resident external accounts and foreign currency non-resident accounts. A large number of proposals for investment in industrial units on repatriable and non-repatriable basis have also been approved.

बंद कपड़ा मिलें

1866. **श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :**
श्री के० मालन्ना :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंद कपड़ा मिलों की समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिए एक दल का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में इस से पहले भी अनेक कदम उठाए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) देश में बंद वस्त्र की मिलों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए अधिकारियों का एक दल बनाया गया है । इस दल में वस्त्र आयुक्त तथा राज्य सरकार, वित्त संस्थान, बैंक, बैंकिंग/एवं क्षेत्रीय वस्त्र अनुसंधान संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं । यह दल जांच करेगा कि क्या ये बंद पड़ी मिलें दुबारा चालू करने योग्य हैं, यदि हैं तो इन मिलों को दुबारा चालू करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जाने चाहिये ।

(ग) और (घ) गुजरात में बंद/रुग्ण मिलों की समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिये बनाए गए अधिकारियों के दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर गुजरात में कुछ मिलों के लिए पुदरुद्धार संबंधी अनेक व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं । इन व्यवस्थाओं में राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारों से मदद और बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता का दिया जाना शामिल है ।

Trade between India and Iran

1867. SHRI RAM SARUP RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks had been held with Iran recently to increase considerably the trade between India and that country ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter and the volume of increased trade with Iran expected from India ; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure that the war between Iran and Iraq will not adversely affect the flow of trade between India and Iran ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the sides agreed to take necessary steps for achieving a target of a three-fold increase in India's exports to Iran in the current year, subject to a minimum of US $ 225 million.

(c) Government has encouraged business contracts and taken steps to promote our exports to Iran. They include the decision to participate in 1984 Iran International Trade Fair, a market survey of automobile ancillaries by TDA and suitable instructions to ensure strict adherence to quality and specification requirements. Government is also considering proposals for visits by FIEO and AIEI delegations to Iran in the near future.

Different Rates of Excise Duty on Aluminium

1868. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous E. C. grade aluminium (levy) attracts excise duty under Notification No. 107/84-CE dated 9 May, 1984 and not 108/84 ;

(b) whether aluminium products (bus bars and electrical sections) manufactured out of above metal do not enjoy the concessional duty at 28.6 per cent under Notification No. 108/84 and are chargeable at tariff rate of 50 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 4000/- per M.T. ;

(c) whether similar products made out of imported E C. grades aluminium metal under Customs Notification No. 123/84 enjoy concessional rate of duty under Notification No. 108/84 ;

(d) if so, the reasons for this differentiation when the end products are same ;

(e) whether Government's intention is to levy duty at the same rate irrespective of source of material to maintain the price of aluminium products ; and

(f) the steps Government propose to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) Notification No. 107/84-CE dated 9-5-84 prescribes the effective rates of basic excise duty on ingots, billets, wire bars and wire rods, of aluminium conforming to the specifications in IS : 4026—1978 and IS : 5484—1978 of the Indian Standards Institution, produced by a primary producer of aluminium from hot aluminium metal and required by the Central Government to be sold or supplied in terms of the provisions contained in the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970. Notification No. 108/84-CE, dated 9-5-84 prescribes the effective rates of basic excise duty on all aluminium and products thereof, other than those to which Notification No. 107/84-CE dated 9-5-84 aplies. Notification No. 123/84-Customs, dated 9-5-84 prescribes the

effective rates of additional duty of customs for all aluminium and products thereof, the rates being the same as the rates of excise duty leviable on indigenous goods. The rates of excise duty leviable on aluminium products made from imported metal are the same as the rates applicable to the products made from indigenous metal.

(f) Does not arise.

Speed-Boats available with Customs Authorities to Check Smuggling

1869. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The number of speed-boats available with the Custom authorities at various ports (port-wise) to check smuggling and the number out of those actually in operation ;

(b) the reasons for the remaining boats remaining out of operation stating the period for which these boats have been lying idle ;

(c) the number of speed-boats that were imported and the number out of these that are actually sea-worthy ;

(d) whether Government consider the present strength of speed-boats adequate to meet the requirements ; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by Government to augment the existing fleet of speed boats to effectively check smuggling activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) 26 speed boats imported from Norway, New Zealand and South Korea are available to the Customs Department for the conduct of anti-smuggling operations. Out of these boats, 17 boats are operational at present. The remaining 9 boats are non-operational for want of imported spares, for varying periods.

(d) and (e) In addition to the 26 imported speed boats with the Customs Department, there are 77 craft confiscated by the Customs Department and appropriated for departmental use. These vessels are also deployed for anti-smuggling operations on the West and East Coasts.

Considering the vast coast-line of our country to be covered and the vulnerability of our coasts to smuggling, the existing strength of boats with the Customs Department has not been found adequate to meet the requirements. Steps are being taken to augment the availability of indigenously built launches suitable for the use of the Customs Department. Orders have already been placed for the supply of 10 indigenously built Customs Patrol Launches. A phased programme for the augmentation of the customs fleet with suitable vessels of indigenous make is being finalised by the Directorate of Preventive Operations in consultation with the Collectorates.

Excise Duty on High Density Polythene Tapes

1870. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that high density polythene tapes, falling under Excise Item 18, mostly used for making HDPE woven fabrics and sacks are wholly exempt from excise duty if used only in the factory of its production and as such all the processes are centered in the HDPE tapes making factories ;

(b) whether to encourage growth of small/cottage scale units for manufacturing of HDPE woven fabrics, sacks and for ensuring uniformity of classification

for excise duty proposes, Government propose to classify HDPE tapes and sacks under Item 15(A) (2), under which these are unconditionally wholly exempt from excise duty, as has been held by Custom Excise Gold Appellate Tribunal orders No 18-D/82 dated 30th December 1982 and No. 194/83-C dated 11th July, 1983 ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) In view of the Customs, Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal orders No. 18-D/82 dated the 30th December, 1982 and No. 194/83-C dated the 11th July, 1983, H.D.P.E tapes have been reclassified under Tariff Item 15A (2) prior to the 11th May, 1982 and under Tariff Item 68 with effect from the 11th May, 1982, consequent to the changes in Tariff Item 15A (2).

H.D.P.E. tapes are exempt from the whole of the duty of excise under Notification No. 182/83-CE dated the 11th May, 1982, subject to the condition that they are produced out of duty-paid artificial resin, or plastic material or scrap of plastic. The condition regarding their use only in the factory of its production is not laid down in the Notification No. 182/82-CE.

Recommendations of High Level Committee for the benefit of Ex Servicemen

1871. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high level committee which went into the problems of ex-servicemen has made any recommendations for their benefit ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The appointment of the High Level Committee was notified on the 10th March, 1984 with a term of one year. It has issued detailed questionnaires to State Governments Sainik Boards, Ex-servicemen organisations and individual ex-servicemen. Four of its Sub-Committees have visited various States/UTs, met Ex-Servicemen and their Organisations and held discussions with the State Governments, Sainik Boards, etc. In the 4th meeting of the High Level Committee held on the 23rd June, 1984, the reports of the Sub Committees on their visits to the States and discussions with the State Government authorities, Sainik Boards, Ex-servicemen were reviewed.

The High Level Committee observed that even though the orders issued by the Government in 1983 on pensions to Ex-Servicemen were strictly in accordance with the judgement of the Supreme Court, those Ex-servicemen who had retired prior to the 1st January, 1973 had not derived any benefit from these orders. Accordingly, the High Level Committee resolved that Government of India be requested immediately to evolve a method by which such Ex-servicemen may also get some relief and secure some monetary benefits in terms of an addition to their pensions. It also felt that the question relating to service pensions should be taken up vigorously with the 4th Pay Commission.

The Chairman of the High Level Committee has communicated this resolution to the Government of India.

Meeting for discussion on losses in Public Sector Undertakings

1872. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a meeting held in January, 1983 with the Finance Minister, the organised labour had proposed a meeting for discussion on the losses in public sector undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not convening the meeting with organised workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities in appointments in DTDC

1873. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation have committed gross irregularities in the appointments of over 150 persons made during the end of 1983 so much so that the posts were neither advertised nor communicated to the Employment Exchange and that the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates were filled up with non Scheduled Castes candidates ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by Government to rectify the irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. DTDC recruited 66 persons during October, November and December, 1983. Out of 66 persons, 50 have been selected on regular basis after notifying the vacancies to the Employment Exchange and advertisement in Newspapers. 16 persons were appointed on *ad-hoc* and emergent basis for a period of 90 days by the competent authority Due reservation were given to the SC and ST candidates keeping in view the availability of the candidates in the reserved quota as follows :—

SC	...	12
ST	...	1
Minority Communities	...	6
Ex-Servicemen	..	1

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बिना अभ्यासों के लिए नए सिरे से सर्वेक्षण कराया जाना

1874. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में शीत-ऋतु के दौरान अधिकांश सेना अभ्यास गांव-वासियों के निवास स्थानों या जोहड़ों के समीप किये जाते हैं जो रक्षा नियमों के विरुद्ध है तथा जिसके कारण गांव-वासियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उपरोक्त क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण काफी समय पहले तब किया गया था, जब वहां ग्रामीण लोग नहीं बसे थे ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त समस्या को हल करने के उद्देश्य से उनके मंत्रालय का विचार नये सिरे से सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ; यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) राजस्थान में (या अन्यत्र) सैनिक अभ्यास के दौरान सेना गांवों और खड़ी फसलों को बचाने का यथासंभव ध्यान रखती है।

(ख) सेना हर वर्ष प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र का एक एक सामान्य क्रम के रूप में ये सर्वेक्षण करती है।

Implementation of reservation policy in N T.C.

1875. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservation policy of Government has not been implemented in National Textile Corporation ; and

(b) the total number of employees in Balarama Varma Textiles at Shenkottah in Tamil Nadu and the total number of Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes employees category-wise details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The reservation policy of Government is in force in the National Textile Corporation.

(b) According to available information, the relevant details Pertaining to Balarama Varma Textiles, Shenkottah, Tamilnadu, a textile unit under NTC (TN&P) are as under :—

Category	Total number of employees	No. of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees.
'A'	3	—
'B'	9	1
'C'	22	3
'D'	577	51
'D' (S)	4	4
Total	615	59

Working of Gramin Banks vis-a vis Commercial Banks

1876. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the gramin banks are functioning under the control of the lead bank which has sponsored the Gramin Bank in the district ;

(b) if so, whether there is lot of difference in functions of commercial banks and gramin banks, like dealing with different type of customers, quantum of money, object of loaning, location of banks, attitude of the manager etc. ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce new set up at all India level for deciding the policies, management, etc. for gramin banks without having any type of link with the commercial banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Gramin Banks function under the overall supervision of their respective Boards of Directors in accordance with the policies formulated by the Government/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and subject to the control and inspection of NABARD.

(b) The operations of the Regional Rural Bank do differ from those of the bigger nationalised banks in terms of clientele, quantum of loaning, dependence on own resources, range of banking services etc.

(c) While the overall policies are being formulated by Government/NABARD,

a continuing link between the Regional Rural Banks and the sponsor banks—at least for a sufficiently long period—is considered desirable and beneficial to the interest of the Regional Rural Banks.

Decline in Shrimp Exports to U. S. A.

1877. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has lost a sizeable share of US shrimp market from 1979 onwards ;

(b) if so, the extent of Shrimp exports to USA during each of the years from 1979 onwards ; and

(c) the main reasons for the loss of India's exports in this commodity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Shrimp exports to USA have suffered setbacks since 1979 on account of blacklisting of Indian Shrimp by USFDA, as well as on account of stagnation in shrimp production. The export figures from 1979 onwards are given below :

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	value (in Rs. lakhs)
1979	13,118	3 578
1980	6,615	1,748
1981	8,751	2,789
1982	11,257	3,997
1983	12,471	4,505

Liberal import of Timber

1878 SHRI G. M. BANATWALA :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage liberal import of timber from other countries through measures like low or nil rates of import duty in accordance with the national policy of preserving forests ;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have made any such suggestions ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Under the current policy, import of timber by Actual Users (industrial) is allowed under Open General Licence subject to the conditions laid down. Under notification No. 35 Cus. dated 1-3-1984, wood chips for making pulp for the manufacture of paper or paper board has been exempted from customs duty. A proposal from the Government of Kerala, requesting for import of wood at low or nil rate of duty is under consideration in the Ministry of Finance.

100 रुपये के जाली नोटों का प्रचलन

1879. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**
श्री राम लाल राही :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात की संभावना है कि कुछ बाहरी देश 100 रुपए के जाली भारतीय नोट छाप रहे हैं और उन्हें भारत में प्रचलन के लिये भेज रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) दो व्यक्तियों अर्थात पंजाब में फगवाडा के श्री नानक सिंह और दिल्ली के श्री कृष्णकुमार के विरुद्ध जिन्हें देश में 100 रुपए के जाली नोट प्रचालित करने के संबंध में गिरफ्तार किया गया था, जांच के दौरान यह प्रकट हुआ कि जाली करेंसी नोटों के मुद्रण में कतिपय थाई राष्ट्रिकों का हाथ है। इस संबंध में श्री उमेश कुमार का नाम भी प्रकट हुआ है जो कृष्णा रेस्टोरेन्ट, 374 - चक्रपात रोड, पहुरत, बैंकाक का निवासी है। इंटरपोल और बैंकाक पुलिस की सहायता से जांच की गई है। बैंकाक से अंतिम परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Delay in departure of I. A. Flights to Bombay

1880. **SHRI R. R. BHOLE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the extra-ordinary delay in the departure of several Indian Airline flights like IC 181 from Delhi to Bombay on 1st June and IC 108 from Bangalore to Bombay on 29th May and few others ; and

(b) the reason for such mismanagement and the steps taken to avoid hardships to passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines flighs IC-184 Delhi-Bombay operates with the crew of IC-402 coming from Calcutta. As the departure of IC-402 from Calcutta was delayed on 1-6-1984 by 5 hrs and 25 mts due to the grounding of one Airbus aircraft, the flight IC-184 from Delhi was also consequently delayed.

Indian Airlines flight IC-108 was delayed on 29-5-84 due to the progressive delays to the earlier flights on the Bombay Madras Hyderabad Delhi Srinagar-Delhi Hyderabad Bangalore sectors operated by the same aircraft.

(b) Delays in flights for causes which are within the control of the airlines, such as commercial and engineering, are constantly monitored and corrective action taken to minimise their incidence. Other delays due to uncertain weather conditions and the consequential delays are however, beyond the control of the airlines However, if the flight does get delayed efforts are made to avoid any inconvenience to the passenger.

यात्रियों की तलाशी के लिए हवाई-अड्डों पर लगे हुए मैटलडिटैक्टर

1881. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आतंकवादियों की गतिविधियों को देखते हुए देश के सभी

हवाई अड्डों के अधिकारियों को सतर्क रहने के अनुदेश आदि जारी किए थे ;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की तलाशी के लिए सभी हवाई अड्डों पर मैटल डिटैक्टर लगाए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हाल ही में भारतीय विमान के अपहर्णकर्ता श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे पर विमान में शस्त्रों सहित कैसे प्रवेश पा सके, इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी, हां । इस प्रकार के अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं तथा समय-समय पर उन पर फिर जोर दिया गया है ।

(ख) देश के उन सभी 74 विमानक्षेत्रों पर हस्तधारित धातु खोजी यंत्रों की व्यवस्था की गई है जिनसे होकर इंडियन एयरलाइंस तथा वायुदूत प्रचालन करती है । इनमें से 56 विमानक्षेत्रों पर डोर फ्रेम धातु खोजी यंत्र भी लगाए गए हैं ।

(ग) रणधीर दंड संहिता तथा अपहरण विरोधी अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन अपहरणकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध एक आपराधिक मामला जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य के बड़गांव पुलिस स्टेशन पर दर्ज किया गया है । केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो इसकी जांच कर रहा है । इस जांच के पूरा होने के बाद ही अपेक्षित ब्यौरे मालूम होंगे ।

Opening of a branch of L.I.C. at Baran, Distrtct Kota, Rajasthan

1882. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether L. I. C. sanctioned a branch office in Bhinmal, Rajasthan and it has been opened there, and if so, the details of the population of this town and the business carried out by L;I.C.

(b) whether the population of Baran, District Kota, Rajasthan and the amount of premium collected by L I C. in this town is less than the above town;

(c) if not, whether L.I.C. proposes to open a branch office in Baran also; and

(d) if so, by what time and the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE NIINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The LIC has at present only one branch office located at Jalore for the entire District of Jalore in Rajasthan. During 1984-85, it would be opening another branch office in the District, located at Bhinmal, which is a town with population of over 24,000. The area assigned to the new branch office consists of Bhinmal and Sanchore Tehsils of District Jalore, which has been yielding new business sum assured of the order of Rs 5 crores per annum.

(b) to (d) Unlike the District of Jalore, the business of Kota District is being looked after by a number of branches, namely, Kota-I, Kota-II, Career Agents Branch and also the branch located at Jhalawar, which looks after some Tehsils of Kota District as well. Kota-I branch covers the town of Baran, which has a population of about 42,000 (Separate figures of the business secured from Baran town are not available).

The LIC would consider the case for establishment of a branch office at Baran. while formulating the branch expansion programme for 1985-86.

जाली करेंसी नोटों की छपाई

1883. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में चल रहे जाली करेंसी नोटों की छपाई में बैंक अधिकारियों का भी हाथ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Development assistance from USA in 1984-85

1884. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USA has agreed to provide a development assistance of $192 millions to India in the year 1984-85;

(b) if so, the projects on which this aid of US will be utilised and the terms and conditions of this aid; and

(c) whether India is one of the countries getting US aid during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) According to present indications, the US Budget proposals for fiscal year 1985 (October 84 to September 85) envisage aid to India at $192 million inclusive of Development Assistance, PL-480 Title II Assistance and World Food Programme assisiance. Of this the Development arsistance is expected to be $87 million.

The Development Assistance consists of loans and grants. The loans are repayable in US Dollars over 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years with an interest rate of 2 per annum for the first 10 years and 3 percent per annum thereafter. The projects likely to be financed out of Development Assistance during U.S. fiscal year 1985 are as under :

1. Agricultural Research.
2. Rajasthan Medium Irrigation.
3. Irrigation Management and Training.
4. Hill Areas Land and Water Development.
5. Maharashtra Minor Irrigation.
6. Family Planning Communications and Marketing.
7. Integrated Child Development Service.

Increase in the percentage of National Cadet Corps for Annual Training Camps

1885. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any proposals to increase the percentoge of National Cadet Corps Cadet for annual training camps both for Junior and Senior Division;

(b) whether State Governments have responded to such a proposals like increasing the strength, revising of the rates of the monthly allowances payable to NCC Officers and Cadets; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and effective date of implementation of such proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Till 1982-83, 14

percent of the Junior Division and 25 percent of the Senior Division NCC cadets were being detailed to attend Annual Training Camps every year In December, 1982, it was decided to raise these percentage as under :

Year	Junior Division Cadets	Senior Division Cadets
1983-84	35 percent	45 percent
1984-85	50 percent	50 percent

2. Since the expenditure on NCC Training Camps is shared between the Central and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 50 : 50 basis, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were requested, in December 1982 itself, to cater for the additional funds required in their budgets for 1983-84 and onwards. The response from them till date is indicated below :

(a) Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have accepted the proposal.

(b) Government of Tamil Nadu has agreed to raise the percentage of cadets, to be detailed for Annual Training Camps upto 35% in 1983-84 Their reply with regard to further increases is awaited.

(c) The Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands have stated that they would be liberal in the matter of release of funds for NCC, though they have not made any specific commitment in regard to the amount to be released or the percentages to be reached.

(d) Governments of Assam, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and Union Territory Administrations of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have not accepted the proposal.

(e) Replies from the remaining State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are awaited despite several reminders.

3 Ministry of Defence had also sanctioned an increase in the overall strength of Senior Division of NCC by 20,000 cadets in April, 1983. The additional cadet strength has, in turn, been allotted to States/Union Territories. who have to meet a part of the additional expenditure involved on this account. Their response is indicated below :

(a) Assam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry have accepted the additional cadet strength, allotted to them.

(b) Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Sikkim, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands have not accepted the additional cadet strength, allotted to them.

(c) Replies from the remaining State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are awaited, despite reminders.

4. NCC Part-time officers are entitled to a monthly honorarium, payable by the State Governments. A proposal to enhance the rates of monthly honorarium, as per the details given below, was referred to the State Governments for their concurrence in August, 1982 :

Rank	Rates suggested to the State Govts. in July 1976 and brought into force w.e.f. 1st July 1982 because of belated response from them.	Revised rates proposed to the State Governments in August 1982
a. Senior Diviston Officers		
(i) Major	Rs. 100/- p. m.	Rs. 350/- p. m.
(ii) Capt.	Rs. 90/- p. m.	Rs. 300/- p. m.
(iii) Lieut.	Rs. 80/- p. m.	Rs. 275/- p. m.
(iv) 2/Lieut.	Rs 75/- p. m.	Rs. 250/- p. m.
b. Junior Division Offi ers		
(i) Chief Officer	Rs. 75/- p. m.	Rs. 250/- p. m.
(ii) First Officer	Rs 65/- p. m.	Rs 230/- p. m.
(iii) Second Officer	Rs. 55/- p. m.	Rs. 215/- p. m.
(iv) Third Officer	Rs. 50/- p. m.	Rs. 200/- p. m.

5. The response of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to the above proposals is as under :

(a) The Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Nagaland, West Bengal and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry have agreed to the payment of honorarium at revised rates.

(b) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Sikkim have agreed to the revision of rates of honorarium but at rates lower than those suggested by Ministry of Defence.

(c) Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have not agreed to the enhanced rates of Honorarium.

(d) Final reply from the remaining State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are awaited despite several reminders.

6. As per the existing policy, formal orders for revising the rates of honorarium, etc. can be issued by the Ministry of Defence only after atleast 50 percent of the States/Union Territories have agreed such a revision.

7. It was suggested to the State Governments in November, 1981 that Caretaker Allowance at the rate of Rs. 50/- p. m. in the case of Senior Division and Rs. 40/- p. m. in the case of Junior Division Units may be paid to persons, who may be required to carry out the current duties of NCC Part-time officers, pending appointment of properly qualified officers. Majority of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have now agreed to this proposal and orders for payment of Caretaker Allowance at the above rates have been issued on 30th July, 1984.

8. There are no other cases of monthly allowance admissible to NCC officers/ cadets under reference to the State Governments, etc. at present.

Assistant and Deputy Collectors of Customs Posted at Airport

1886. SHRI R. N RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Customs working in the Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise in Delhi and also the number of those posted at Airport, Central Excise, Divisions etc. in the Collectorate; and

(b) the number of those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities amongst them separately with percentage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M, KRISHNA) : (a) The required information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) There is one Assistant Collector belonging to Scheduled Tribe community working in the Headquarters of the Central Excise Collectorate. There is no reservation for officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities in the matter of posting at a particular place/station.

Statement

Total number of ssistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors working in Customs and Centsal Excise Collectorate Delhi with their posting

Charge	Assistant Collector	Deputy Collector
u tom House Delhi		
(i) Airport (including experts)	7	1
(ii) Central Warehousing Corporation	3	1
(iii) Foreign Post Office	1	—
(iv) Head quarters	5	1
Central Exic Collectorate Delhi		
(i) Head Quarters	5	3
(ii) Posted in Division to Union Territory of Delhi	4	—
(iii) Posted in Haryana	5	1
Total	30	7

Problems Faced by Trade Industry Exporters and Importers in the Eastern Region

1887. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems being faced by trade, industry, exporters and importers in the Eastern Region of the country;

(b) whether the industrial base and exports have not shown significant promotion;

(c) whether any appropriate solution had been suggested in the Regional Export Advisory Committee for the Eastorn Zone at the meeting held in the middle of July this year; the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the States representatives which participated in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government has been interacting with representatives of trade and industry in various fora in matters relating to imports and exports. One of the institutional arrangements for receiving feed back in this regard are the Regional Export/Import Advisory Committees. A meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Eastern Region was held in Calcutta on July 14, 1984. A number of suggestions were included in the agenda of this meeting on a variety of issues relating to provisions of the import and export policy and procedures.

Minutes of the meeting are awaited. It is Governmet's desire to promote industrial production and exports from all regions of the country, including the Eastern region

(d) The State of West Bengal was represented by the Director of Industries.

Working group appointed to go into details of Auction System in Tobacco Growing Areas

1888. SHRI A. R MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a working group was appointed by Central Government to go into the details in respect of Auction System in all tobacco growing areas and to suggest measures for strengthening Tobacco Board;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) A working Group set up to study the problems of tobacco growers in depth and to recommend a comprehensive policy has submitted its report. It has *inter alia* recommended introduction of auction system to cover all tobacco growing areas, and to take in hand the programme for coverage of auction system to the whole of Andhra Pradesh so as to introduce the same in that State in 1985 season The Working Group has recommended strengthening of the Tobacco Board for the purpose. It has also recommended that there should be an agency to intervene and mop up the unsold surpluses in the auctions at a minimum support price.

For the present, it has been decided to introduce auctions in Karnataka during 1984 season (Sep 1984) In the light of the experience gained, the question of extending the auction system to Andhra Pradesh will be considered.

The Tobacco Board will function as the stabilising agency at the auctions and purchase the unsold tobacco. The Tobacco Board is being suitably strengthened for the same.

Amendment to Regional Rural Bank Act

1889. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the Regional Rural Bank Act to facilitate the banks reorganisation or restructuring ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) With the transfer of work relating to monitoring of functioning of Regional

Rural Banks from Reserve Bank of India to national Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development from 1 7.1982, certain amendments in Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, (21 of 1976) have become necessary. Need is also being felt for some more amendments to the Act such as that to provide for reorganisation of established Regional Rural Banks etc. in the interest of improved operations and control of these institutions. Concrete proposals when finalised will in due course come before the Houses of Parliament in the draft legislative form.

Benefit to Poor People in Orissa Under Various Concessional Finance Schemes

1890 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review about the extent of benefit made available to the poor people particularly to the marginal small farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans under various concessional finance schemes like Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) ; Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in different districts of Orissa in last three years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANDARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The earlier Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Scheme has been merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with effect from October, 1980. The assistance given under IRDP and DRI in Orissa for last three years (latest available) is given below :

IRDP (*Rs. in crores*)

During	No. of families to be assisted	No. of families assisted	Subsidy allocated	Subsidy utilised	Credit disbursed by commercial and cooperative banks
981-82	188400	138367	18.84	14.96	20 75
1982-83	—do—	252453	25 12	22.93	35 33
1983-84	—do—	217073	25.12	22 49	29.48

(Data Provisional)

DRI advances made by Public Sector Banks

(*Rs in crores*)

As at the end of	No of A/cs	Amount outstanding
December 1980	118968	5 52
December 1981	139838	7.42
December 1982	174760	10 21

District-wise/Activity-wise data on assistance given under IRDP and DRI are not available.

Import Duty on Basis Scrap

1891. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present there is very heavy import duty on brass scrap ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether Government are aware that the small scale industrial units of the country which produce several products are using cheap brass scrap instead of using very costly virgin metal ;

(d) whether the import duty on brass scrap is very heavy as compared to the virgin metal ; and

(e) whether in view of the facts, Government will consider to reduce the import duty on brass scrap to save the small scale units from ruin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Brass scrap on import carries a statutory rate of basic duty of 100% ad valorem. However, the effective rate of basic duty is only 85% ad valorem. In addition, auxiliary duty at the rate of 40% and additional duty at the rate of Rs.3,300 MT are also leviable

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The effective duty on brass scrap is only 10%ad valorem more than that on virgin copper metal. However, brass scrap is cheaper than copper, and the actual incidence of duty on brass scrap would be less than that on virgin copper metal.

(e) A representation has been received from the trade requesting for reduction of import duty on non-ferrous metals including brass scrap. The same is under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministry.

Request for Moratorium of Interest Payment by Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers

1892. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Garden Reach Ship builders and Engineers have requested moratorium on interest payments for five years ;

(b) whether the firm has suffered huge losses for executing three ships for Mughal Lines on an uneconomic basis ;

(c) whether the then Chairman of the Company over-ruled the then Managing Director and imposed this uneconomic order on GRSE ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken against the then Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, S r A part of the proposal has since been accepted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, as the same officer was the Chairman and Managing Director of the company at the relevant time.

Replacement of one rupee coin

1893. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that one rupee coin has not proved popular as desired because of its weight ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace it ;

(c) whether two rupee notes which have apparently been issued in large numbers, have not solved the problem, because of the difficulty in getting them

changed with small currency note units ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The one-rupee coin introduced in 1975 weighing 8 grams with a diameter of 28 Millimeter has not found public acceptance because of its size and weight. Therefore, a new one-rupee coin weighing 6 grams and circular in shape with a diameter of 26 Millimeter has been introduced from April, 1983. The old one-rupee coin weighing 8 grams will continue to be legal tender.

(c) and (d) Two rupee notes are in fact intended to meet the shortage of notes of small denomination. However, for the limited purpose of changing them into small currency notes, public may have faced difficulties in view of over-all shortage of Re.1-notes and Re.1/-coins. Steps have since been taken to effect increase in the total supply of Re 1/- notes and coins.

News Item Captioned 'Spurt in Bearer Bond Demand''

1894. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Spurt in bearer bonds demand" appeared in the 'Economic Times' New Delhi on 10th July, 1984 ;

(b) the reasons for this sudden spurt in the demand for special bearer bonds ;

(c) whether this is being used as a medium to convert black money into 'white' and the counter-measures being taken to check this ; and

(d) the amount outstanding against special bearer bond, 1991 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b to (d) Bearer Bonds worth Rs.964.48 crores were sold by the Government during the periods 2-2-1981 to 30 4 1981 and 1 12-1981 to 9-1-1982. Although transfer of the Bearer Bonds is permitted, there is no scope for additional conversion of black money into white money through these instrument since the total value of the Bond issued (Rs 964 48 crores) remains unchanged. There is no official information available of the transactions and the reported increase in demand relating to Special Bearer Bond 1981.

Regular Promotion for Cantt. Executive Officers Group 'B'

1895. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Military Lands and Cantonments Service Rules 1951 were repealed by the Military Land and Cantonments (Cantt. Executive Officers Group 'B') Rules, 1983 after due process of law and these stipulate filling of 100 per cent vacancies of Cantt. Executive Officer (Group 'B') on regular basis after conducting common competitive examination from eligible employees of DLEC and Service and Cantonment Boards ;

(b) whether officials promoted on *ad-hoc* basis as CEOs-Group 'B' were declared by Government ineligible for regular promotions and were asked to undertake common competitive examination under the above 1983 Recruitment Rules ;

(c) whether a common competitive examination was conducted by Government on 4th and 5th August, 1983 and

(d) whether officials qualified for promotion as Cantt. Executive Officer (Group 'B') under the 1983 Recruitment Rules, are still awaiting their promotions and ; if so, what prevents Government for making regular promotions immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the notification of the new rules in 1983, all officer who had so far not been promoted on a regular basis were required to qualify in the Common Competitive Examination for consideration for promotion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The recommendations made by the relevant DPC are under process.

Methods Adopted by Assessees for Tax Evasion

1896 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the existing working to know the major methods adopted by the assessees for tax evasion ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the average annual loss suffered by the exchequer as a result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to plug the loopholes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S M. KRISHNA) : (a) Various Commissions/ Committees, including the Wanchoo Committee, Choksi Committee and recently the Economic Administration Reforms Commission, have gone into the question of tax evasion and the wider question of black money The Government have also assigned a study on black money to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

(b) The methods of tax evasion are as extensive as the ingenuity of the tax evaders. It is not possible to assess and state the extent of tax evasion resulting from any particular method.

(c) All possible measures, including administrative, legislative and institutional, are taken from time to time in this regard after a constant review.

Release of Funds by State Bank of India to Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad

1897 SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6944 on 6th April, 1984 regarding release of funds by State Bank of India to Spinning and Weaving Mills Ahmedabad and state :

(a) whether all the necessary clarifications which were required by SBI, Bombay from the Local Office, Ahmedabad have been furnished, if so, the reasons why there has been delay in grant of funds to spinning and weavining mills at Ahmedabad ;

(b) whether due to delay in release of funds to spinning and weaving mills, thousands of workers are out of job ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in release of funds in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of India SBI), Bombay has reported that necessary clarifications sought by the bank from its Ahmedabad Local Head Office have been received. The bank has processed the loan applications expeditiously and has sanctioned necessary rehabilitation assistance to the viable Spinning & Weaving Mills at Ahmedabad.

(b) SBI has reported that there was no delay on its part in processing the loan applications and in sanctioning assistance to the viable units.

(c) Does not arise.

देशव्यापी छापों के दौरान पकड़ा गया निषिद्ध माल

1898. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने कीकृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में निषिद्ध माल पकड़ने के लिए पिछले दो महीनों के दौरान अभियान चलाया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अभियान के दौरान कुल कितना निषिद्ध माल पकड़ा गया ;

(ग) पकड़े गए निषिद्ध माल का राज्य वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के अभियान जारी रखने का फैसला किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण): (क), (घ) और (ङ) तस्करी जैसी सामाजिक-आर्थिक बुराई के मुकाबले के लिए सरकार के दृढ़ निश्चय के मुताबिक तस्करों आदि के विरुद्ध 1982 से तीव्र किया गया अभियान अभी भी जारी है। तस्करी-निवारण अभियान को तेज करने के अंग-रूप में, वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय ने तस्करों के विरुद्ध दिनांक 1-7-1984 को कार्यवाही करने की एक विशेष योजना तैयार की तथा उसे कार्यान्वित भी किया। इस कार्यवाही में गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, केरल और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 115 तस्कर पकड़े गए जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के तहत नजरबंद किया गया। इन तस्करों में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम 1974 के तहत नजरबंद किए गए विदेशी मुद्रा की जालसाजी करने वाले 9 व्यक्ति शामिल नहीं है।

तस्करी निवारण के प्रयत्नों को तीव्र बनाए जाने के संदर्भ में, दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1984 को एक अध्यादेश जारी करके विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम के कतिपय उपबंधों में संशोधन किया गया है। इस संशोधन का मुख्य प्रभाव कतिपय मामलों में ऐसे तस्करों की अधिक समय तक नजरबंदी की व्यवस्था करना है जो तस्करी के अति सुगम्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत हैं। इन क्षेत्रों को हाल ही में पश्चिमी समुद्रतट, दक्षिणी पूर्वी समुद्र तट, भारत-पाक सीमा तथा दिल्ली हवाई अड्डा के रूप में पहचाना गया है। इन मामलों में नजरबंदी की अधिकतम अवधि एक वर्ष की सामान्य अवधि की बजाय दो वर्ष की होगी।

जनवरी से जुलाई, 1984 (14 जुलाई, 1984 तक) की अवधि के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम के तहत 531 नजरबंदी आदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

देश में तस्करी के तौर-तरीकों की सतत समीक्षा की जाती रहती है तथा इस समीक्षा और विश्लेषण के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ तालमेल स्थापित कर के समुचित उपाय किए जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) मई और जून 1984 के

दौरान देश-भर में पकड़े गए निषिद्ध माल का कुल मूल्य 16 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक है।

पकड़े गए निषिद्ध माल के आंकड़े राज्य-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, पकड़े गए माल के संबंध में विभिन्न समाहर्तालियों में तत्काल उपलब्ध आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

(मूल्य लाख रुपयों में)

समाहर्तालिय का नाम	वर्ष 1984 के दौरान पकड़े गए माल के आंकड़े (अनन्तिम)	
	मई	जून
बम्बई, सीमा शुल्क और निवारक	202	202
कोचीन, सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय-उत्पादन शुल्क	49	17
अहमदाबाद	49	223
बंगलौर	17	3
गोआ	42	—
पुणे	56	3
कलकत्ता	43	27
मद्रास सीमा शुल्क	58	92
विशाखापट्टनम सीमा शुल्क	1	2
गुंटूर	4	10
हैदराबाद	2	3
मद्रास केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	71	3
मदुरै	15	15
त्रिची	24	70
पटना (निवारक)	20	10
चण्डीगढ़	79	7
जयपुर	3	25
पश्चिम बंगाल, कलकत्ता	28	21
शिलांग	9	12
दिल्ली	32	42
इंदौर	2	2
मेरठ	1	—
कानपुर	—	5
योग	807	794

Agreement for Repatriation of Hijackers to Respective Countries

1899. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether in view of the experience of the past regarding hijacking of aeroplanes, Government propose to enter into bilateral agreements with all the neighbouring countries so as to ensure the safety and safe return of passengers and their property and the aeroplane as well as repatriation of hijackers to the respective countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : THE Government have at present no proposal under consideration for entering into such bilateral agreements However, three international multilateral treaties namely; The Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, The Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, however, exist. These Conventions set-forth the norms concerning safety and safe return of passengers and the property and aircraft. They also deal with the question of extradition or prosecution of hijackers.

Among other countries, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are parties to these Conventions.

प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन उपकरणों के फालतू पुर्जों के निर्माता के परिसरों पर कर अपवंचन से संबंधित छापे

1900. **श्री जगपाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा मई, 1984 के पहले सप्ताह में प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन उपकरणों के फालतू पुर्जों के निर्माण के परिसरों पर छापे मारे गए थे तथा लगभग 1.29 करोड़ रु० की कर की चोरी का पता चला था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहर्तालय के प्रवक्ता के अनुसार 1.32 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के कर योग्य माल को शुल्क की वसूली किए बिना छोड़ दिया गया था ; और

(ग) इस फर्म का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस फर्म से सम्बन्धित समूचे माल के संबंध में कर की वसूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) इस प्रश्न का संबंध जनवरी, 1984 में मै० फ्रीजकिंग इंडस्ट्रीज (प्रा०) लि०, नई दिल्ली के परिसर पर मारे गए छापे से प्रतीत होता है । ऐसा आरोप है कि प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन के फालतू पुर्जों का निर्माण करने वाले निर्माता ने उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य माल का न्यून मूल्यांकन किया है । पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान उन्होंने 1.32 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य के माल की निकासी की थी, जिसमें आरोप है कि लगभग 1.29 करोड़ रुपए के शुल्क की चोरी की गई है । आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने हेतु केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानून के उपबंधों के तहत कंपनी को एक कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है ।

Payment of Draft drawn by National Westminister Bank, London in favour of one Shri Basti Ram

1901. SHRI G.S NIHAL SINGHWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Draft dated 1st February, 1983 for £2045.71 drawn by the National Westminister Bank, London in favour of Shri Bast; Ram of Abohar, Puniab was received by State Bank of of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the payment has been made to the rightful claimant ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the payment was drawn fraudulently by some one else ;

(e) if so, the action taken by the authorities ;

(f) whether some employees of the Bank are involved in this fraud ;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them ;

(h) whether the amount involved has been recovered by the Bank from the culprits ; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) According to the State Bank of India, one Shri Balbir Singh deposited for collection and credit to his Savings Bank account with their New Delhi Main Branch a draft No. F-176304 dated 1-2-1983 for £ 2045.71 issued by the Narional Westminister Bank, London, which had been endorsed in his favour by the payee, Shri Basti Ram. The proceeds of the draft were credited to the account of Shri Balbir Singh, who withdrew the money on 30-3-1983. Since the draft was duly endorsed in favour of Shri Balbir Singh and such transfer of negotiable instruments by endorsement is permissible under the Negotiable Instrument Act, the payment of the draft to Shri Balbir Singh is considered as payment to the rightful claimant.

(d) to (i) On 28-9-83, Shri Basti Ram of Abohar, Punjab, claiming to be the payee of the aforesaid draft, called at the Bank and contended that the draft in question sent by his son in Algeria was never received by him Consequently, the Bank made enquiries in the matter. It could not trace the whereabouts of Shri Balbir Singh. Keeping in view the fraudulent nature of the case, the Bank referred the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation who have registered an FIR. The matter is still under investigation by CBI.

Trapping of Bank Customer in Bank of Baroda, Baroda (Gujarat)

1902. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a bank customer along with his wife and child were trapped in total darkness on 11 April, 1984 in the Bank of Baroda, Baroda (Gujarat), for 17 hours ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been probed and the guilty officer punished suitably ;

(c) the measures taken to ensure the non-recurrence of the same in future ; and

(d) the details of the compensation given to the customer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to avoid recurrence of any such incidents, the Bank of Baroda has introduced the following measures :

1. Installation of battery/power operated loud speaker for announment in Gujarati/Hindi and English the closure of the vault.

2. Placing dim light (battery bulb) above the emergency bell having separate connection from other lights.

3. Placing the message of using emergency bells in RADIUM below the emergency bell in three languages *viz.* Gujarati, Hindi and English which will help in reading the message during the power fallure.

4. Revising timings of the vault as prevailing in other branches of the bank/other banks in the area.

5. Providing emergency tube-light in the vault which will be useful in case of electric power failure. (Two emergency bells are already provided in the vault with a note, both in English and Gujarati, "Press this button in time of emergency").

(d) No compensation has been either asked for or paid to the customer.

इंडियन एयरलाइंस की एयरबस के अपहरण की जांच करने वाली एजेंसियां

1903. **श्री विलास मुत्तेम्वार :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में अपहृत विमान के अपहरण कर्ता पिस्तौल कैसे ले जा सके, इस बारे में जांच आरम्भ करने वाली एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से किन किन एजेंसियों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) भविष्य में विमानों का अपहरण रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को और कड़ा करेगी और विमान पर सवार होने के समय मेटल डिटेक्टर के माध्यम से दोबारा जांच करने के प्रबंध करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) इस विमान अपहरण के संबंध में एक फौजदारी मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है जिस का जांच कार्य जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक द्वारा इस घटना की नागर विमानन विभाग के अधिकारी द्वारा प्रशासनिक जांच के भी आदेश दिए गए हैं। ये चल रहे हैं।

(ख) से (घ) इन हवाई अड्डों पर सुरक्षा संबंधी उपाय और अधिक प्रभावी किए गए हैं तथा अपहरण के खतरे को कम करने के लिए अतिरिक्त उपाय किए गए हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

1. प्रचालन क्षेत्र में प्रवेश के लिए फोटो पासों को जारी करने की समीक्षा की गई है तथा इन पासों की संख्या अनिवार्य ड्यूटी करने वालों तक सीमित कर दी गई है ;

2. ऐसे पास रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों पर सुरक्षा जांच करवानी आवश्यक है;

3. यह निर्णय किया गया है कि सफाई करने वाले, खान-पान का प्रबंध करने वाले और अन्य सेवा वाले

कर्मचारियों की विमान में प्रवेश से पहले जांच की जाएगी ;

4. विमान में कार्गो की अंतराल अवधि की आवश्यकता को कड़ाई से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

5. कुछ महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों पर विमान में चढ़ने से ठीक पहले यात्रियों की सीढ़ियों पर चढ़ते समय जांच शुरू की गई हैं ।

Investment made by Government on 5-Star Hotels and profits earned by ITDC

1904. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment made by Government on 5-stars hotels during the Sixth Plan so far, (year-wise) ;

(b) the amount of profit earned by ITDC during the above years ;

(c) whether there has been continued low profitability of ITDC in hotel division in those years ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the details of the investment programme of Government in Seventh Plan on 5-stars hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Attached statement gives the information of investment made by Govt. of India through ITDC/HCI.

(b) Profits earned by ITDC is as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Operating Profit/Loss (before depreciation, interest and overhead)	Profit	
		Before tax	After tax
1980-81	695.60	198.61	46.50
1981-82	888.05	314.25	133.02
1982-83	1065.75	181.64	201.56
1983-84 (Provisional)	1249.90	52.48	52.48

(c) and (d) Profit earned by hotel division of ITDC is as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Profit	
	Operating	Net
1980-81	587.79	161.57
1981-82	722.48	232.18
1982-83	804.24	114.40
1983-84 (Prov.)	782 84	(—) 181.78

While during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 operating profits of ITDC hotels have been increasing, there is decline in the operating profit during 1983-84 (provisional) resulting in net loss, which is due to heavy burdon of depreciation, interest, etc. on account of commissioning of three new hotels at New Delhi

(e) Seventh Five Year Plan is under formulation/finalisation. The construction of 5-star hotels will be taken up during Seventh Plan period subject to market survey satisfactory feasibility report, availability of funds etc.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the hotel	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Prov)
	ITDC				
1.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	10.61	20.60	1.22	0.23
2.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	15.54	—	—	—
3.	Kovalan Ashok Beach Resort	8.25	8.55	0.28	—
4.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	13.84	5.17	15.08	0.05
5.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	34.85	70.11	18.59	13 97
6.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	48.27	13.98	11 73	14.01
7.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	0.65	0.83	—	—
8.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	276.11	612.68	791.20	172.29
	HCI :	400.00	800 00	400.00	533.00

Expension to Chairmen/Managing Directors of Nationalised Banks

1905. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Chairmen/Managing Directors of nationalised banks who have crossed the age of 60 years or are likely to attain the age of years during this year and are still continuing in the office ;

(b) whether Government are considering to give extension to a few Chairmen/Managing Directors of nationalised banks ;

(c) if so the names of such Chairmen/Managing Directors and names of the banks to which they are associated ;

(d) the extension to such persons who have reached the age of 60 years or are about to reach the age of 60 years; and

(e) the consideration on which such extensions are sought and the reasons that grant of extensions are being considered to persons who have attained the age of 60 years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) None

of the present Chairmen and Managing Directors of 20 nationalised banks is over 60 years of age at present. A statement indicating the names of Chairmen and Managing Directors of nationalised banks who will attain the age of 60 years during the current year is given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	Name of Chairman/ & Managing Director	Date of Birth
1.	Indian Overseas Bank	Shri P.B. Sreenivasan	11 10.1924
2.	Andhra Bank	Shri K. Gopalkrishna Murthy	24.9.1924
3.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Shri Mohinder Singh	10.10 1924

Fall in Procurement of Iron Ore from Mines by MMTC

1906. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether MMTC of India Ltd., has been procuring iron ore from different iron ore mines in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of iron ore procured by MMTC from different iron ore mines in 1983-84 ;

(c) whether there has been a fall in the procurement of iron ore from different iron ore mines in last few years ;

(d) if so, the reasons of reduction in procurement of iron ore by the MMTC ;

(e) whether Government are aware of the difficulties arising in mining trade in Orissa due to reduction in the procurement of iron ore ; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the procurement of iron ore by MMTC from different iron ore mines in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M M T.C. procured 9.51 lakh tonnes of iron ore in 1983-84 from mines in Orissa.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main reasons for the drop in iron ore procurement are :

(i) Recessionary situation being faced by steel industry globally resulting in lower demand for iron ore.

(ii) Sharp decline of about 71% in off-take of iron ore by steel plants through M M T.C over the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 ;

(iii) Reduced exports of iron ore from Paradip Port because of inadequate draught at the port to receive large sized vessels resulting in considerable freight demerit, and limitations of iron ore handling and loading facilities.

(iv) Short supplies by some mine-owners against annual contracted quantity ; and

(v) Sharp decline in lifting by Rumania of low grade iron ore which is supplied by Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd, from their Daitari-Tomka mines located in Cuttack Distt.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Several measures have been taken to reverse the decline in procurement of iron ore from Orissa. M M.T.C has been able to persuade buyers Japan, South Korea, Romania and GDR etc.) to lift larger quantities from the Paradip Port during 1984-85. Department of Steel has been requested to examine the possibility of increasing procurement of iron ore from this sector for utilisation by domestic steel plants. Steps are being taken to improve infrastructural facilities at Paradip Port, especially as regards handling of larger ships. The iron ore handling facilities at Paradip have been substantially improved recently at considerable cost. M M.T C has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discount in prices.

छोटे एककों द्वारा निर्मित "स्टेनलैस स्टील शीट्स" पर उत्पाद-शुल्क

1907. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेनलैस स्टील की स्क्रेप से शीट्स बनाने वाली लघु क्षेत्र की लगभग 800 फैक्ट्रियां उत्पाद शुल्क लगने के डर से बंद पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) क्या अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के 25 जून, 1984 के निर्णय के अनुसार 'शीट' और "स्ट्रिप" के बीच विद्यमान अंतर को भी स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है और "शीट्स" पर उत्पाद शुल्क माफ कर दिया गया है तथा दोनों मदों पर बिक्री कर की दरें भी अलग-अलग हैं, फिर भी इन छोटी यूनिटों को परेशान किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई नीति बनाने का है ताकि इन यूनिटों के बंद होने को रोका जा सके और हजारों युवकों को बेरोजगार होने से बचाया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि उत्पादन शुल्क के जाल के दायरे में आने के डर से, स्टेनलैस स्टील स्क्रेप से चादरों का उत्पादन करने वाले लघु कारखाने बंद पड़े हैं। सम्भवतया, माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय स्टेनलैस स्टील के कतिपय ऐसे उत्पादों के निर्माण में लगे लघु कारखानों से हैं, जिन्हें वे फ्लेटों अथवा स्क्रेप से निर्मित "पट्टियां" बताते हैं। यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि ऐसी "पट्टियों" का निर्माण करने वाले इन कारखानों में कुछ कारखाने बंद पड़े हैं, सम्भवतया, क्षेत्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा ऐसी "पट्टियों" पर उनसे उत्पादन शुल्क की मांग करने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही के पश्चात उन्हें बंद कर दिया गया है। ये "पट्टियां" केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की मद सं० 25 के अधीन दिये गये स्पष्टीकरण (xiv) में निहित "स्ट्रिप" की परिभाषा पर खरी उतरती हैं।

(ख) "चद्दरों" और "स्ट्रिप" पर उद्ग्रहणीय उत्पादन शुल्क में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। स्पष्टतया, माननीय सदस्य सीमाशुल्क,

उत्पादन शुल्क और स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के दिनांक 25 जून, 1984 के आदेश सं० 490/84 बी का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, जिसका सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की एक अगस्त, 1983 से पूर्व लागू पुरानी टैरिफ मद 26-कक के संदर्भ में "पट्टियों" के वर्गीकरण से है। एक अगस्त, 1983 से, एक नई टैरिफ मद 25 लागू की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत लोहा तथा इस्पात और उनके उत्पाद आते हैं।

दिल्ली में, जहां "पट्टियों" के बहुत से निर्माता हैं, जांच से पता चला है कि चद्दरों और पट्टियों पर उद्ग्रहणीय बिक्री-कर की दरें एक-समान हैं।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1984 में, स्टेनलैस स्टील की "पट्टियों" की शुल्क-देयता के संबंध में स्थिति स्पष्ट की थी। उस समय यह बताया गया था कि स्टेनलैस स्टील की जो "पट्टियां" केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ मद सं० 25 के अधीन दिये गये स्पष्टीकरण (xiv) में निहित "स्ट्रिप" की परिभाषा पर खरी उतरती है, वे उक्त टैरिफ की मद 25 (12) (i) के अधीन स्ट्रिप के रूप में वर्गीकरण-योग्य हैं और उन पर तदनुसार शुल्क प्रभार्य है। पहले से परिचालित किये जा चुके मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए संबंधित केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले की जांच करके उसपर निर्णय किया जाएगा।

Direct flight between Delhi-Trivandrum or Delhi-Cochin

1908. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to ntroduce a direct flight between Delhi-rivandrum or Delhi-Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Building of Submarines Indigenously

1909. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's decision to build indigenously two type 1500 submarines in addition to the purchase of two such from West Germany, which will not be commissioned before 1987, has been questioned by some as not looking ahead sufficiently ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the number of submarines at present with Pakistan while comparing it with India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The Indian Navy is acquiring some HDW type 1500 submarines from West Germany and some by indigenous manufacture, built to Indian Navy's staff requirements. The Indian Navy's acquisition of submarines is consistent with foreseeable Defence requirements.

(c) India's submarine fleet is larger than Pakistan's. It may not, however, be in the public interest to disclose the figure.

Organisations involved in Developing of Engine for Main Battle Tank

1910. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the different organisations involved in developing the different system of the M. B. T.;

(b) the personnel of different categories engaged in the development of the engine for the M B.T. indicating the details of numbers and categories of such personnel ;

(c) whether any of the persons who have headed the organisation for development of engine for M.B.T. has gone into private sector after retirement or resignation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A number of organisations—both in the Ministry of Defence and in Public Sector as well as in Private Sector are helping in the development of Main Battle Tank.

(b) The precise number of personnel and categories engaged in the development of M.B.T. engine as manpower is dependent on the tempo and stage of work. It is, therefore, difficult to quantify the number of scientists engineers and workers involved in the development of engine.

(c) The engine development team is headed by a scientist who is still in Service at CVRDE Avadi.

(d) Question does not arise.

Benefits of interest earning of L I.C. to Policyholders

1911. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether mortality position and interest earning of LIC is steadily improving ;

(b) if so, the reason why benefits of the same are not being given to the policyholders ;

(c) the reason why there is discrimination between profit and without-profit policyholders while with-profit policyholders gets some benefit of higher earning and better mortality experience through bonus, the without-profit policyholders are being denied the same ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The benefit of improvements in the mortality and interest experience of th- LIC, to the extent the same are reflected in the surplus disclosed by the periodical actuarial valuations, is passed on to the with-profit policyholders in accordance with the provisions of section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act. Over the years, there has been a progressive increase in the reversionary bonus allotted to the with-profit policyholders, and with effect from the valuation as at 31st March, 1979, the LIC has also started allotting Final (Additional) Bonus to the with-profit policies which have become payable by maturity or death after having remained on the books for at least fifteen years.

(c) and (d) The following are the reasons why without-profit policies do not receive any share of the surplus —

(i) As the name implies, with-profit policies share in the profits of the insurer technically called 'surplus". The contrary applies to without-profit policies.

(ii) In working out the premium rates for with-profit policies a specific charge is included for payment of bonus out of the emerging surplus. No such charge is included in working out the premium rates for without-profit policies.

(iii) The specific charge for bonus included in the premium rates for with-profit policies provides a substantial cushion against fluctuations in experience and in that light with profit policies are treated as bearing risks. For that reason also, the general practice among life insurers throughout the world is to distribute surplus among with-profit policies.

Equity in the case of with-profit policyholders can be ensured through mechanism of bonus distribution and for that reason premium rates for with-profit policies are not revised frequently. Since without-profit policies do not participate in the profits, the premium rates for these policies are revised frequently in the light of experience relating to the various factors which go into the determination of premium rates. The LIC has been making frequent changes in the without-profit premium rates in the light of its experience.

House Rent Allowance to Government Employees Working in Mahe (Pondicherry)

1912. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Pondicherry has since issued the dependency certificate and sent it to the Central Government recommending grant of house rent allowance to Government employees working in Mahe (Pondicherry) ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have issued orders for grant of house rent allowance to Government employees of Mahe ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the orders are likely to be issued in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Bank Loans on Self-Employment Scheme

1913. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much of bank loans on 'Self-Employment Scheme' under the new 20-Point Programme are "not expected to be returned" ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The loan applications under the scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth are duly processed by the District Industries Centres before they are recommended to the banks. The banks after receiving recommendations from District Industries Centres further scrutinise the cases to satisfy themselves about the viability of the projects. The banks are not supposed to finance any such project wherein they have reason to doubt the repayment capacity of the loanee.

Air India offices in foreign countries

1914. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of countries in which Air India has its offices, Regular, Bookings, Representatives, etc. a complete list thereof ; and

(b) the business these offices secured during the last one year ending 30th June, 1984 country-wise figures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Hotels run by Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1915. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of hotels that are run by his Ministry in the whole of India ;

(b) their occupancy ratio during the last one year ending 31st March, 1984 and thereafter upto 30th June, 1984 ; and

(c) the measures, if any, adopted to attract more guests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Information is given in the attached statement.

(c) To attract more guests the Corporation has adopted various measures *e.g.*

(*i*) aggressive marketing and sales promotion efforts ;

(ii) establishment of ITDC's own travel agency *viz.* Ashok Travels & Tours ;

(iii) product improvement and cost control.

(iv) central group reservation services by ITDC at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ;

(v) contracts with major foreign tour operators for use of hotels by groups visiting India ;

(vi) collaboration with Indian tour operators to book groups from chartered traffic.

(vii) participation in international travel trade events by ITDC's executives ; and

(viii) introduction of new packages by ITDC at attractive prices.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Hotels	Occupancy % 1983-84	Occupancy % Upto June 84
1	2	3	4
	ITDC		
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	43	36
2.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	86	74
3.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	66	52
4.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	55	39
5.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	50	26
6.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	44	28
7.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	37	31
8.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	30	24
9.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	37	29
10.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	23	13

1	2	3	4
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	40	36
12.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	72	48
13.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram	34	21
14.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	38	27
15.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	54	46
16.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	40	42
17.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	50	51
18.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	39	30
19.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	43	30
20.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	72	46
21.	Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai	30	25
22.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	32	19
23.	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	56	41
24.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	88	50
	HCI		
1.	Centaur Hotel, Bombay	102	100
2.	,, ,, Delhi	44	43
3.	,, ,, Srinagar (Commissioned in 1983)	05 (between Dec. to March 84)	32

Opening of C.S.D. Canteen in Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh

1916. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a C. S. D. Canteen has been sanctioned for Bilaspur District in Himachal Pradesh for catering to the needs of ex servicemen and the military personnel on leave ; and

(b) if so, the exact location where the canteen would be opened and the likely date of its opening ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The canteen will be located at Ghamarwin in Bilaspur District It is likely to be opened in about one month's time.

Report of Task Force set up to Study DRI Scheme

1917. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Task Force to study the functioning of Differential Rate of Interest Scheme upon the recommendation of a study conducted by the National Institute of Bank Management, in April, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the Task Force has since submitted its report and

examined the scope and content of the scheme ;

(c) if so, the main findings of the report and the date on which the report was received by Government ; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the report would be submitted to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Following the report of National Institute of Bank Management on Differential Rate of Interest Scheme a Task Force was constituted in the Ministry of Finance to review the DRI Scheme and to make specific recommendations regarding any changes which might be necessary in the Scheme. The report of the Task Force is likely to be submitted to Government shortly.

Early Completion of Civil Aerodrome at Simla

1918. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would ensure the early completion of the construction of the Civil Aerodrome at Simla ;

(b) if so, the exact date by which the aerodrome would be completed and the estimated cost of the project : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and especially because Simla is the only State Capital not linked by air to the Union Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Construction of an aerodrome at Jabbar-Hatti near Simla was undertaken by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and approximately 30% of the work of levelling the site was completed. The work was thereafter suspended.

On a request from the State Government, it has been decided that subject to availability of funds and the requisite clearances of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance, the Department of Civil Aviation would undertake further development of the aerodrome.

(b) and (c) The estimates for the remaining earth work and provision of a terminal building and other infrastructural facilities are under preparation. The time schedule and the cost of the project will be determined after the estimates and the detailed project report have been finalised.

Review of the structure and functioning of Regional Rural Banks vis-a-vis Nationalised Banks

1919. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the structure and functioning of the Regional Rural Banks *vis-a-vis* the nationalised banks during the last three years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, whether Government have planned any improvements/modifications of the structure and operational aspects of the Regional Rural Banks so as to make them more useful to the people ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to undertake any review in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The structure and functioning of Regional Rural Banks is kept under continual review and policy guidelines are issued to them from time to time so as to ensure that they subserve the objectives set before them. In regard to the structure and organisation of these banks a need is felt for some amendments to the Regional Rural Banks Act. Proposals in this regard when concretised will come before the Houses in the form of legislative proposals.

Reports of fuel efficiency test carried out by Vehicle Research Development Establishment, Ahmednagar

1920. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Ministry of Finance Customs Notification No. 6/84 dated 10 January, 1984, GSR 14 (E) and 15(E) published in Extraordinary Gazette Part II Section 3 Sub Section (i) and state :

(a) whether copies of reports of fuel efficiency tests carried out by Vehicle Research Development Establishment (Ahmednagar) in respect of vehicles of engine capacity under 1000 CC of Maruti/ Suzuki make will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(b) whether the results of such tests would also be upheld in metropolitan city driving conditions in respect of cars, vans and pick-ups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Vehicles Research & Development Establishment (VRDE), Ahmednagar has not carried out fuel efficiency test on Maruti car being produced by M/s Maruti Udyog in collaboration with M/s Suzuki of Japan.

(b) Question does not arise.

Guidelines for approval of Joint Ventures Abroad

1921. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines for approval of joint ventures abroad ;

(b) whether there are any guidelines for reporting performance of these ventures after commencement of business ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the names of all the approvals accorded to joint ventures giving date of approval, nature of investment, capacity of venture : and

(e) the names of the ventures which have (i) failed to commence business and (ii) commencement delayed giving the specific reasons for which the venture concerned either has failed to commence business or has the commencement delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The guidelines for approval of joint ventures abroad are given in the Statement-I attached

(d) and (e) Information has already been furnished in reply to Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 9993 answered on 4th May, 1984 The main reasons for non-implementation of approvals are given in Statement-II attached.

The nature of investment is primarily equity investment.

Statement I

Guidelines Governing Indian Joi t Ventures Abroad

1. The Ministry of Commerce shall be the focal point for approving moni-

toring and evaluating all proposals of Indian entrepreneurs for joint ventures abroad.

2. There shall be an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad. This Committee will consist of the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, External Affairs, Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Industry, Agriculture, Steel and Mines, D.G.T.D. and the Department of Company Affairs. The Committee shall be presided over by the Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce.

3. This Inter-Ministerial Committee shall consider and decide all proposals for joint ventures abroad, industrial or otherwise, such as consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels, restaurants etc.

4 The Ministry of Commerce will provide secretarial Assistance to this Committee and shall arrange to place all proposals for joint ventures abroad before this Committee and convey the decisions of the Committee to all concerned.

5. The decisions of this Committee on all the proposals for joint ventures abroad shall be final in all respects. The Committee's clearance for export of raw materials including controlled items will be considered as final and the directions shall be complied with by all concerned authorities without further reference or scrutiny For this purpose, the concerned agencies or departments shall be invited to the meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad, in which the proposals involving such exports are considered. The informal clearance of the Department of Company Affairs in terms of Section 372 of the Companies Act may be given by the representative of that Department in the meeting of the Committee itself and the statutory order will be issued by the Department of Company Affairs subsequently after obtaining the approval of the Minister.

6. The Inter-Ministerial Committee Joint Ventures Abroad consider the proposals for joint ventures abroad on the basis of the following guidelines :—

(a) Participation by Indian parties will have to be in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Country where the project is to be located. Association of local parties, local development banks and financial institutions should be encouraged to the maximum extent feasible.

(b) Indian participation should normally be in the form of export of indigenous plant and machinery/equipment required for the joint ventures. However, on merits of each case, participation in one or more of the following forms may also be considered by the Committee :—

(i) Export of Know-how ;

(ii) Capitalisation of service fees. Royalties and other payments ;

(iii) Raising of foreign exchange loans abroad ;

(iv) Grant of loans by Indian participating companies to the joint venture units.

(c) Normally, cash remittance will not be allowed for meeting equity contribution but the hard and deserving cases will be considered on merits and on consideration of the fields of collaboration. For example, cash remittance may be considered in cases of consultancy and other service ventures. While considering such cases, it should be seen that substantial exports of capital goods and services are envisaged over a long period of time,

(d) Necessary powers have been delegated to the Reserve Bank of India to consider request for release of foreign exchange for meeting preliminary expenses in connection with setting up the joint venture company, visits of technical and managerial personnel etc Foreign Exchange release for follow-up visits by technical and managerial personnel after the formation of joint venture company will also be decided by the Reserve Bank of India within its own powers. References to the Ministry of Commerce or Department of Economic Affairs for the purpose of such foreign exchange releases will not be necessary.

(e) Requests for contribution to right issues/additional equity in the joint venture project will be considered on merits in the light of past performance of the project and other financial details. Such contributions shall be normally through exports of machinery/equipment but in exceptional cases exports of components and raw material may also be allowed on merits of each case.

(f) Machinery etc. exported should be of Indian make. No second hand or reconditioned machinery should be allowed for export against Indian Investment.

(g) Normal import replenishment, as available to exporters under the import policy in force from time to time for registered exporters will be allowed on exports against capital.

(h) Cash assistance, if otherwise admissible, will also be allowed on exports of machinery/equipment against Indian equity subject, however, to a ceiling of 10% of F.O.B. Value.

(i) The schemes for industrial and manufacturing joint ventures should be technically and financially viable and should be supported by a detailed project report along with cash flow statements and profitability projections. Schemes for commercial/trading/service ventures should similarly be supported by feasibility studies and projections.

(j) Indian participation should ordinarily be through a corporate entity in India. It should have at its command necessary manufacturing expertise and technical competence.

(k) Requests for associating with the local sponsors/organisations in the foreign country for tendering and bidding of construction projects shall be considered on the basis of the details of tenders submitted, the requirements of financial and other guarantees and estimated pattern of inflow.

(l) Indian applicant desiring to set up a joint venture unit abroad shall submit the application to the Ministry of Commerce for approval under Section 27 of FFRA, 1973. The application shall be in the form prescribed for the purpose.

(m) The procedure for clearance of the proposal in terms of the provisions of Section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 shall be as under :—

(i) The application for clearance under Section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 shall continue to be submitted to the Department of Company Affairs as prescribed together with the requisite fee ; and

(ii) A copy of the application for clearance under Section 372(4) as submitted to the Department of Company Affairs shall also be sent along with the application for joint venture as an annexure.

7. *Trading Ventures :*

The approved trading joint venture shall be required to submit to the Ministry of Commerce, (Department of Commerce) an annual statement of exports generated from India to the Joint Ventures.

8. Apart from approving the proposals for industrial joint ventures abroad, the Inter-Ministerial Committee shall also evolve procedures and machinery for ensuring a successful implementation of such proposals and for periodical evaluation of the actual working of joint ventures in foreign countries.

Statement II

Reasons for failure to commence business or delay in commencement of business.

(i) The entrepreneur himself backs out of the project after arriving at the conclusion that the risk to be undertaken is not worth while. Similarly, the prospective collaborators abroad could also have been keeping more than one option and conducting negotiations with more than one party to secure the most advantageous terms possible Either way, the approval granted proves to be abortive on account of a conscious and deliberate entrepreneurial decision.

(ii) Under estimation of the problems of raising finance, marketing of goods, management arrangements etc. by the Indian promoters.

(ii) Absence of pre-investment survey, project reports and firm collaboration agreements.

(iv) Bac king out by local collaborators.

(v) Changes in the political and economic conditions in the host country.

(vi) Denial of protection by the host countries.

(vii) Changes in the investment policies of the host country.

Objectives of Joint Venture Abroad

1922. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details and objective of the proposed two-stage approval system for joint ventures abroad (Economic Times dated June 27, 1984) and also the details of the system that monitors post-approval performance ;

(b) the names of joint ventures indicating their address line of business, Indian capital employed, date of approval, date of commencement of business and the name and address of the Indian based business houses participating in each venture ; and

(c) (i) In respect of each venture, the total repatriation of dividends, technical fees, management fees and royalties remitted so far and (ii) the total Indian exports made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The two-stage approval system has been approved for streamlining the consideration and approval of Joint Venture Cases. In the first stage, a letter of advice will be issued to the Indian promoter by Desk Appraisal of

the project. In the second stage the final approval under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be accorded by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad after all the subordinate agreements have been entered into and the final picture has emerged.

The Indian promoters will be asked to furnish post approval progress reports and the concerned agencies will be associated with the monitoring.

(b) and (c) Information has already been given in reply to Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 9993 answered on 4th May, 1984. Some information which has been furn shed by the Indian promoters to Government on the understanding that it would not be made public was excluded. The total repatriation of dividends, technical fees, management fees and royalties by the joint ventures in operation as well as the total non-equity Indian exports are indicated in the Annual Report (1983-84) of the Ministry of Commerce which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Garment Export Quota Policy for 1980 to 1984 for U.S. and each E.E.C. Member Country

1923. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the Garment Export Quota Policy for 1980 to 1984 for US and each EEC member country and state :

(a) the total quantity available allotted and cut-off prices for quota allotment under FCFS in contract reservation and FCFS ready goods (small orders) in respect of each country category for each quota period in each of the quota years from 1980 to 1982 ;

(b) the total quantity available/allotted and cut-off prices for quota allotment under FCFS small orders in respect of each country/category for each quota period during the last year and the current year ; and

(c) the dates in respect of each country/category when the quota allocation for each quota period became exhausted along with the annual and actual quota utilisation at the end of each of the above mentioned years and as on 30 June, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUP LY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

बिहार के नालंदा जिले में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्त जमा राशि और उनके द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

1924. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के नालंदा जिले में कार्यरत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्त जमा राशि और उनके द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस जिले में दिये गये ऋणों की राशि बैंकों को प्राप्त जमा राशि की तुलना में कम है जिसके कारण उक्त जिले के विकास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) बिहार के नालंदा जिले में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की पिछले पांच वर्षों की जमा राशियों और अग्रिम का ब्यौरा अनुबंध में दिया गया है। रिजर्व बैंक के निदेशों के संदर्भ में बैंकों को अपनी जमा राशियों का कुछ हिस्सा नगद आरक्षित निधियों और तरल परिसंपत्तियों

के रूप में रखना होता है और वे अपने सभी साधनों को ऋणों के रूप में इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते ।

ऋण उत्पादक कार्यों में केवल एक निवेश्य वस्तु के रूप में होता है, ऐसे कई कारण है जिनमें उद्यमकर्ता ऋण लेने के लिए प्रभावित होता है जैसे बिजली परिवहन, संचार और अन्य आधारभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता । बाजार की निकटता औद्योगिक वातावरण आदि किसी भी क्षेत्र विशेष में ऋण का प्रसार स्तर अपने आप में आर्थिक गतिविधि के स्तर और विशेष रूप में व्यापार और उद्योग के संगठित क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक गतिविधि के स्तर पर निर्भर करता है । बैंक अलवत्ता, अपेक्षाकृत कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में लघु ऋणकर्ताओं को ऋण देने के लिए ऋण के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने का प्रभा प्रयास कर रहे हैं । इस उद्देश्य के लिए बैंक ऋण पर आधारित सभी आधारभूत विकास योजनाओं में भाग ले रहे हैं । राज्य सरकारों से उनको आधार भूत सुविधाओं के मजबूत करने के लिए कहा गया हैं । ताकि अयक्षम धन्धों में बैंक ऋणों का आसानी से अधिक उपयोग किया जा सके ।

Constitution of Air India Board of Directors

1925. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India's Board has recently reconstituted, if so, its composition ;

(b) whether there still remain some vacancy which is as yet not filled up, if so, the number thereof and the interest which it will represent and when it is likely to be done ;

(c) the executive powers of the newly appointed part-time Chairman of Air India *Vis-a-vis* the Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Directors and the functions of the latter consequent on the elevation of the Technical Deputy Managing Directors as Managing Director ;

(d) the remuneration and parks of the part-time Chairman and location of his headquarters ; and

(e) the reasons for not appointing a whole-time Chairman of this national carrier and bifurcating the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The composition of the re-constituted Board of Directors of Air India is given in the attached Statement.

(b) In terms of sub-section (IA) of Section 4 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 (27 of 1953), the Board of Directors of Air India shall consist of a Chairman to be appointed by the Central Government and not less than eight and not more than fourteen other Directors to be appointed by the Central Government. Government, therefore, have the dicretion to appoint three more Directors.

(c) While the Part time Chairman is required to preside over the meetings of the Board, the Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the Corporation who exercises the financial and administrative powers delegated to him by the Board.

(d) The remuneration and perquisites of the part-time Chairman, Air India, are yet to be finalised. The headquarters of the present part-time Chairman of Air India is at New Delhi.

(e) The decision to have a part-time Chairman and a full-time Managing Director in Air India was taken on administrative considerations.

Statement

Board of Directors of Air India

The composition of the present Board of Directors of Air India is as under :—

1.	Part time Chairman Air India	Chairman
2.	Chief of the Air Staff	Ex-officio Director
3.	Secretary, Civil Aviation.	,,
4.	Shri Natwar Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs	,,
5.	Addl. Secretary, (Banking) Ministry of Finance	,,
6.	Director General (Tourism)	,,
7.	Managing Director, Air India	,,
8.	Chairman, International Airport Authority of India	,,
9.	Part-time Chairman, Indian Airlines	,,
10.	Managing Director, Indian Airlines	,,
11.	Shri J R.D. Tata	Non-official Director
12.	Shri Zain G. Rangoonwala	,,

Proposal of West Bengal Government to seek help from Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to identify items to be manufactured by Falta Free Trade Zone

1926. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has proposed to seek help from the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to identify items which will be manufactured in the Falta Free Trade Zone (FETZ) for export and suitable markets ;

(b) if so, which are these items the manufacture of which may be taken up by different industrial corporations and by entrepreneurs in the Falta Free Trade Zone ; and

(c) the other expertise the IIFT has or propose to render to the West Bengal Government in boosting FETZ's export market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the identification is not proposed to be confined to products to be manufactured in Falta Free Trade Zone only, but would include all products which could be exported from West Bengal.

The items, the manufacture of which may be taken up by different industrial corporations and by entrepreneurs in the Falta Free Trade Zone will be decided only after the study has been completed.

(c) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has proposed to conduct a training programme for entrepreneurs for the FALTA Export Processing Zone to give them an idea of the techniques of international marketing and the export procedures and documentation involved in the process of exports.

Progress made for setting up Falta Export processing zone in West Bengal

1927. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of the Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ) in West Bengal and when it will be fully operational and the units located there start exporting their products :

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal in consultation with the West Bengal Government to develop a set of industries in an area contiguous to FEPZ so that these units could provide the necessary inputs to the ones within the zone ; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof and the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A number of steps have been taken so far to set up the Falta Export Processing Zone at the earliest. Some of the steps taken for FEPZ are listed below :—

(i) The Development Commissioner of the Zone has been appointed whose office has started functioning at Calcutta.

(ii) The Falta EPZ Authority has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Commerce and the Falta EPZ Board headed by the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

(iii) Funds for initial developmental works have been made available.

(iv) Land for setting up the Zone has been made available by the Calcutta Port Trust and also some land by the State Government after acquisition from Private Parties.

(v) Earthwork on a portion of land within the Zone Area has been completed and is ready for construction. Earthwork for balance land alongwith sinking of tubewells construction of boundary wall is expected to start soon.

(vi) The Government of West Bengal has initiated action for creation of infrastructure outside the Zone, such as approach roads, power and social infrastructure. The approvals for locating units in the Zone will be accorded very shortly after the Zone has been notified by the Central Board of Excise and Customs and units will start functioning thereafter The zone will pick up and become fully operational gradually.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production requirement and import of Cotton

1928. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) The annual production of cotton in the country during 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the annual requirement of cotton in the country during the said period ;

(c) whether cotton is being imported to meet the requirement, if so, the quantity imported during the said period and the quality thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to raise the cotton crops in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Production of cotton during 1982-83 and 1983-84 cotton season were estimated to be 84.77 lakh bales and 77.00 lakh bales respectively.

(b) Consumption of cotton in the country during 1982 83 and 1983 84 cotton seasons were estimated at 79.65 lakh bales and 83.65 lakh bales respectively

(c) No cotton has been imported during the said period.

(d) For increasing production of cotton, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is in operation in the major cotton growing States of the country.

Loan sponsored by All India Financial Institutions to top twenty Industrial Houses.

1929. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of loans sanctioned by the All-India Financial Institutions *viz*, IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, GIC, UTI& IRCI to the top 20 industrial houses during the last three years *viz.*, 1981-82, 1982 83 and 1983-84 and the relative percentage of the loans sanctioned to the contribution of the promoters ;

(b) the names of the industrial houses which have got their Directors on the board of these lending institutions and the amount of loans sanctioned to them during their dictatorship on these institutions ; and

(c) the amount of loans outstanding from these industrial houses as per latest information available say as on 1 July, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information readily available relating to the quantum of loans sanctioned by the All India Financial Institutions, *viz*, IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRCI, LIC, GIC and UTI to the top 20 industrial houses during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the percentage of the total loans sanctioned to the promoters' contribution is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of large Industrial House	Loan Sanctioned		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Tata	4842.3 (22.1)	2137.4 (41.7)	1598.8 (22 2)
2.	Birla	1353.7 (19.8)	2719.6 (100.2)	1921.7 (81 8)
3.	Mafatlal	4643.6 (166.2)	1341 8 (90.2)	2124 4 (156.8)
4.	J. K. Singhania	2119.7 (86.1)	1316.2 (16.5)	3542.6 (299.6)
5.	Thapar	2089.0 (86.7)	257.0 (21.2)	388.6 (28.8)
6.	A. C. C.	5167.0 (169.4)	900.0 (31.0)	2957.0 (95.7)
7.	I. C. I.	18.7 (79.2)	75.0 (150.0)	287.0 (125.9)
8.	Sarabhai	75.0 (93.7)	386.0 (28.4)	365.0 (25.4)
9.	Bangur	641.5 (125.1)	40 8 (13.7)	381.0 (144.3)
10.	Kirloskar	514.6 (60.4)	618.1 (97.8)	124.9 (146.0)
11.	Reliance	250 6 (7.1)	220.0 (5.4)	200.0 (50.0)
12.	Shriram	208.3 (90.0)	301.7 (76.3)	1368.1 (149.6)
13.	Ashok Leyland	1521.4 (323.7)	187.3 (166.6)	— —
14.	Hindustan Lever	25.0 (80.6)	— —	— —
15.	Modi	193.3 (31.7)	14.9 (163.7)	36.65 (4.0)
16.	Scindia	— —	— —	— —
17.	T. V. S. Iyengar	402.1 (146.4)	279.9 (87.4)	729.9 (96.0)
18.	Mahindra & Mahindra	276.3 (30.2)	1351.0 (42 4)	517.0 (26.8)
19.	Larsen & Toubro	3725.0 (175.6)	312.0 (104.7)	165.1 (105.3)
20.	Bajaj	391.3 (36.4)	519.4 (170.0)	275.2 (172.0)

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate loan sanctioned as percentage to promoters' contribution.

Restoration of commuted value of Pension

1930. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3353 on 16th March, 1984 regarding caveat to writ petition filed for restoration of commuted value of pension and state :

(a) the stage at which the matter stands at present ;

(b) whether the All-India Pensioners' Associations and other bodies have also submitted fresh memoranda praying for the restoration of the commuted value of pensions in the context of the present day high cost of living and the extreme pecuniary conditions in which these pensioners are languishing ;

(c) whether in the ultimate analysis, no financial loss is caused to the Exchequer ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider this demand from their erstwhile loyal employees and restore them the commuted value of pension after 10 years or at least when they cross 70 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The writ petition has not so far come up for hearing in the Supreme Court.

(b) Representations have been received from various Pensioners' organisations requesting for restoration of commuted portion of pension.

(c) If the demand is accepted, substantial additional expenditure would be involved.

(d) The demand has been considered carefully but could not be accepted.

Loan given by banks and financial institutions to Rural and Industrial Sector in Dhanbad District, Bihar

1931. SHRI A K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan given by the banks and other financial institutions to the rural and industrial sector in Dhanbad District of Bihar in the last three years with rural, industrial break-up for each year ;

(b) the rate of interest for each sector, whether there is any preferential treatment for the rural sector, facts in details ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme or way by which any individual peasant can get loan directly from the nationalised banks to develop agriculture, if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) D ta on Sectoral classification of bank credit available in the Basic Statistical Returns published by R. B. I. for the last three years in respect of Dhanbad District of Bihar is given in the statement attached.

(b) The current rates of interests on advances of scheduled commercial banks are given in *Annexure II* laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. – LT 8538/84].

(c) Direct Finance to farmers for various purposes is provided by the nationalised banks as part of their normal lending activity in rural areas. These advances are either for short term to meet requirements of crop finance or for medium and long term for such purposes as land development, minor irrigation mechanisation etc.

Statement

Sector-wise advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Dhanbad District of Bihar as at the end of

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sector	June 1979	June 1980	June 1981
AGGREGATE CREDIT :	5926	8331	6040
Of which :			
(a) Agriculture	30	27	93
(b) Industry	4811	7180	4768
Of which :			
Small Scale Industry	740	701	738
(c) Transport Operators	377	320	365
(d) Services	60	99	96
(e Retail Trade	218	218	214

Concessional assistance to meet debt burden

1932. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has supported India's plea for continued concessional assistance to meet its debt burden ;

(b) if so, the nature of concessional assistance expected to be made available during the current financial year ; and

(c) the present amount of borrowing by India from commercial markets ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) World Bank has recognised India's need for concessional assistance.

(b) The World Bank Group have pledged $2.5 billion as assistance for the Bank's fiscal year 1984-85 (July-June). This assistance will in part flow as credits from the World Bank and the remaining part will be be credits from International Development Association.

(c) During 1983-84 approvals were given for commercial borrowings to the tune of Rs. 1084.84 crores

RBI proposel for compulfary audit all firms borrowing Rs. 10 lakhs and above from Nation alised Books etc.

1933 SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has under consideration a proposal for compulsory audit of all firms borrowing Rs. 10 lakhs and above from nationalised banks and the financial institutions ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this scheme and the scope of audit ;

(c) whether it will cover all transactions by these loanee Companies and who will select and appoint these auditors ; and

(d) how long will it take to finalise this scheme and to introduce it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that a proposal for audit of accounts of non-corporate borrowers enjoying credit limits of rupees ten lakhs and over from banking system is under their consideration.

(b) and (c) The proposal is to get books of accounts of such borrowers audited by Chartered Accountants, and also to ask for balance sheet, profit and loss accounts, audited reports etc The proposal is still under examination and details are yet to be finalised.

(d) Reserve Bank of India is examining the matter and final decision will take sometime.

Formulation of branch expanyion policy for Regional Rural Banks

1934. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any plan to formulate a viable and action-oriented branch expansion policy for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof to strengthen the organisational set-up of RRBs ;

(c) whether the branch control mechanism of RRBs, is yet to stabilise and the RRBs, concerned are not in a position to control the large number of branches which has crossed the 100 mark in some cases ; and

(d) the number of Regional Rural Banks in Orissa and whether it is proposed to open some more branches in the tribal areas of that state ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In terms of the current branch expansion policy, Regional Rural Banks have been accorded a primacy in their areas of operation in the matter of opening of branches at unbanked rural centres This approach combined with need based licensing of branches of bigger commercial banks in each Block is expected to meet the banking requirements of the people in a larger measure.

(c) While the organisational structure of the Regional Rural Banks is still evolving, in specific cases appropriate and necessary measures, including bifurcation of established banks. would be taken to ensure proper control and supervision of branches by the Head Offices of the Regional Rural Banks.

(d) There are nine Regional Rural Banks in Orissa. Reserve Bank have reported that as at the end of December 1983, these banks had 546 branches, in addition to 829 branches of other banks. All banks together had 277 licences pending with them as at the end of December 1983 for opening branches in Orissa.

Scholarship given by Tea Board for the education of Plantation Workers

1935. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Board provides scholarship for the education of the children of the plantation workers;

(b) if so, the details of the scholarship;

(c) the total number of students benefited by the scholarships given by the Tea Board since 1980, yearwise and category-wise for primary secondary, higher secondary, under graduate, Post graduate studies, including medical, engineering degree courses, etc.

(d) the details of the students who were given financial assistance for study abroad;

(e) the details of criteria being followed for providing financial assistance or scholarships to the children of the plantation workers; and

(f) whether the Tea Board propose to establish and run vocational training centres, industrial training centres, etc. for the benefit of the childern of the plantation workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Tea Board does not provide scholarships to the wards of tea plantation workers. The Board does however, provide grants and educational stipend. Stipends is paid in the shape of reimibursement of tuition fees, hostel charge subject to prescribed limitation. The grants provided are lumpsum.

(c) Statement-I indicating the details regarding number of students benefited by the stipend/grant schemes of the Tea Board during 1980-81 to 1983-84 is attached.

(d) None.

(e) Statement-II indicating details of criteria followed by the Tea Board for giving grants/stipends to wards of tea plantation workers is attached.

(f) There is no such proposal in hand.

Statement-I

Yearwise and category-wise break-up of the number of wards of tea plantation workers, who were given stipend/grants by the Tea Board

Year	Primary	Secondary/ Higher Secondary	Technical, Diploma/ Certificate & Vocational	General College	Technical Professional Degree	Total
1980-81	3*	442	31	110	30	616
1981-82	2*	393	26	71	4	496
1982-83	5*	403	40	113	5	566
1983-84	—	428	29	86	11	554

* It is only available to the physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons.

Statement-II

Details of criteria followed by the Tea Board for providing Stipends/grants to the wards of Tea Plantation Workers.

Type of Education	Year	Monthly Income of Parents,	Criterion of Merit	Qantum of Grants/ Stipends	
				Tuition Fees	Hostel Charges
1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary/ Higher Secondary	1980-81 (Upto 31-12-81)	Upto Rs. 250	Subject to admission at least 40% marks required in the last annual exam.	Free (As per State Rules)	Full
		Above Rs. 251 to 750		-do-	Half

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1981-82 w.e.f. 1-1-82	Upto Rs. 600 Above Rs 601 to 10000/-	Subject to admission	Free (As per State Rules)	Full
General College	1980-81	Upto Rs 750	At least 50% marks required in the last public exam.	Full	Full
	1981-82	Upto Rs. 1000	-do-	-do-	-do-
Technical Diploma/ Vocational	1980-81	Upto Rs 250	Subject to admission	Full	Full
		Above Rs. 251 to 750/-	-do-	-do-	Half
	1981-82	Upto Rs 600	-do-	-do-	Full
		Above Rs 601 to 1000/-	-do-	-do-	Half
Technical Professional	1980-81	Upto Rs. 750	At least 50% marks required in the last public exam.	Full	Full
	1981-82	Upto Rs. 1000	-do-	-do-	-do-

Note : In respect of mentally retarded and physically handicapped wards of tea plantation workers whose monthly income did not exceed Rs. 750/- in 1980-81 and Rs. 1000/- in 1981-82 Full reimbursement of tuition fees and hostel charges is admissible right from primary education.

Target for realisation from Sale of National Savings Certificates

1936 SRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the realisation from the sale of National Savings Certificate in the year 1983-84;

(b) the net realisations from the sale of National Savings Certificate in the above year; and

(c) the details of the achievement made under the various National Savings Certificate Schemes in that year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Revised Estimates for net collections under various National Savings Certificate Schemes in the year 1983-84 was Rs. 1335 crores

(b) The net collection (provisional) from these certificates during 1983-84 was Rs. 1597 crores.

(c) The details of net collections (provisional) under the various National Savings Certificate Schemes in that year are as under :

(Rs in crores)

(i)	N.S.C.-II Issue	108
(ii)	N.S.C.-VI Issue	1440
(iii)	N.S.C.-VII Issue	201
(iv)	Other discontinued Certificates (withdrawals only)	(−)152

Technical and Financial Assistance for Indian Projects by UNDP

1937. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian projects in which UNDP has been involved;

(b) names of those projects and the extent of financial and technical assistance being given by UNDP for these projects; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The number of on-going UNDP assisted projects as on 31 July 1984 is 173.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT 8539/84]

Closure of India's Tea Centre at Cairo

1938. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to close down India's tea centre at Cairo; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to close down the Tea Centres of the Tea Board abroad and instead concentrate on more effective promotional activities.

दिल्ली-इंदौर-भोपाल-बम्बई के लिए शाम की उड़ान का प्रस्ताव

1939. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-इंदौर-भोपाल बम्बई के लिए एक सायंकालीन उड़ान शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार के विचाराधीन योजना का क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए असैनिक विमानन कार्यक्रमों के विस्तार और सुधार का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रचालनों मे सुधार एक अनवरत प्रक्रिया है तथापि वर्तमान वर्ष में किसी बड़े विस्तार कार्य की योजना नहीं बनाई गई है ।

'Seed Money' by IDBI to State Financial Corporation

1940. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India provides 'seed money' to the State Financial Corporations for promoting small business ventures under 'SelfEmployment Scheme';

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether the I.D.B.I. has communicated certain guidelines to the State Financial Corporations in this regard, and if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the IDBI that most of the State Financial Corporations could not properly utilise the sanctioned funds; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :(a) The Industrial Development Bank of India(IDBI) extend assistance through the State Financial Corporations(SFCs) to the small scale sector under the following schemes :

(1) The Special Capital Scheme under which IDBI contributes to special capital of State Financial Corporation (SFCs) on matching basis with State Governments and the amount is utilised by SFCs to provide seed capital assistance for setting up projects in small scale, tiny and decentralised sectors.

(2) Refinance of loans extended by SFCs to small scale sector.

(3) Composite Loan Scheme under which loans upto Rs. 25,000 for village and cottage industry and artisans provided by the SFCs are refinanced by the IDBI.

(b) Details of assistance extended by the IDBI under the Special Capital Scheme, Refinance and Composite Loan Scheme during the years 1981-82. 1982-83 and 1983-84 are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Amounts disbursed to small scale, tiny and decentralised sectors under Special Capital Scheme.	154	171	130
2. Refinance assistance sanctioned to small scale sector.	33870	44370	Not readily available.
3. Sanctions under Composite Loan Scheme	882	660	494

(c) to (e) The need for acceleration of pace of assistance under the Special Capital Scheme was impressed upon the SFCs by the IDBI during the Conference of Chief Executives of SFCs held in December, 1983. For the financial year 1984-85, IDBI has started making available exclusive sub-limits for providing assistance to artisans and village industry under the Composite Loan Scheme. The IDBI has undertaken a rview of the Special Capital Scheme and Composite Loan Scheme with a view to liberalising these Scheme.

Unaunthorised Powerlooms

1911. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the working of unauthorised powerlooms in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the working of unauthori-

sed powerlooms is affecting the organised mill sector as well as decentralised handloom sector;

(d) the steps taken to check the growth of unauthorised powerlooms;

(e) whether the States have been given certain instructions or guidelines to check this; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the possibility of unauthorised powerlooms in the country Since these are unauthorised powerlooms no details regarding their location can be indicated

(c) The possibility that an expanding powerloom sector would adversly affect the organised mill sector as well as the decentralised handloom sector cannot be ruled out.

(d) to (f) State Governments have necessary powers to unearth unauthorised powerlooms and proceed against persons responsible for their existence. In exercise of powers conferred on the Textile Commissioner under the Textile (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order 1956 and Cotton Textile Control Order, 1848, he has delegated powers to State Government Officers to inspect and size powerlooms without valied permits.

Ban on manufacture of certain varieties of cloth

1942. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ban has been proposed on the manufacture of certain new varieties of cloth;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effect thereof on the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत सड़कों की दशा में सुधार

1943. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अंतर्गत कुछ सिविलियन कालोनियों में सफाई और सड़कों की दशा अत्यधिक खराब है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

(ग) क्या बोर्ड के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी द्वारा स्थानीय संसद सदस्य को बार-बार आश्वासन दिए जाने के बावजूद कई स्थानों पर कूड़े के ढेर पड़े हैं और सड़कों की दशा में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दशा को सुधारने हेतु सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) दानापुर छावनी के सदर बाजार क्षेत्र में सफाई की स्थिति को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। यह बहुत घनी आबादी वाला क्षेत्र है और यहां की जल निकासी पद्धति बहुत पुरानी है

जिसके रिसने और बंद होने की संभावना बनी रहती है। अनधिकृत नालियों को उन में डालने से इस पद्धति में और रुकावट उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

मानसून के दौरान सिविल क्षेत्र में सड़क के कुछ हिस्सों को क्षति पहुंची है।

(ग) और (घ) सड़क में फेंके कूड़े को सफाई कर्मचारी नियमित रूप से हटा रहे हैं। छावनी के सिविल क्षेत्रों में विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाने और सड़कों के रख-रखाव और सुधार के लिए आवश्यक मरम्मत कार्य शुरू करने की दृष्टि से छावनी कार्य-वाहक अधिकारी को आवश्यक निदेश दे दिए गए हैं।

Interest shown by Japanese and U. S. Companies for Joint Tendering and Sub-Contracting in Third Countries

1944. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jananese and U. S. companies have shown interest for joint tendering and sub-contracting in the third countries;

(b) if so, the details of U. S. and Jananese companies officials who visited India in this regard; and

(c) the names of the countries where industries are to be set up with U. S. and Japanese collaborations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the Conference organised by the EEPC of India in Tokyo (Japan) and Houston (USA) on the possibilities of Joint tendering and sub-contracting between Indian and Japanese or U. S. parties in third country projects, there has been a continuous flow of visits from U.S. and Japanese firms to India and *vice-versa*.

(c) Indian and Japanese or U. S. parties have jointly taken up contracts in Iraq, USA Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, Somalia, Nigeria and U.S.A.

Memorandum from Cochin Naval Base Civilian Workshop Union for Medical Facilities

1945. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Cochin Naval Base Civilian Workers Union for extending the present medical facilities of the staff already being enjoyed by them ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points made in the representation are—

(i) provision of a permanent building for medical inspection room for civilian employees ;

(ii) provision of ambulance facilities to be attached permanently to medical inspection room :

(iii) provision of residential quarters for civilian employees of the Naval Base at Cochin ;

(iv) Liberal medical treatment for the civilian employees in the Naval Hospitals : and

(v) recognition of private hospitals for the medical treatment of the civilian employees.

A report on the various issues raised by the unrecognised union has been called for from the Southern Naval Command and suitable action will be taken thereafter.

Payment of Bonus to Civilian Employees of Cochin Naval Base Before Onam Festival

1946. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASSAN NADAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are awere that the Central Government employees of Kerala used to get bonus prior to the onam festival ;

(b) if so, wether Government propose to take steps to provide bonus to the civilian employees of Cochin Naval Base also before the Onam festival ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) to (c) No, Sir.

Rejuvenation of June and Tea Industries in West Bengal

1947. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel that a rejuvenation of West Bengal's traditionally major industries like jute and tea is urgently needed ;

(b) if so, the plans chalked out for this purpose ; and

(c) the times by which the plans will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) In so far as jute industry is concerned, it may be mentioned that there is an imperative need for modernisation renovation of plant and machinery. Although the financial institutions such as Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India are providing financial assistance to jute mills for their modernisation and rehabilitation programme at reduced rate of interest under their soft loan scheme, the response from the industry is not encouraging. Until now, only nine jute mills are reported to have availed of soft loan scheme involving an amount of about Rs 12 38 crores for modernisation and rehabilitation of plants ond equipments. A Standing Committee for jute industry has been set up under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India to consider grant of financial assistance including term loans for modernisation and renovation of plants and equipments to sick jute mills.

The tea industry, by and large, is doing well. Government of India have already sanctioned the Darjeeling Interest Subsidy Scheme and fiscal concessions to increase tea production. The Draft 7th Five Year Plan for tea includes the following programmes for development of tea industry in West Bengal which will result in substantial increase in production :

1. Extension planting.
2. Replanting.
3. Rejuvenation/Renovation and infilling.
4. Drainage.
5. Irrigation.
6. Imporved manuring and supervision.

Protection of Trincomalli Port in Sri Lanka

1948 SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for protecting the naval ships that have to come around Trincomalli Port in Sri Lanka which has no been leased out to a consortium of American Companies ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to protect our rights in our sea-zones where the Sri Lankan Naval ships have been placed in the name of National Security Fleet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P SINGH DEO : (a) Indian Naval ships transist through international waters outside the territorial limits of Sri Lanka and perceive no threat from the Sri Lanka naval ships positioned at Trincomalli.

(b) Indian Naval ships and Coast Guard Ships are patrolling regularly on onr side of the Maritime Boundary to protect our maritime interests in the area.

Misuse of Hank Yarn Produced by Textile Mills

1949. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 50 per cent of hank yarn produced by textile miills and earmarked and obligatory for handloom sector, was being dieverted to mill sector during 1981-82 ; 1982-83 and 1983-84 :

(b) if so, the quantity and cost of such diverted yarn by textile mills ;

(c) the names of the mills which have not carried out the obligatory quota reservation for handloom sector :

(d) whether there are lapses on the part of the Textile Commissioner in not preventing diversion of earmarked yarn quota to textile sector ; and

(e) whether any probe has been made in this regard, if so, the number of officials involved and the action taken against such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) Government have no information about the diversion of hank yarn earmarked for handloom sector to the mill sector. As per the information available the names of the mills which have not carried out the obligatory quote reservation for handloom sector are enclosed in the statement.

Statement

Name of the Mills which have not carried out the obligatory quota reservation for handloom sector

1. M/s. Hemlatha Textiles
2. M/s. Gomathy Spinners
3. M/s. Priyadarshini Spinning Mills
4. M/s. Sree Kalyan Srinivasa Textiles
5. M/s. Elsons Cotton Mills
6. M/s. Shree Sarawathi Spinning Mills
7. M/s. East India Syntex Ltd.
8. M/s. K.C. Textiles Ltd.
9. M/s. Pasupathi Spinning Mills.
10. M/s. Sree Valliappa Textiles Ltd.
11. M/s. Doballapur Spinning Mills
12. M/s. Binny Ltd.

13. M/s. Gopalkrishna Textile Mills
14. M/s. Sree Meenakshi Sundaram Textiles Ltd.
15. M/s. Sridevi Textile Pvt. Ltd.
16. M/s. Asoke Textile Ltd.
17. M/s. Rajgopal Textile Mills
18. M/s. Kathayee Cotton Mills
19. M/s. Trivendrum Spinning Mills
20. M/s Thiruvepathi Mills (P) Ltd.
21. M/s. G.T N. Textiles Ltd.
22. M/s. Kottayam Textiles Ltd.
23 M/s. Kerala Spinners Ltd.
24. M/s. Prabhuram Mills Ltd.
25. M/s. Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Co.
26. M/s. Hero Fibres Ltd.
27. M/s. The General Industrial Society Ltd.
28 M/s. Cawnpore Textile Mills
29. M/s. Amausi Textile Mills Ltd.
30. M/s. U.P. State Spinning Mills Co. (No.I) Raebareli
31. M/s. U.P. State Textile Corporation Ltd , Meerut
32. M/s. U P State Spinning Mills (No.I) Akbarpur.
33 M/s. U P. State Spinning Mills Maunath Bhanjan
34. M/s. Sant Kabir Sahakari Katai Mills, Basti.
35. M/s. Hathising Manufacturing Mills
36. M/s. Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
37. M/s. Calico Mills.
38. M/s. Manjushri Textiles
39. M/s. Shri Bansidhar Spinning and Weaving Mills
40. M/s. Shri Arbuda Mills Ltd.
41. M/s. New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.
42. M/s. Sri Mahuva Spinning Mills
43. M/s. Rajprakash Spinning Mills Ltd.
44. M/s. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Ltd.
45. M/s. Suketu Textilies
46. M/s. Ankur Textiles
47. M/s. L.D. Textiles Industries
48. M/s. Kanti Cotton Mills (P)Ltd.
49. M/s. Podar Spinning Mills.
50. M/s Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills
51. M/s. Sudarshan Textile Mills
52. M/s. Maharaja Shri Umaid Mills
53 M/s. Mewar Textile Mills
54. M/s. Jaipur Syntex Ltd.
55. M/s. Rajasthan Syntex Ltd.
56. M/s. Jaipur Polyspin Ltd.
57. M/s. Orient Syntex Mills.
58. M/s Tirupati Fibres and Industries Ltd.
59. M/s. Siddha Syntex Ltd.
60. M/s. Sagar Spinning Mills Ltd.
61. M/s. Super Syncotex (I) Ltd.
62. M/s. Dumraon Textiles Ltd.

63. M/s. Orissa Textile Mills.

64. M/s. Nimar Textiles.

65 M/s. Binod Mills

66. M/s. Hukamchand Mills

67. M/s. Rajkumar Mills

68. M/s. Bilaspur Spinning Mills

69. M/s. Mandsaur Textiles

70. M/s. Shree Sajjan Mills

71. M/s. Bombay Dyeing Manufacturing Co.

72. M/s. Century Mills

73. M/s. Matulya Mills Ltd.

74. M/s. Finlay Mills

75. M/s, Gold Mohar Mills Ltd.

76 M/s. Kamala Mills Ltd.

77. M/s Khatau Makanji Manufacturing and Weaving Mills Ltd.

78. M/s. Piramal Shipnning and Weaving Mills.

79. M/s. Standard Mills

80. M/s Mafatlal Fine Spinning and Manufacturing No.3.

81. M/s. Ruby Mills

82. M/s. Raghuvanshi Mills

83. M/s Prakash Cotton Mills

84. M/s. Mafatlal Fine Spinning and Manufacturing No. 2

85. M/s. Swan Mills Ltd.

86. M/s. Victoria Mills.

87. M/s. Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona.

88. M/s. Ashar Textiles Ltd.

89. M/s Marudmalai Sri Murugan Textiles Ltd.

90. M/s. Kannapiran Mills Ltd.

91. M/s. The Coimbatore Pioner Mills Ltd., Unit B

92. M/s. Tirupur Cotton Spinning and Weaving

93. M/s. Prashant Textile Pvt. Ltd.

94. M/s. V.R Textiles Pvt. Ltd.

95. M/s. The Bhawani Mills Ltd.

96. M/s Shree Kathri Textiles Pvt. Ltd

97 M/s. Dhanalakshmi Mills Ltd.

98. M/s. Radhakrishna Mills Ltd.

99. M/s. Vasanta Mills Ltd.

100 M/s Thirumalai Mills

101. M/s. The Jawahar Mills Ltd.

102. M/s. The Karur Mills

103. M/s. Varadha Lakshmi Mills

104. M/s. Sri Narasimha Mills

105. M/s Sri Sakthi Textiles.

106. M/s. Sri Hari Mills Ltd.

107. M/s. Saroja Mills Ltd.

108. M/s. Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd.

109 M/s. Kwality Spinning Mills

110. M/s Rajanarayan Textiles

111. M/s. Janardana Mills Ltd.

112. M/s. Ganambika Mills Ltd.

113. M/s. Coimbatore Pioneer Mills.

114. M/s. Balaji Cotton Mills

115. M/s. Shree Thambi Modern Spg. Mills Ltd.

116. M/s. Shree Snehavalli Textile Pvt. Ltd.

117. M/s. Hamsaveni Spinners.

118. M/s. C.P.G. Textiles.

119. M/s. Unity Mills Pvt. Ltd.

120. M/s. K.N.M. Textiles.

121. M/s. Annapurna Textiles.

122. M/s. Umayal Spinners.

123. M/s. Mettur Textiles Pvt. Ltd.

124. M/s. Krishna Mills Pvt Ltd.

125. M/s. Thangavelu Spg. Mills Ltd.

126. M/s. Thiruselva Spinners.

127. M/s R j. Industries.

128. M/s.Mohammed Ismail Mills,

129. M/s. Jallaram Spg. Mills.

130. M/s. G.V.G. Industries Pvt. Ltd.

131. M/s. Coimbatore Popular Spg. Mills.

132. M/s. Shree Padmavathi Cotton Mills.

133. M/s. Anandkumar Mills Ltd.

134. M/s. Sri Ramalinga Chudambikai Mills Ltd.

135, Orient Textiles.

136. M/s, Sree Meenakshi Spinners Pvt. Ltd.,

137. M/s. Eastern Spg. Mills.

138. M/s. Podar Projects.

139. M/s. Mayurakshi Cotton.

140. M/s. Basanti Cotton.

141. M/s. Dunbar Mill

142. M/s. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mill.

Export of Musk Deer Meat

1950. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has exported about 1488 Kg. of musk deer meat to Japan since 1972 ;

(b) if so, the number of musk deer killed to export this quantity of meat during the last three years ; and

(c) the exact quantity of meat exported to Japan since 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Musk deer meat is not separately classified in the statistical data of the Government. No meat has been exported from India to Japan between April. 1977 to November, 1983. Data after that has not yet been compiled.

गुजरात के बुनकरों के लिए विद्युत चालित करघे

1951. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात को आबंटित किये गये 700 विद्युत चालित करघों में से गुजरात के बुनकरों को वास्तव में कितने विद्युत-चालित करघे दिये गये ;

(ख) बाकी के विद्युतचालित करघे उन्हें कब तक मंजूर किये जाएंगे और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ये विद्युतचालित करघे केवल सहकारी समितियों को दिये जाते है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बुनकरों को व्यक्तिगत आधार पर विद्युतचालित करघे देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, गुजरात सरकार ने मई, 1984 तक 22 सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को 192 विद्युत चालित करघे आबंटित किये हैं ।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने मई, 1984 में बताया था कि वे मार्च, 1985 के अन्त तक सम्पूर्ण कोटे का उपयोग कर सकेंगे ।

(ग) और (घ) मार्च, 198 में घोषित वस्त्र नीति के अनुसार, छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान विद्युत चालित करघों के नये विस्तार की अनुमति केवल हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों के संबंध में ही दी जायेगी।

Fixation of Seniority in Income Tax Department

1952. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms orders dated 6 January, 1981 regarding fixation of seniority relating to the confirmations of Central Government employees have been implemented in the Income-tax Departments all over the country ;

(b) if so, the date of its implementation, charge-wise ;

(c) if not implemented by the Income-tax Department, especially in the Delhi Charge of the Income-tax Department, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to fix responsibility on the concerned officers of the Income-tax Departments for violating/not implementing Government's orders dated 6 January, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHKI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (b) The in formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hijackers of Indian Airlines Airbus.

1953 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI N E HORO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item in 'Tribune' of 9th July ; 1984 stating that three of the eight hijackers of the Indian Airlines Airbus who belong to Jammu, are sons of high ranking officers ; and

(b) is so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THF MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Investigations in this regard are in progress.

Effect of decrease in demand on Cotton Industry

1954. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cotton industry is affected as its demand persistently decreases ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the extent to which this industry is affected ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There has not been a persistent

decrease of the demand for the cotton textile industry as a whole.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Trade talks held with Japan

1955 SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the results of trade talks held between India and Japan on 6th July, 1984 at Tokyo with a view to increasing the trade between the two countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : At the Standing Committee Meeting of the India-Japan Business Co-operation Committees held in Tokyo on the 6th & 7th July, 1984, potential areas for increasing trade and economic co-operation between the two countries have been identified and measures to be taken in this direction have been suggested.

Frauds, Thefts and Robberies in Nationalised Banks

1956 SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) thedetailed list of frauds/misappropriations/thefts/robberies, etc involving loss of money to each of the nationalised banks during the last three years ;

(b) the amount recovered so far against each one of the above cases ; and

(c) the number of persons against whom action was taken and/or punishment meted out indicating the nature of the punishment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The available information regarding the cases of frauds and the amount involved, as reported by 28 public sector banks to Reserve Bank of India, during 1981, 1982 and 1983 is as follows :

Year	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs in crores)
1981	1891	20.34
1982	2065	19.44
1983	2360	29.62

(figures provisional)

Note : (i) The term 'bank fraud' generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeassance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

(ii) All cases of frauds reported by banks irrespective of the amount involved are included in the statement. The total amount involved in these frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

The latest available information regarding the number of bank dacoities/robberies

that occurred during 1981, 1982 and 1983, amount involved and amount recovered in respect of these cases is as follows :

Year	Total No. of dacoities/ robberies	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount recovered (Rs. in lakhs)
1981	40	83.56 (approx.) + gold valued at Rs. 58.5 lakhs (approx.)	15.03 (approx.) + gold weighing 2.5 Kg. (approx.) and some gold ornaments.
1982	77	140.48 (approx.) + gold valued at Rs. 16.36 lakhs (approx.)	40 04 (approx.) + gold/gold ornaments weighing 3.6 Kg. (approx.)
1983	100	126.79 (approx.) + gold valued at Rs. 43.04 lakhs (approx.) + gold/gold ornaments weighing 1492.5 gms. (approx.)	38.40 (approx.) + gold worth Rs. 6 lakhs (approx.)

(figures provisional)

As per provisional figures reported by 28 public sector banks, 1459 employees were awarded major/minor penalty during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto 30.9.83) for their involvement in cases of frauds.

Change in Managements of Companies with the help of Institutional Share-Holdings

1957. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies whose managements have been changed during the last three years with the help of institutional share-holdings ;

(b) the names of companies where the change of management was prevented with the support of institutional share-holdings ; and

(c) the reasons for both (a) and (b) above, with full details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) During the last 3 years the financial institutions have used covenants of their financial agreements backed by the strength of their voting rights to bring about changes in the managements of 5 concerns since financial indiscipline/inefficient management was of acute nature and/or the affairs of the concerns were conducted in a manner deterimental to the interest of the shareholders. The institutions have also used their voting rights during the last 3 years in respect of 1 case to prevent the existing good management from being destablised by family feud/group rivalry.

In terms of the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and other relevant statutes governing the public financial institutions, the information relating to the individual constituents of the public financial institutions cannot be disclosed and hence the names and other details asked in the question cannot be divulged.

Decentralisation of Excise Department

1958. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to decentralise Central Excise Department ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which it will be beneficial to the general public and the time by which it will be decentralised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Directives to Abolish Sales Tax and Octroi on Handloom Products

1959. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have recently issued any directives to the State Governments to abolish sales tax and octroi on handloom products ;

(b) if so, the names of such States which have accepted the directives of the Central Government ;

(c) whether Government propose to abolish sales tax on some other items ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Central Government have requested the State Government to consider abolition of sales-tax and octroi on handloom products.

(b) The States of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep Islands have informed that they have already exempted handloom goods from sales-tax and octroi duty. Other State Governments are considering the suggestion made by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The proposal was for replacing sales tax by additional excise duty. This was studied by an export Committee for five items, namely, Vanaspathi, Drugs & Medicines, Cement, Paper and Paper Board and Petroleum products. In the conference held in November, 1983 a large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax, in principle. However, some of the Chief Ministers indicated that they were not in a position to accept this scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. As this meeting Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about a consensus amongst the State Governments on these issues.

Textile mills lying closed

1960. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of textile mills have been lying closed in various States of the country ;

(b) the names and number of such textile mills which are lying closed in each State.

(c) the number of labourers workers affected due to the closure of those mills ; and

(d) whether Government proposed to take over all such textile mills to provide jobs to the affected workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As on 30-6-1984 sixty two cotton textile mills in the country were lying closed.

(b) A statement giving the names of these textile mills is attached.

(c) About 1,09,700 workers were on roll on these mills.

(d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Statement

Names of Cotton Textile Mills Closed as on 30-6-1984

I. Andhra Pradesh

1. Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd. Elchiguda, Secunderabad.

II. Bihar

2. Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd., Phulwari-sherif, Patna.

III. Gujarat

3. The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

4. Gujarat Spinning Mills, Ahmedabad.

5. Kailash Mills Pvt. Ltd , Umbergaon.

6. Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

7. Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

8. Marsden Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

9. Monogram Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

10. Silver S. Cotton Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

11. Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

12. Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., (Bagicha Mill) Ahmedabad.

13. Prasad Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

14. Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

15. Sarangpur Cotton Mills Ltd., No. 2, Ahmedabad.

16. Abhay Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

17. The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

18. New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd., Ahmedabad.

19. Manjushri Textiles, Ahmedabad.

20. Maharana Mills Private Ltd., Porbander.

21. Sree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.

22. Navjyot Mills Ltd., Kadi.

23. Sree Vrajesh Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd., Petlad.

IV. Haryana Spg. Mills.

24. Hissar Textile Mills, Hissar.

25. Elson Cotton Mills, Ballabhagarh.

26. Usha Spg. & Wvg, Mills, Faridabad.

V. Karnataka

27. Sree Krishna Rajendra Mills Ltd. Mysore.

VI. Madhya Pradesh

28. Hope Textile Unit No. 1. (Nandlal Bhandari Mills), Indore.

29. Hope Textile Unit No. 2, (Rai Bahadur Kannaiyalal Bhandari Mills), Indore.

VII. Maharashtra

30. Mukesh Textiles Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.

31. Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay.

32. Kohinoor Mills Ltd., No. 3, Bombay.

33. Sreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.

34. Aurangabad Zilla Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Aurangabad.

35. Kiran Spg. Mills, Thana.

VIII. Orissa

36. Orissa Spinning Mills Co. Ltd., Rajgangapur, Orissa.

37. Bhaskar Textile Mills Ltd., Jharsuguda.

38. Kalinga Weavers Co-operative Spg. Mills Ltd., Dhenkani.

IX. Rajasthan

39. Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Jaipur.

40. Krishna Mills Ltd, Beawar, Rajasthan.

X. Tamil Nadu

41. Binny Ltd. (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Co. Ltd. Madras.

42. Sree Kothendaram Spg. Mills, Madurai.

43. Sri Padma Mills, Coimbatore.

44. Tamil Nadu Spg. Mills Ltd., Tirupur.

45. Sree Janardana Mill Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.

46. Jallaram Spg. Mills, Coimbatore.

47. Shree Katheri Textiles Pvt. Ltd, Coimbatore.

48. Govindharaj Spg. Mills, Tirupur.

49. Karur Mills Ltd., Karur. (T.N.).

50. Sree Hari Mills Pvt. Ltd (CCBE)

51. Sree Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.

52. Anandakumar Mills Ltd., (CBE).

53. Radha Spg. Mills Tirupur (TN).

54. Senthuram Spg. Mills Pelladhi.

XI. Uttar Pradesh

55. J. K. Mfrs. Ltd., Kanpur.

56. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Modinagar (Modi Yarn Mills No. 1. B Unit—

XII. West Bengal

57. Swan Mills Ltd, Unit Basanti Cotton Mills) Panihatti. Panihatti, Calcutta 24 Parganas.

58. Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd, Panhali.

59. India Linoleum Ltd. Victoria Division) Shudhry, Howrah.

60. Poddar Project Ltd., Tartalla Road, Calcutta.

XIII. Delhi

61. Swatantra Bharat Mills, New Delhi.

XIV. Pondicherry

62. Anglo French Textiles Ltd. Pondicherry.

Discussion held at the Meeting of Indo-EEC Joint Commission

1961. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the recent meeting of Indo-EEC Joint Commission, any proposals expanding India's trade with E.E.C. countries were discussed ; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) At the recent meeting of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission, the need for facilitating trade flows in a balanced manner was stressed and it was agreed that access for certain products for specific interest to India could be examined in depth by the working Group on Trade.

Export of Chetak Helicopter to Soviet Union and other Countries

1962. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had exported eight Indian made "Chetak" helicopters with French design to Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, the full facts thereof and results/performance reported by the buyer and what efforts are being taken for more exports of helicopters in other countries according to the prospects of sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been no complaints about their performance. Efforts for exports to other countries are continuing.

Bharat Calendar

1963. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8705 on 24th April, 1981 regarding official calendar and state in view of the near unanimous view by Indian scholars about the synchronised year of the end of the Mahabharat war, coronation of Yudhisthir, birth of Parikshit and end of Dwapar culminating in sway of monarchy over Gana democracies in the year 3102 B. C., whether Government propose to appoint an Experts' Committee to come to an agreed view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The scholars are not unanimous about the date of Mahabharat War. There is no proposal to appoint an Expert Comittee.

Demand to cut Excise Duty on Viscose Staple Fibre

1964. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for reducing excise duty on viscose staple fibre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard to save weaving industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) A number of representations have been received requesting for reduction of excise duty on viscose staple fibre from the present level of Rs. 5 per kg.

(c) The request for reduction of excise duty has been examined by the Government, but it has not been found possible to accede to this request. However, the excise duty on cellulosic spun yarn above 35 counts and not containing any non cellulosic fibres was reduced with effect from the 6th June, 1984. Further, in order to make viscose staple fibre available at lower prices, the import duty on such fibre was reduced from 45% to 30% *ad volorem* with effect from the 2nd July, 1984.

Opnning of Branches of Nationalised Banks in rural areas of Orissa

1965. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the nationalised banks to open its branches in unbanked and rural areas of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the norms and criteria adopted for opening the branches;

(c) whether the tribal and hilly areas of that State have been fully covered under the scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by nationalised banks to select the new places and applying for licences to R. B. I. for Koraput District, bank-wise details thereof; and

(e) the branches opened in koraput District by nationalised banks during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) The basic objective of the current branch licensing policy covering the period April 1982 to March 1985 is to augment banking facilities in rural and semi-urban areas particularly in the interior regions with emphasis on proper spatial distribution of bank offices to provide comprehensive coverage in rural areas and to bring about reduction in inter-regional disparities in the spread of banking facilities. The target to be achieved by 31-3-1985 provides for a banking coverage of one office for every 17000 population in rural and semi-urban areas on the basis of 1981 census. Special consideration is given to hilly and tribal regions in allotment of centres to banks for opening branches.

Under the policy, it was envisaged that Orissa would require 350 additional bank branches to reach the target. So far 404 centres have been allotted to commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks on the basis of the recommendations of the Government of Orissa/District Consultative Committee and individual applications from the banks.

The available information regarding Koraput District is indicated below :

1.	Requirement of additional bank offices under the policy	27
2.	*Number of centres allotted*	
	(i) Commercial Banks	4
	(ii) Regional Rural Banks	25
	Total	29
3.	*Number of offices opened during April 1983 to March 1984 (Latest available data)*	
	(i) Public Sector Banks	4
	(ii) Regional Rural Banks	12
	Total	16

Setting up of spinning mills at Rayagada and other Places of Koraput District in Orissa

1966. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of handloom and powerloom industrial units established by the cooperatives and Government of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period. District-wise;

(b) whether the spinning mills were proposed to be established at Rayagada and other places of Koraput District during Fifth Plan period on the basis of availability of raw materials and none has yet been established although Sixth Plan is going to be completed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish the spinning mills during the year 1984-85 in Koraput District by Government of Orissa; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In accordance with the existing policy, no new additional loomage in the mill sector is permitted. 4 coroperative spinning mills in the handloom weaver's sector in Orissa have been given financial assistance for being set up during the VIth Plan. A Statement containing the list is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No letters of Intent/Industrial licenses were issued during Vth Plan period for setting up of spinning unit at Rayagada or other places of Koraput Distt.

(d) and (e) During the period 1983-84, two applications were received for setting up of spinning unit at Koraput District in Orissa. One application was treated as closed since party failed to furnish required documents. Other application was-rejected as the unit proposed to be set up was not in the 'No-Industry-District.'

Statement

List of Co-opetative Spinning Units in Orissa which received assistance for setting up during the Sixth plan Period :

1. Shree Jagannath Weavers Coop. Spg. Mills Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
2. Shree Sarala Weavers Coop. Spg. Mills Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
3. The Gangapur Weavers Coop. Spg. Mills Kiree, Distt. Sundargarh, (Orissa)
4. The Utkal Weavers Coop. Spg. Bhubaneswar. (Orissa).

(This mill was sanctioned during the fifth plan period and assistance was given in the Sixth Plan Period),

Income Tax Raids in Delhi

1967. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income Tax authorities conducted raids on various firms/companies/individuals in the capital during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of the premises raided and the documents seized;

(c) the action Government have taken in ench cases;

(d) whether any case out of them has since been settled by the Commissioner of Income Tax; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S M. KRISHNA) : (a) to c) During the financial year 1983-84, Income Tax Depatment conducted 437 searches in Delhi and seized *prima facie* unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 4.13 crores approximately.

Having regard to large number of cases, it is not practicable to give details of each search. Appropriate action under Direct Taxes Acts is being taken.

(d) and (e) Power of settlement of cases vests with the Settlement Commission constituted under the Income Tax Act 1961. Commissioners of Income Tax have power to reduce/waive penalty in appropriate cases.

Scheme for giving Loans to educated unemployed by Nationalised Banks

1968. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for giving loans to educated unemployed by nationalised banks has not made much headway because of the formalities of security which the educated youths are unable to provide; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to issue directions to the banks to honour the security of voluntary agencies on behalf of the educated youths ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India advised the Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks on September 9, 1983 that the banks should not ask for owner's contribution in the form of margin money or seek collateral security or third party gaurantee for the loans under this Scheme.

(b) The question does not arise.

Requisition of Aircraft and Helicopters for Prime Minister and other Ministers

1969. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total period date-wise for which the aircraft and helicopters were requisitioned for Prime Minister aad other Ministers indicating the following details, total mileage covered, basis of cost calculation, total amount demanded, on whom the demand was raised, the total amount realised during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Profits/Losses in Exhibitions held in India and abroad by Trade Fair Authority

1970. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the yearly expenditure of Trade Fair Authority of India towards staff and maintenance separately for the last three years giving yearly break-up; and

(b) the details of profits and losses out of the exhibitions held during the last two years giving the number of exhibition held in the country and abroad separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Expenditure of TFAI on staff and maintenance for the last three years for which final accounts are available is as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Staff	Maintenance
1980-81	86.13	125.91
1981-82	92.97	259.08
1982-83	119.98	259.75

(b) TFAI is a non-profit making organisation. However, the excess of income over expenditure for the last two years for which final accounts are available is Rs. 14.13 lakhs and Rs. 109 61 lakhs for 1981 82 and 1982-83 respectively. During 1981-82, TFAI organised 5 exhibitions in India and 14 abroad. During 1982-83, it organised 7 exhibitions in India and 38 abroad.

Imports handled by DGS & D in respect of Aid/Gifts consignments from International Organisations

1971. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Imports handled by Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal in respect of aids/gifts consignments from UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO FAO and ILO during the last five years with year-wise break up giving the quantity received in each case, name of items, approximate cost in each case for the aids/gifts, with total amount spent by India for transport abroad and within the country; and

(b) how and to whom the goods received were distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Visit of an Indian Delegation to China

1972. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation led by the Additional Secretary in his Ministry visited China recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the outcome of the visit with particular reference to the possible exports to that country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to c) Yes, Sir. A five member delegation of the Ministry of Commerce visited China from 20 to 30.6.1984. In the bilateral talks between India & China, views were exchanged on various aspects of tea production and exports. The delegation also visited Chinese tea plantations and tea factories. Although no formal agreement has been signed, it was agreed to coordinate policy in order to protect the interests of the tea production countries and to work toward achieving producers' unity with the objective of ensuring stable and remunerative prices for tea. Since the purpose of the delegation was to exchange views between the two countries as major tea producers, matters relating to bilateral trade between the two countries were not discussed.

Amount wrrtten off as bad debts by Nationalised Banks

1973. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money written off as bad debts by the nationalised banks, and other public sector banks and other financial institutions in each State and Union Territory during the last three years, years-wise ;

(b) the names and number of individuals/companies against whom bad debts have been written off more than one lakh; and

(c) the reasons for which the amount was written off ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the forms of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of Banking Regulation Act 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the particulars and quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which provision is made to the satisfaction of auditors. Hence the required information cannot be furnished.

As far as Public Financial Institutions are concerned, according to the information readily available Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India have not written off any loan amount as bad and doubtful debts during the years 1982 and 1983 Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has written off a loan amount of Rs. 55.27 lakhs during 1981-82 (July-June). No loan amount has been written off by I.F.C.I., during the period 1982-83 (July-June). Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has written off a loan amount of Rs. 29 58 lakhs during the year 1983 (Jan.-Dec.). State-wise and Union-Territory-wise information of the amounts written off by the institutions is not readily available.

(b) and (c) In terms of statutes governing Public Sector banks and Financial Institutions, and in accordance with usages and practices customary among bankers the information relating to the affairs of industrial constituents cannot be disclosed

Charter of demands submitted by Allahabad Bank Scheduled Castes/ Tribes' Welfare Council

1974 SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Bank Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees' Welfare Council (affiliated to All India SC/ST Bank Employees' Federation) have submitted charter of demands to the Bank Management *inter alia* stating as follows :

(i) to clear up "backlogs" in all categories of posts both in recruitments and promotions ;

(ii) to hold special test exclusively for SC/ST to clear up backlogs ;

(iii) Carry forward of reserved vacancies and interchange of posts between SC and ST to be followed and in case of non-availability of SC/ST candidates, the Zone of consideration to be increased to 5 times of the reserved vacancies instead of 3 times of the total vacancies as per Government directives ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the nationalised banks have been advised by Government from time to time to make concerted efforts to clear the backlog in reservations, if any. The Banking Service Recruitment Boards have also been advised to undertakes special recruitment tests exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, whenever necessary. In addition, in order to increase the chances of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates for selection against reserved vacancies, various concessions like relaxation in upper age limit, educational qualifications and application fee are extended to them. These candidates are also adjudged on relaxed standard.

The position with regard to the demands of the council, as reported by Allahabad Bank, is as under :—

(i) & (ii) The bank submits its indents to the Banking Service Recruit-

ment Boards showing, *inter-alia*, backlog position in the officer and clerical cadre posts. To the extent the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe candidates are provided by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, the backlog and the current vacancies are filled up In respect of promotions from the clerical cadre to the posts of Junior Management Grade Scale-I, the bank proposes to hold shortly a special test exclusively for the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe candidates to clear the backlog in this grade.

In respect of the subordinate cadre posts, the bank is providing relaxations to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe category with a view to clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for them.

(iii) The instructions of the Government exist for the carry forward of the unfilled vacancies in order to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The banks have been advised to follow these instructions.

Allahabad Bank has reported that these instructions are being followed.

Regarding enlargement of the zone of consideration from 3 times to 5 times of the total vacancies, since the promotions in banks are made on the basis of selection through written test and interview and generally all the candidates who have put in a certain minimum qualifying service in the feeder cadre are called for the written test and interview, without adhering to any zone of consideration, the enlargement of the zone of consideration for Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in banks, is not relevant.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा रक्षा बजट में की गई वृद्धि

1975. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**
श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने अपने रक्षा बजट में इस वर्ष 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में छपी इस आशय की खबरें देखीं हैं कि पाकिस्तान ने इस वर्ष अपने रक्षा बजट में काफी वृद्धि की है । इस संबंध में कोई पक्की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) हमारी सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाले सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए रक्षा तैयारी की हमारी योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं ।

Wage Policy for Public Sector undertakings

1976 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to revise the existing wage policy for public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the basis of it ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No concrete proposals are under consideration of the Government of India

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a above.

Overdraft by States

1977. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of overdraft of each State —State-wise figures thereof ;

(b) the Central assistance provided for smooth development of each States' proposed schemes ; and

(c) if no Central assistance is given, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Statement-I attached gives latest position of overdraft of each State.

(b) Statement-II attached shows the Central assistance allocated for State Plan Schemes, State-wise for 1984-85.

(c) Against the originally allocated Central assistance of Rs 680.26 crores for the five year period 1980-85 for West Bengal, a sum of Rs. 728.06 crores has been released during the first four years of the Plan. State's entitlement of Central assistance as per accepted criteria amounting to Rs 33.76 crores for the year 1984-85 is not being released as the plan outlay of the State has not been finalised.

Statement-I

Overdraft of States as on 25-7-1984

(Rs. crores)

	States		Amount of Overdraft
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	56.79
2.	Assam	...	30.87
3.	Bihar	..	39.46
4.	Gujarat	...	31.94
5.	Haryana	...	29.63
6	Karnataka	...	32 19
7	Kerala	...	17.03
8.	Madhya Pradesh	...	29.72
9.	Orissa	...	15.46
10.	Punjab	...	83.81
11.	Rajasthan	...	22.66
12.	West Bengal	...	7.89

Statement-II

Central assistance allocated to States for the State Plan 1984-85

(Rs. crores)

	States		Central assistance allocated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	241.15
2.	Assam	...	371.21
3.	Bihar	...	361.63
4.	Gujarat	...	153.98
5.	Haryana	...	74.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	116.55
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	260.92
8.	Karnataka	...	147.95
9.	Kerala	...	111.27
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	274.14
11.	Maharashtra	...	267.57
12.	Manipur	...	76.88
13.	Meghalaya	...	60.08
14.	Nagaland	...	83.90
15.	Orissa	...	172.29
16.	Punjab	...	83.81
17.	Rajasthan	...	170.00
18.	Sikkim	...	31.06
19.	Tamil Nadu	...	190.69
20.	Tripura	...	65.81
21.	Uttar Pradesh	...	566.02
22.	West Bengal	...	33.76*
	Total		3914.67

* No Central assistance being released to the Government of West Bengal at present as the Plan outlay for 1984-85 for the State has not been finalised by the Planning Commission.

Payment of Bonus to Central Government Employees for the year 1983-84

1978. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees were given bonus for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) whether bonus for the year 1983-84 has become due for payment to the Central Government employees ; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to make payment to these employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Central Government employees in the commercial and production-oriented sectors of the Government e.g Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence Production Units etc , have been granted Productivity Linked Bonus up to the year 1982-83 on the basis of Bonus Schemes previously introduced in the respective organisations. The Central Government employees, not covered by these Schemes, were granted 15 days emoluments as *ad-hoc* bonus for 1982-83, pending evolution of formula(s) for the assessment of productivity.

(b) and (c) The bonus payments for 1983-84 are linked with review, whereever due, of the productivity linked bonus schemes for the commercial and production-oriented sectors of the Government and in the case of remaining employees covered by the *ad-hoc* bonus payment for 1982-83, with evolution of a productivity assessment formula. As soon as these are finalised, payments admissible as bonus under the respective schemes for 1983-84 will be possible.

Proposal to open a Zonal Office of Tea Board at Cochin

1979. PROF. P J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening a Zonal Office of Tea Board at Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Plantation Sector in Kerala Damaged Due to Drought

1980. PROF. P J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work done to save and rehabilitate the plantation sector in Kerala which suffered extensive damage in last year's drought ;

(b) the total amount allocated and spent so far in this regard ; and

(c) the extent to which rehabilitation could be achieved, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a to (c) The Government of India has under taken the following schemes to meet the severe drought situation which has caused loss to the crops of Cardamom and Coffee.

Coffee : 'Crop Hypothecation Loan Scheme' was modified increasing the loan component and relaxing the terms and conditions for repayment. Under this scheme alone Rs. 245 lakhs was disbursed in Kerala as loan to 5600 growers that account for 93% of the total applicants.

Cardamom : The following schemes were introduced during 1983 84 and 1984-85 :

(i) Cardamom Replantation Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme.

(ii) Subsidised supply of cardamom seedlings.

(iii) Subsidised supply of irrigation pumpsets for marginal farmers.

Under the first scheme Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs 91 lakhs were earmarked for 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. During 1983-84 an expenditure of Rs. 7 04 lakhs was incurred and out of which 60% is estimated to have been incurred in Kerala. Similarly, under the second scheme 4.24 lakhs of cardamom seedlings were supplied in Kerala during 1983-84 that involved a subsidy of Rs 3.40 lakhs. Under the third scheme Rs. 15,500 was distributed as subsidy in Kerala.

Alleged "Stowaway" discovered on Board Calcutta/Delhi Airbus flight

1981. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an alleged "Stowaway" was discovered on board the Calcutta/ Delhi airbus evening flight on 5 July, 1984 ;

(b) whether the flight had to be delayed by about four hours, causing great inconveniences to the passengers ;

(c) whether an inquiry has been held to ascertain how the person concerned could board the aircraft without a regular ticket and boarding card ; and

(d) whether those responsible for such a serious lapse, have been identified and punished ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) While passengers were boarding the Indian Airlines Airbus aircraft operating as Flight IC-402 from Calcutta to Delhi on July 5, 1984, a person not holding a ticket was detected. He was apprehended by the Indian Airlines staff and handed over to the police.

(b) Yes, Sir. The flight was delayed by about four hours to carry out anti-sabotage checks.

(c) and (d) A criminal case registered against the intruder is under investigation. An administrative enquiry has also been ordered which is in progress.

Deployment of Army Personnel in States

1982. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether army personnel are deployed in the States on the demand of State Government to control the deteriorated law and order situation in that State ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the number of times the army personnel were deployed since 1980 till date and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) If the situation so warrants, appropriate civil authorities can requisition Army assistance in aid to civil authority to maintain law and order.

(b) A statement is attached. With the assistance of the Army in aid to civil authority, law and order situations were brought under control and normalcy restored. In the continuous-insurgency and anti-terriorist operations, the activities of the insurgents and the terrorists were contained to maintain peace in the concerned States/Union Territories

Statement

Deployment of Army Personnel in States

Sl. No	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of times
1.	Arunachal Pradesh.	2
2.	Assam.	1
3.	Bihar.	5
4.	Chandigarh.	1
5.	Delhi.	1
6.	Goa.	1
7.	Gujarat.	5
8.	Jammu & Kashmir.	9
9.	Kerala.	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh.	3
11.	Maharashtra.	2
12.	Manipur.	2
13.	Meghalaya.	6
14.	Mizoram.	4
15.	Nagaland.	4
16.	Punjab.	1
17.	Tamil Nadu.	1
18.	Tripura.	2
19.	Uttar Pradesh.	21

Projects Cleared for Refinance by Madras Regional Office of I.D.B.I.

1983. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN :

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of 33 projects cleared for refinance by the Madras regional office of the Industrial Development Bank of India in June, 1984 ; and

(b) the names and the individual investment proposed and the quantum of assistance for each such project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information relating to the State-wise break-up of 33 projects cleared for refinance assistance by the Industrial Development Bank of India's Southern Regional Office at Madras is as under : —

Name of the State/ Union Territory	No of projects
1. Karnataka	12
2. Andhra Pradesh	8
3. Tamil Nadu	8
4. Kerala	3
5. Pondicherry	2

(b) The total amount of refinance assistance sanctioned by IDBI for the above 33 projects amounted to Rs 22.86 crores.

In terms of the provisions section 29 of Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, information relating to individual constituents of IDBI cannot be disclosed and hence the details asked in the question cannot be divulged.

Bank Roberies in the Capital

1984. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been increase in the number of bank robbery cases in the capital during last 4-5 months ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, bank-wise as well as the amount alongwith the casualties taken place, if any, in the capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per latest information received from various banks, against 2 cases of bank robberies/dacoities that occured during the period 1-1-84 to 31-3-84, 3 such cases have been reported during the period 1-4-84 to 30-6-84.

(b) The number of bank robbries/dacoities that occured in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period 1-1-84 to 30-6-84 and the details thereof, as reported by banks, are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Name of Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved	No. of persons injured	No. of persons killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Vysya Bank Ltd.	Connaught Place, New Delhi	2-1-84	Inward clearing cheques for Rs. 1.18 lakhs (approx.)	1	—
2.	Central Bank of India	Connaught Circus, New Delhi	6-2-84	Rs. 1.25 lakhs (approx.) US Dollars 625 Pounds Sterling 98 Deutche Marks 220 Australian Dollars 50 Dira 7,50,000	—	—
3.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	New Rohtak Road Branch, New Delhi	4-6-84	Rs. 3.90 lakhs (approx.) + 4 Parcels.	4	1
4.	Syndicate Bank	Narela Branch, New Delhi	7-6-84	Rs. 10.00 lakhs (approx.)	—	—
5.	Union Bank of India	Sunder Nagar Branch, New Delhi	19-6-84	Rs. 1.51 lakhs (approx.)	1	—

Disbursement of Loans to Agriculture, Small Industries and Other Services in West Bengal

1985. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of the nationalised commercial banks for disbursement of loans in West Bengal in the sectors (i) agriculture ; (ii) small industries ; (iii) other services in the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(b) the achievement as against the targets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the implementation of Annual Action Plans for the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 formulated by the concerned lead banks for their lead districts in West Bengal. Available data relating to the targets and achievements during these years are set out in the attached statement. Data furnished includes targets and achievements of commercial banks, co-operative banks and Regional Rural Banks.

Statement

Targets and Achievements for Disbursal of Loans in West Bengal under Annual Action Plans

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Agriculture allied activities		Small scale industries		Services		Total	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1980	136	80	31	20	20	30	187	130
1981	135	62	29	19	21	15	185	96
1982	128	86	33	22	26	28	187	136
1983*	93	46	24	14	20	19	137	79

* Achievement data for 1983 is upto September, 1983 only Data covers only 10 out of 16 Districts. Further, data on the performance of two cooperative banks in Midnapur District is also not included.

Unsold Stocks of Cotton Lying with Cott on Corporation of India

1986. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of cotton are lying unsold with the Cotton Corporation of India resulting in cotton supply crisis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for the mounting unsold stocks of cotton lying with CCI ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indo-Bangla Agreement to Reduce Border Troops

1987. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh and our Government have agreed to reduce border troops ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been reduced the troops so deployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Indian Army is not deployed along our borders with Bangladesh There has also been no agreement with the Bangladesh Government in regard to any reduction of border troops.

(b) Does not arise.

I A. cargo packet found on Faridabad Road

1988. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appeared in the Weekly "New Age" of July, 1984 captioned "IA Cargo packet found on Faridabad Road" ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted to find out as to how it happened ; and

(d) if so, the details and findings thereof and action taken, if any, against the officials concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Investigations conducted by Indian Airlines reveal that a small packet carried by IC-404 from Bangalore was received at Delhi on 8th June, 1984. The packet which was to be sent to the City Cargo Office from Delhi Airport was inadvertently placed alongwith the cargo parcels for Faridabad. While the cargo was being transported to Faridabad, this packet fell off the vehicle and was subsequently found on the road side by a Gentleman who delivered it to the addressee. The mistake occurred at the Airport at the time of sorting out cargo for delivery at different places. The sorting and checking procedure pertaining to cargo at Delhi Airport has been tightened and the staff concerned reprimanded for for the lapse.

इटली से संगमरमर की सिलों का आयात

1989. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इटली से बड़ी संख्या में संगमरमर की सिलों के आयात के कारण राजस्थान का संगमरमर उद्योग संकट में है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त उद्योग को इस संकट से उबारने के लिए इटली से संगमरमर की सिलों के आयात करने पर कुछ प्रतिबंध लगाया है और यदि हां, तो यह प्रतिबंध कब से लगाया गया है और किस रूप में लगाया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) और (ख) 1983-84 की नीति के अनुसार, संगमरमर का आयात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अधीन, शर्तों का अनुपालन करते हुए सभी लोगों द्वारा किया जा सकता है। 1984-85 के लिये आयात नीति बनाते समय, इस संबंध में स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण

किया गया था और संगमरमर के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का निर्णय किया गया। तदनुसार, इस मद को परिशिष्ट 3, पार्ट 'ए' में, अर्थात वर्ष 1984-85 खंड 1 के लिये आयात नीति की सीमित अनुमति मदों की सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

Joint Ventures to be set up by Trade Development Authorised in New Free Trade Zones

1990. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of 20 joint ventures to be set up by Trade Development Authorities in the new free trade zones coming up in various parts of the country, as a part of its export promotional policy "Financial Express" dated June 29, 1984 ;

(b) the details of 100 new Companies which have been introduced by Trade Development Authority to the export effort of the country ; and

(c) the quantum of exports that have materialised during the past three years as a result of export promotion efforts of Trade Development Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Trade Development Authority is a promotional agency and as such does not set up joint venture itself. In the current year, it intends to make efforts to bring Indian and foreign entrepreneurs together and attempt at the establishment of 20 joint ventures in the Free Trade Zones.

(b) TDA has targetted that 100 new small scale units should be involved in export effort during 1984-85. Since the process of identification will go on step by step during the year, it is not possible to give any details of companies.

(c) Since TDA is primarily an export promotional agency, it is not possible to quantify its contribution in the increase of exports during the past three years.

Funds provided for modernisation remained unutilised by Corporate Sector

1991. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the last annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Finance Minister pointed out that large amounts of funds provided for modernisation had gone unutilised by the corporate sector and that the outdated technology was the main cause for the high cost economy;

(b) if so, Government's assessment about the total amount of funds provided for modernisation and how much of it was diverted or remained unutilised during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that the funds set apart for modernisation are fully utilised for the purpose to contain the cost of production and to prevent the industry going sick ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) At the 57th Annual Session of Federation of Indian Chembers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) Finance Minister had pointed out that the funds and incentives provided under the liberal scheme for modernisation of industrial units have gone unutilised with the result that most of the traditional industries and some of the relatively new industries like engineering goods industries continue to be hampered by outdated technology.

(b) and (c) As flow of assistance for modernisation purposes would depend

upon the number of viable proposals received in the regard, the term lending financial institutions *viz.* Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) do not ear mark fixed quantum of funds separately for such assistance. Actual disbursement and utilisation of funds would depend upon acceptance of the conditions of sanction by the concerns, In regard to cumulative assistance in respect of IDBI and aggregate assistance since April, 1980 in respect of IFCI and ICICI as against sanction of Rs. 204.16 crores under modernisation loan scheme for all industrial upto end of March, 1983, only Rs. 125.69 crores could be disbursed. Besides, under the Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation in selected industries, IDBI, IFCI, and ICICI could disburse only Rs. 533.89 crores upto end of March, 1983 as against cumulative sanctions of Rs. 720.91 crores as on that date. The financial institutions ensure that the assistance is utilised for the purpose for which it was disbursed. Hence the question of diversion of modernisation assistance would not normally arise.

Decrease in the number of Engineering Graduates Joining Navy

1992. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of engineering graduates joining the navy was not encouraging;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a shortfall in the intake of engineering graduates in the Navy. This is mainly because of better and more lucrative job opportunities in private firms public sector undertakings, railways and even foreign employers, and stiff medical standards prescribed for the navy; along with the concomitant hardships of life in the Defence Forces.

(c) In order to improve the intake of engineering graduates, Government have recently introduced two new scheme *viz.* (i) Navy Sponsorship Scheme and (ii) 10+2 Cadet Entry Scheme. Under the former a stipend of Rs. 400/- per month is paid to the selected candidates in the IITs and Engineering Colleges. In addition, the cost of tuition is also borne by Government. Under the 10+2 Cadet Entry Scheme, it is proposed to enroll students who have completed the 10+2 stage of their education as Naval Cadets for a 4 years' Engineering Course, at the rate 30 cadets per year for 5 years. Besides, the 4th Pay Commission is also expected to review the terms and conditions of the Armed Forces with a view to making them more attractive.

A vigorous publicity campaign through the press, radio and TV has also been launched to attract the youth for a career in the Indian Navy.

Finance by Financial Institutions in Mini Paper Mills Sector

1993. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been large scale financing by financial institutions in the mini-paper mills sector;

(b) whether majority of these units have failed to become economically viable; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The financial institutions have so far extended financial assistance to 44 mini paper units since 1975 involving a total capital outlay

of about Rs. 240 crores with institutional assitance to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. In addition, Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned refinance assistance to the extent of over Rs. 100 crores to state level institutions/banks for setting up a number of small paper mills.

(b) and (c) Some of the paper units assisted by the financial institutions could not attain the desired viability level on account of factors such as shortage and high cost of coal, inadequate and erratic power supply, inadequate trained manpower, depressed market conditions. etc. The institutions study the problems being faced by the individual units and offer suitable package of assistance containing appropriate relief and concessions and also suggest necessary modifications to make the operations of the units viable. As a result of these steps, some of the units have already been able to overcome the initial difficulties. Government had asked the Institutions to conduct a study of the problems of the assisted mini-paper units. The IDBI has reported that such a study is underway and is expected to be completed by November/December, 1984.

India's Trade with USA

1994 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's trade with the United States is likely to face new restrictions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) There are some restrictions to our exports in the US market and the matter has been taken up with that Government. It is our continuous endeavour to see that the existing restrictions are removed and no new restrictions are imposed on our export products to that market.

Probe into claim of Making Profits by I. T. D. C.

1995. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article entitled "Will ITDC face an Enquiry" published in the Magazine "The Week" of June, 13-23, 1984;

(b) whether Government have instituted any probe to find out the I.T.D.C's clain of making profits;

(c) whether General Manager (PRO) I. T. D. C. has not denied the facts of I T. D. C. making profits;

(d) if so, the information on which the Minister of Tourism informed the Lok Sabha on 2-12-1983 and 25-2-1984 that I. T. D. C continued to make losses in 1983; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in connection with furnishing wrong information to the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) During the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 the Corporation have been showing profits. While during the years 1981-82 to 1982-83 profits had been increasing, the decline in profit during 1983-84 is due to heavy burden of depreciation, interest, etc. on account of commissioning of three new hotels in New Delhi. The information given to Parliament questions dated 2-12-1983 and 28-2-1984 was based on provisional finan-

cial results for the period ended 30-9-83 and 31-12-83 respectively as it stood then. During the ensuing peak tourists season from 1-10-83 to 31-3-84 the Corporation ended the year with profit on its over-all operations.

(e) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिना जमानत के ऋणों की मंजूरी

1996. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिना किसी जमानत के 5000 रुपये तक के ऋण मंजूर करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना के अधीन ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि के ऋण मंजूर किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक ऋणों की कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) संभवत: प्रश्न का आशय विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना से है जिस के अधीन समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को 5000 रुपए तक के सावधि ऋण दिए जाते हैं। इस योजना में मार्जिन राशि, मूर्त जमानत या अन्य पक्षीय गारंटी नहीं मांगी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन ऋणकर्ता को बैंक के ऋण से खरीदी गई पारिसम्पत्तियों को गिरवी रखना होता है।

वह व्यक्ति जिसकी सभी स्त्रोतों से वार्षिक आय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2000 रुपए शहरी/अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में 3000 रु० से अधिक न हो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र है।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान आंकड़ा सूचना प्रणाली से ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग सूचना प्राप्त नहीं होती। दिसम्बर, 1983 के अंत में विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण खातों की संख्या और बकाया राशि क्रमश: 35 72 लाख और 348·01 करोड़ रुपए थी। 30 जून, 1983 की स्थिति के मुताबिक इस योजना के अधीन मांग की तुलना में अतिदेय राशि का प्रतिशत 63·6

Rules contained in International Chamber of Commerce Publication No. 400

1997. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules contained in the International Chamber of Commerce Publication No. 400 are proposed to be implemented in India with effect from 1st October, 1984;

(b) whether in view of the fact that India has recognised the International Chamber of Commerce, the said publication will be legally binding on Indian exporters; and

(c) if so, the consequences whenever any dispute arises between the exporters and the importers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) As per the available informa-

tion, no decision has been taken in this regard.

Construction of 5-star hotels by Private Sector for IX Asiad in New Delhi

1998. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 5-star Hotels built by private sector for IX Asiad, in New Delhi and the names of the parties;

(b) the amount of loan given to each by the Nationalised Banks for such construction and the aid or grant or subsidy given to each; and

(c) the number of those which were ready for use for IX Asiad and the number to those which were not ready, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The information is as per statement-I.

(b) The information is as per statement-II.

(c) The hotels were required to provide a certain number of rooms which were made available.

Statement-I

Seven 5-star new hotels and one extention (also of 5-star hotel) were approved in Private Sector to meet the requirements of Asiad 82 as per the details given below :

	Name of the Hotel	Name of the Parties
1.	Hyatt Regency	Asian Hotels Ltd.
2.	Surya International	Cosmopolitan Hotels
3.	Meridien	C. J. International Hotels Ltd.
4.	Sidharth Continental	Sidharth International Hotels (I) Ltd.
5.	Taj Palace	Indian Hotel Co.
6.	Bharat Hotel	Bharat Hotels Ltd.
7.	Park	Northern Enterprises Corp. (P) Ltd.
8.	Maurya Tower (Ext.)	I. T. C. Welcome group

Statement

The amount of louns given by the Nationalized Banks are as per the details given below :

(Figures in lakhs)

Name of the Banks	Asian Hotel		Sidharth		Meridien		Surya		Bharat		Park		Taj Palace		Maurya Tower	
	IRS	E.D.	IRS	ED..	IRS	E.D.	IRS	E.D.	IRS	E.D.	IRS	E.D.	IRS	E.D.	IRS	E.D
State Bank of India	50.00	200.00	—	—	50.00	162.00	24.00	119.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Bank	15.00	180.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syndicate Bank	28.30	135.00	—	—	25.00	72.00	—	—	—	113.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oriental Bank of Commerce	20.00	135.00	50.00	—	—	—	24 00	89.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Baroda	20.00	90.00	—	—	50.00	144.00	—	—	—	320.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Banks	18.85	90.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab National Bank	36.04	90.00	—	—	50.00	162.00	24.00	89.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Bank of India	18.81	90.00	—	—	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Bank	19.00	90.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	—	350.00	25.00	72 00	—	—	—	70.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of India	—	—	—	—	50.00	144.00	24.00	89.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of India	—	—	—	—	45.00	144.00	24.00	89.00	—	65.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canara Bank	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allahabad Bank	—	—	—	—	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	230.00	1100.00	50.00	350 00	395.00	900.00	120.00	475 00	—	568 00	—	—	—	—	—	—

Acquisition of Properties under section 269AB of Income-Tax Act

1999. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered and reported after the amendmant to Section 269AB of Income tax Act and the number of properties acquired by the Income-tax Department ; and

(b) how much time is taken roughly to clear the property after the builder reports to Income-tax Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) ; (a) The desired information is being compiled from the Commissioners of Income-tax and will be furnished soon thereafter.

(b) The transactions covered by Section 269AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) require registration with the Competent Authority (Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax notified by the Central Government in this behalf). For this purpose, the transferor/transferee is required to file with the Competent Authority a statement in Form 37EE within a period of 30 days from the date on which the transaction covered by Section 269AB takes place. The Competent Authority is required to pass orders of registration within 60 days of the receipt of the statement in Form 37EE or the receipt of the rectified statement. The Competent Authority may, if satisfied that the conditions pre-requisite for initiation proceedings for acquisition as enumerated in Section 269C exist, initiate proceedings for acquisition not later than a period of 9 months from the end of the month in which the statement in Form 37EE is registered In most cases the transactions in question are cleared within this period. However, there is no statutory time limit for concluding the proceedings for acquisition once they are initiated. In such cases the completion of proceedings is dependent on the facts and the circumstances of each case.

Domestic flights of I. A. not punctual

2000. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the domestic flights of Indian Airlines are many times not punctual ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the reason why the flight is also delayed when a passenger boards late even by 1/2 hour or more after loading his luggage in the aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) While delays do occur, the on-time performance of Indian Airlines has been generally satisfactory. Delays in flights are mainly due to reasons which can be broadly classified under the following categories :

(i) Weather conditions.

(ii) Engineering.

(iii) Operations.

(iv) Commercial.

(v) Ground support.

(vi) Catering.

(vii) Consequential.

(c) A flight can be cleared for departure only after all passengers who have checked in for that particular flight have boarded the aircraft. On rare occasions, in spite of repeated announcements asking passengers to board the aircraft, some passengers may fail to board the aircraft even after having completed check in formalities. In such an eventuality, Indian Airlines cannot for security reasons clear such an aircraft for departure unless all registered baggage is off loaded and identified by the passengers which results in delaying the flight.

Export of Indian Jute Goods to Japan

2001. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prospects of Indian jute goods exports to Japan in 1984 are bleak in view of an import tariff ranging from 8 to 16 per cent of f. o. b. value imposed recently by that country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it will effect of our jute exports earnings ; and

(c) the percentage of our jute and jute goods exported to Japan during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Japanese Government imposes preferential tariff of 8% under GSP and 16% outside GSP quota on c. i. f. value and not f o. b. value of jute goods exported from India to Japan.

(b) Japanese GSP Scheme provides for tariff preferences *inter alia* for jute goods imports from developing countries. According to available information, until and of March 1984, the GSP rates for jute goods were same for all developing countries including least developed among developing countries (LDDCs). Under the GSP Scheme for 1984, effective from 1.4.1984, the LDDCs, which include Bangladesh, have been given special treatment. The preferential tariffs for developing countries and for LDDCs effective from 1.4.84. are as follows :

CCCN	Description	GSP rates of duty Developing countries	LDDCs	Global quota for 1984 (Yen 1000)
57.06	Jute yarn	4%	4%	685,703
57.10	Jute woven fabrics	8%	0	3,519,342
59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables.	0	0	139,829
62.03	Sack, bags of kind used for the packing of goods.	0	0	128,840

All the above jute goods included under GSP scheme of Japan are subject to global quotas as indicated. Under the latest scheme effective from 1.4.84, LDDCs have been excluded from quota restrictions in respect of twine, cordage, ropes and cables (CCCN 59.04) and sacks, bags of kind used for packing of goods (CCCN 62.03).

The special concessions for LDDCs which include Bangladesh is likely to have adverse effects on India's exports of jute goods to Japan.

(c) Japanese percentage share in our total export of jute goods for the last three years is as under :

1981-82	5.31%
1982-83	6.43%
1983-84	5.44%

Difficulties faced by people due to circulation of soiled notes

2002. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the people because of very large number of soiled notes of Re/-1, Rs. 2/-, Rs. 5/-, Rs. 10/- denomination which are in circulation ; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in regard to the withdrawal of soilid notes in near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India have already issued instructions to all the Currency Chests to sort out notes received by them into re-issuables and non-re-issuables and re-issue to the public only such notes which are not expressively soiled or mutilated. Facilities also exist for exchange of soiled notes at all the branches of Public Sector Banks.

Identify of Indian Airlines Air Bus Hijackers

2003. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Airlines plane was hijacked to Lahore on 6 July 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the Pakistan authorities helped to a greater extent in saying the passengers and also in arresting the hijackers ;

(c) if so, whether all these hijackers had links with J & K Liberation Front and Sikh extremists ;

(d) if so, whether the identity of the hijackers has been intimated to Indian Government ;

(e) if so, whether the question of return of hijackers has been taken up with the Pakistan Government ; and

(f) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The hijacking took place on 5th July 1984.

(b) The Pakistan authorities conducted protracted negotiations with the hijackers, at the end of which the hijackers released the passengers, crew and the aircraft unconditionally and surrendered themselves to the Pakistan authorities.

(c) Investigations are in progress.

(d) The names of the nine hijackers have been forwarded by the Pakistan autorities. Investigation to establish their identities is in progress.

(e) and (f) Government of Pakistan have been formally requested for the return of the nine hijackers to India, to which a reply has not been received so far.

Weapons kept in cherry boxes in I. A. Air Bus hijacked to Pakistan

2004. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI A. T. PATIL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether cherry boxes prayed a key role on the afternoon of July 5, 1984 when nine persons hijacked an Indian Airlines Airbus which was on its way to Delhi with 255 passengers ;

(b) if so, whether these weapons and arms were kept in the cherry boxes ;

(c) if so, to what extent ; whether such boxes are not opened normally by the civil authorities ;

(d) if so, the other luggage which is not subject to examination by the civil authorities ; and

(e) whether in view of this, Government have taken a decision not to leave any goods unchecked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) According to the available information, the hijackers were armed with only one pistol besides 2 or 3 kirpans which sikh passengers are allowed to carry on the domestic flights of Indian Airlines. The circumstances in which the weapon reached the aircraft are under investigation.

(c) Such boxes, if carried as hand baggage, are checked by the aircraft security staff either through the X-Ray baggage scanner or mannually.

(d) The registered accompanied baggage of passengers is not normally subjected to any examination as the passengers have no access to it *en-route*.

(e) No, Sir.

Slackening of flow of investment under the non-resident external rupee and Foreign Currency Accounts

2005. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flow of investment under the non-resident external rupee and foreign currency accounts which touched Rs. 850 crores in 1983-84 may slacken this year ;

(b) whether his Ministry fears that the high interest rates overseas may dampen the non-resident enthusiasm to invest in India ; and

(c) whether the normal remittances by non resident Indians to families in India have also been reduced during 1983 and are also likely to be reduced in 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Net accumulations in deposits on Non-Resident (External) Rupee and Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts at the end of March, 1984 were of the order of Rs. 2847 crores as against the figure of Rs. 1886.04 crores at the end of March, 1983. This would mean a net growth of Rs. 960.96 crores during 1983-84. At the end of June, 1984 the balances were of the order of Rs. 2994 crores and the net growth of deposits during the three months of the current financial year was of the order of Rs. 147 crores. It would be observed that the flow of investment in these accounts have continued to increase.

(b) Interest rates abroad have risen visibly in recent months and this could affect the flow of resources to these deposit accounts. However, there are other socio economic factors also that determine the flow of funds into these accounts.

(c) Data on normal remittances by non-resident Indians to families in India during the year 1983 are not yet available. It is therefore, not possible to say whether these have declined in that year. Such remittances form part of 'Private Transfer' in the current account of Balance of Payment data; and latest period for which data available is April-September, 1982. At Rs. 1110 crores these show an improvement over remittances of Rs. 922 crores during the same period of 1981. Normal remittances for families depend on the number of non-resident Indians who feel obliged to send money to their families in India and the order of their commitment in this regard. While there is no reason to believe that private transfer receipts for family maintenance will come down, it is not possible to assess precisely the trend of remittances in this regard during 1984.

Delay in the settlement of pension benfits to the Retirement Civilion Employees of Cocihn Naval Base

2006. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for delay in the settle-

ment of pension benefits to the retiring civilian employees of Cochin Naval Base ;

(b) the number of such cases still pending indicating the reason for delay in each case ;

(c) whether Government propose to devise some method through which the pension benefits can be settled as soon as the employees retires ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There has been no avoidable delay in pension settlement considering the large number of over 5000 civilian employees employed in the Cochin Naval Base.

(b) to (d) Details of 73 cases pending for final settlement are being collected.

In all such cases, however, provisional payment of pension is normally authorised to avoid hardship to the retired personnel in accordance with the extant rules.

Standing Committee to streamline exports and pre-shipment inspection

2007. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a standing committee to streamline the exports and pre-shipment inspection under the Chairmanship of Director-General of Indian Standards Institution ;

(b) if so, the locations where the test laboratories would be set up to examine the export goods ; and

(c) the extent to which the exporters would get better facilities in promoting their exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) No Standing committee under the Chairmanship of Director General Indian Standards Institution was set up to streamline the exports and pre-shipment inspection. However, a committee under his chairmanship was set up to up-date the project and feasibility report for a Test House which will be set up in Bombay.

(c) The pilot Test House is designed to provide modern and quicker testing facilities to the exporters.

इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान के अपहरणों की घटनाएं

2008. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
श्री एन० डेनिस :
श्री आनंद सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1984 तक भारतीय विमानों के अपहरण की कितनी घटनाएं हुई और ये घटनाएं किन-किन तारीखों को हुई तथा अपहरणकर्ताओं के नाम क्या थे और वे किन स्थानों के निवासी थे और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ख) विमानों के अपहरण की घटनाओं को रोकने और यात्रियों को होने वाली अनावश्यक परेशानी के लिये मुआवजा देने के लिए क्या ऐतियातीं और सुरक्षोपाय किये गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) 5 जुलाई 1984 तक इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया के विमानों के अपहरण की आठ घटनाएं हुई हैं। अपेक्षित ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) अपहरण की घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों को और अधिक प्रभावी किया गया है। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं :—

(1) प्रचालन क्षेत्र में दाखिल होने के लिए फोटो पास जारी करने की समीक्षा की गई है तथा इन पासों की संख्या अनिवार्य ड्यूटी करने वालों तक सीमित कर दी गयी है;

(2) महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों पर ऐसे पास रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए भी जांच करवाना आवश्यक है ;

(3) कुछ महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों पर विमान में सवार होने से ठीक पहले सीढ़ियों पर चढ़ने के समय जांच भी शुरू की गयी है ;

(4) विमान में माल की अंतराल अवधि की आवश्यकता को कड़ाई से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। अपहृत यात्रियों को कोई मुआवजा देय नहीं है।

विवरण

भारतीय विमानों के अपहरण की 5 जुलाई, 1984 तक हुई घटनाओं की संख्या का विवरण

क्रम सं०	विमान अपहरण की तारीख	एयरलाइन	विमान अपहरणकर्ताओं के नाम	विमान अपहरणकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई
1	2	3	4	5
1.	30-1-71	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स (एफ-27)	जम्मू और कश्मीर के मोहम्मद हाशिम कुरेशी तथा मोहम्मद अशरफ कुरेशी।	पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपहरणकर्ताओं को भारत को नहीं सौंपा गया है।
2.	10-9-76	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स (बी-737)	अब्दुल हमीद देवानी, अहसान रदर, अब्दुल रशीद मलिक, रफीक मौलवी, गुलाम रसूल हजाम तथा गुलाम नबी यातू—ये सभी जम्मू और कश्मीर के थे।	पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपहरणकर्ताओं को भारत को नहीं सौंपा गया है।

1	2	3	4	5
3.	20.12.78	इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स (बी-737)	उत्तर प्रदेश के देवेन्द्र पांडे और भोलानाथ पांडे ।	अपहरणकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध अदालती मामला राज्य सरकार द्वारा वापस ले लिया गया था ।
4.	29 9.81	—वही—	गजेन्दर सिंह, चंडीगढ़ सतनाम सिंह हिमाचल प्रदेश, तजिन्दर पाल सिंह और जसबीर सिंह, पंजाब तथा कर्ण सिंह, जम्मू और कश्मीर	पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपहरणकर्ताओं को भारत को नहीं सौंपा गया है ।
5.	26.11.81	एयर इंडिया (बी-707)	भाड़े के अपहरणकर्ता लगभग 40-45 थे जिनके नाम मालूम नहीं हैं ।	उनकी न्यायिक जांच दक्षिण अफ्रीका सरकार द्वारा किए जाने का पता चला है ।
6.	4.2.82	इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स (बी-737)	पंजाब का महिन्दर सिंह उर्फ गुरबक्स सिंह ।	उस पर मुकदमा चल रहा है । वह फिलहाल हिरासत में है ।
7.	20.8.82	—वही—	पंजाब का मंजीत सिंह उर्फ मुसीबत सिंह	अपहरणकर्ता को हवाई अड्डे पर सुरक्षा पुलिस द्वारा मार दिया गया था।
8.	5.7.84	इंडियन एयर-लाइंस (एयरबस)	9 अपहरणकर्ता थे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उनकी पहचान निर्धारित करने के लिए जांच चल रही है ।	अपहरणकर्ताओं ने पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों के सामने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया । उन्हें भारत को नहीं सौंपा गया है ।

शीत लहर के कारण अफीम की फसल को हुआ नुकसान

2009. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में गत फसल वर्ष के दौरान शीत लहर के लिए अफीम की फसल को कितना नुकसान हुआ, अफीम का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अफीम के उत्पादन के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) उल्लिखित समितियों के संदर्भ में शीत-लहर के कारण नुकसान उठाने वाले अफीम उत्पादकों को लाइसेंस जारी करते समय किस प्रकार की रियायतें दी गई हैं और इस संबंध में नीति तैयार करते समय क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) फरवरी, 1984 में प्रचण्ड शीत लहर की वजह से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य तथा राजस्थान राज्य में पोस्त की फसल को काफी नुकसान पहुंचा था जिसके परिणामत: अफीम के उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। यह भी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ओला-वृष्टि के कारण फसल को मामूली नुकसान हुआ था। इसलिए, 90° गाढ़ता पर अफीम का उत्पादन लगभग 430 मीट्रिक टन होने की आशा है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अफीम के उत्पादन के तुल्नात्मक आंकड़े इस प्रकार है.

क्रम सं०	फसल वर्ष	90° गाढ़ता पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा (मीट्रिक टनों में)
1.	1978-79	1413
2.	1979-80	969
3.	1980-81	1162
4.	1981-82	935
5.	1982-83	997

(ख) अफीम के बारे में स्वदेशी मांग और निर्यात की आवश्यकता, मौजूदा स्टाक स्थिति, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, नाशीकीटों, आदि के कारण पूर्ववर्ती फसल वर्ष को हुआ नुकसान, यदि कोई हुआ हो, की मात्रा तथा अन्य संगत कारकों को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक वर्ष लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धांत, जिनके द्वारा अफीम के काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस जारी करने हेतु नीति निर्धारित की जाती है, बनाये जाते हैं। इन लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धांतों में उन गांवों के काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राहत देने की भी व्यवस्था होती है, जिनकी फसल को ऐसा नुकसान हो। सामान्यतया इस राहत का अभिप्राय लाइसेंसों के नवीकरण हेतु निर्धारित अहंक उपज की मात्रा के संबंध में रियायत देना होता है।

आगामी फसल वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए

लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धांत तैयार करते वक्त, नुकसान की मात्रा, काश्तकारों द्वारा दी गई वास्तविक उपज तथा अन्य संगत कारकों को ध्यान में रखकर रियायतों छूटों के संबंध में यथोचित निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

More Loan by IRCI to big Business House

2010. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state that instead of reviving the sick industries in the country, the reasons why Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has given more loan to the Big Business House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : According to the objectives set out in the Memorandum of Association of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), the Corporation is expected to promote and operate schemes for industrial development of the Country and particularly for rehabilitation of sick industrial concerns. In conformity with these objectives, IRCI extends assistance to viable sick industrial units, including those belonging to MRTP houses, keeping in view the larger interest of employment and economy.

Modernisation of Jute Industry

2011. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the last modernisation in the jute industry was carried out ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) when the next modernisation of the said industry would be carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Modernisation in jute industry first started in fifties by way of replacing old rove spinning frames and preparatory machinery by silver spinning technology Later on, high-speed winding, pre-beaming and apron draft spinning frames were introduced, when manufacture of carpet backing cloth was taken up. In other major processing areas, such as carding, weaving, finishing and sewing, there is practically no change from the earlier system. There are no two opinions that there is an imperative need for modernisation of industry with a view to ensuring not only the long term viability but also successfully competing in the international markets besides meeting competently the growing domestic demand of jute goods. However, the response from the jute industry to the soft loan schemes of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is not encouraging. Uptil now, only nine jute mills are reported to have availed of soft loan schemes involving an amount of Rs. 12.38 crores, for modernisation and rehabilitation of plants and equipments. A Standing Committee for jute industry has been set up under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India to consider grant of financial assistance including the term loans for Modernisation and renovation of plants and equipments to sick jute mills.

Per Capita Assistance given by Financial Instructions

2012. SHRI E BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state State-wise *per capita* assistance given by the financial institutions till March, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The State-wise information relating to cumu-

lative *per capita* assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the financial institutions *viz.* IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRCI, LIC, GIC, UTI, SFCs and SIDCs, as at the end of March, 1983, is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	As at the end of March 1983	
		Sanctions	Disbursements
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222.42	161 01
2.	Assam	76.14	59.12
3.	Bihar	84.28	54.37
4.	Gujarat	641.81	456.44
5.	Haryana	341.33	253.45
6.	Himachal Pradesh	309.76	223.57
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	209.81	175.35
8.	Karnataka	348.66	251.97
9.	Kerala	200.76	153.87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	107.83	70.89
11.	Maharashtra	513.60	385.65
12.	Manipur	23.01	22.87
13.	Meghalaya	137.04	125.66
14.	Nagaland	126.88	98.78
15.	Orissa	193.64	115.54
16.	Punjab	327.24	247.58
17.	Rajasthan	222.29	156.05
18.	Sikkim	57.00	38.65
19.	Tamil Nadu	342.82	240.00
20.	Tripura	54.07	43.54
21.	Uttar Pradesh	109.15	80.68
22.	West Bengal	219.77	164.12
23.	Union Territories—		
	(i) Andman, Nicobar	123.72	107.24
	(ii) Arunachal Pradesh	57.69	40.94
	(iii) Delhi and Chandigarh	357.71	288.95
	(iv) Goa, Daman and Diu	1877.91	1485.70
	(v) Pondichery & Lakshadweep	609.54	387.87
	Total :	245.74	177.99

Note : Population figures are based on 1981 census.

Demands of Bank and L. I. C. Employees

2013. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been arrived at with trade unions in banks regarding the demands of the bank employees ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to recommence talks with the trade unions in the L.I.C. with bank agreement as the basis with necessary modifications ; and

(c) the time by which these talks with the LIC are likely to be completed so as to settle the long pending dispute of the LIC employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) which represents the managements of banks has reported that it has not yet finalised the wage settlement with unions of workmen in banks.

(b) and (c) The Life Insurance Corporation management is already engaged in working out proposals on the basis of which negotiations can recommence with the employees' unions. The time by which a final agreement can be reached will depend upon the course of negotiations on the demands of the employees and the issues brought up from the Management side.

News item captioned "NTC on brink of callapse in eastern region"

2014. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned, "NTC on brink of collapse in the eastern region" in the 'Statesman' dated May 17, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether due to non-supply of raw materials, capacity utilisation has dropped from 80 per cent to 48 per cent ;

(d) whether there has been financial mismanagement and other irregularities ;

(e) how Rs. 36 crores modernisation programme has been affected ; and

(f) whether it had any effect on the overall situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various steps have been/are being taken to improve the performance of the mills under National Textile Corporation, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, which include :

(i) arrangements are being made for timely procurement of cotton from different available channels ;

(ii) working capital has been replenished to the extent of cash losses incurred ;

(iii) additional margin money has been provided ;

(iv) banks are being approached for upward revision of credit limits ;

(v) management at the subsidiary level is being strengthened for better management of the available resources ;

(vi) vigorous efforts are being made to liquidate the stocks ;

(c) The capacity utilisation of the units under N.T.C. (WBABO) was 68.5% in spinning and 48.2% in weaving during 1979-80. The corresponding figures for 1983-84 were 49.7% and 43.9% respectively. Inadequate supply of inputs is one of the reasons for lower capacity utilisation.

(d) In the recent past, some cases involving despatch of non-controlled cloth without formal delivery instructions have come to light. Preliminary investigation revealed some procedural lapses and irregularities at different levels. A special Audit has since been ordered by N.T.C. (WBABO), for the financial years 1981-82 to 1983-84. The Audit would cover the areas of commercial operations and utilisation of funds for modernisation programme.

(e) Out of the total sanctioned outlay of about Rs. 36 crores for renovation/modernisation, etc. for mills under N.T.C. (WBABO), since the time to take over of these mills, an amount of Rs. 31 crores has been spent, according to available information. Out of the total sanctioned outlay, the share of financial institutions is about Rs. 7.56 crores.

(f) The improvement from 1975-76 to 1982-83 is as follows :

	1975-76	1982-83
(*i*) *Utilisation (%)*		
Spinning	63.1	66.1
Weaving	48.2	50.9
(*ii*) *Productivity*		
40s conversion (gms)	47.7	54.9
loom productivity index	192.	220
Average count	25.2s	30.5s
(*iii*) Production value (Rs. in crores)	18.00	30 00

Financial assistance from World Bank for Srisailam Project Right Branch Canal and Sriramasagar Project Stage II Phase Works

2015. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank agreed to give financial assistance of Rs. 300 crores for Srisailam Project right branch canal and Sriramasagar Project 2nd phase works ; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure for constructing Srisailam project right branch canal and Sriramasagar Project Stage II Phase works ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A World Bank pre-appraisal mission has visited the project area recently. However, decisions on project scope, quantum of assistance etc. would be taken as and when formal negotiations are held with the Bank and legal agreements signed. The Srisailam Right Bank Canal project is estimated to cost Rs. 220 22 crores and the Sriramasagar Stage II Project Rs. 415.35 crores (at 1981-82 prices).

At Hardwar, Rishikesh and Mathura-Vrindavan

2016. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the average occupancy of various hotels maintained by I.T.D C. in the capital-month-wise during 1983 and 1984 (uptill June, 1984) ; their capital cost (inclusive of building and furnishings, etc.) and their profit or loss during this period :

(b) whether he is aware of great tourist potential particularly the foreigners visiting the important pilgrim centres like Hardwar, Rishikesh and Mathura-Vrindavan (all in U P.) where there is an acute shortage of accommodation ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the ITDC instead of spending public funds on constructing additional 5-Star hotels in New Delhi has never applied its mind to establish/utility hotels in the above pilgrim centres which are visited by lakhs of people every year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Month-wise occupancy of ITDC Delhi based hotels during the years 1983 and 1984 (uptill June), capital employed as on 31-3-83 and the profit and loss of these hotels for the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given at Statements 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

(b) and (c) The Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. On the basis of proposals taken up in the Sixth Plan, the following schemes are likely to be taken up for implementation in the Seventh Plan :

(i) Development of Brij Bhoomi Complex.

(ii) Construction of 'dharamsala' at Brindavan-estimated at Rs. 12.96 lakhs. Efforts will be made by ITDC to provide suitable accommodation at Hardwar and Rishikesh under the Seventh Five Year Plan in Co-operation with the State Govt. and private sector will also be encouraged to meet the total accommodation requirement.

Statement I

	Ashok	Akbar	Qutab	Janpath	Lodhi	Ranjit	Samrat	Kanishk	AYN*
1983									
January	37	71	72	99	88	82	75	64	56
February	30	80	76	94	84	83	55	50	50
March	64	70	84	92	81	80	19	57	66
April	34	54	61	92	68	67	15	45	87
May	23	44	51	83	54	48	22	31	96
June	21	39	46	69	54	41	15	31	93
July	23	37	51	78	55	50	22	38	107
August	31	43	52	86	59	57	37	43	103
September	47	54	55	88	72	49	33	47	96
October	47	46	48	91	64	51	39	65	84
November	66	70	60	90	78	73	69	83	97
December	53	42	62	94	79	64	27	80	84
1984									
January	53	31	53	90	71	50	27	68	73
February	67	41	53	93	73	59	41	78	88
March	53	28	62	86	64	55	34	64	67
April	38	25	49	80	55	42	27	54	58
May	39	31	45	76	51	43	16	40	51
June	31	30	43	65	49	30	13	29	42

* Ashok Yatri Niwas

Statement II

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Capital Employed as on 31.3.83
1.	Ashok Hotel	622.77
2.	Akbar Hotel	137.87
3.	Qutab Hotel	83.55
4.	Janpath Hotel	31.43
5.	Lodhi Hotel	14.89
6.	Ranjit Hotel	(—) 24.58
7.	Samrat Hotel	1342.12
8.	Kanishk Hotel	958.94
9.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	457.23

Statement III

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional
1.	Ashok, New Delhi	124.90	15.50
2.	Akbar, New Delhi	109.28	(—) 26.35
3.	Qutab, New Delhi	10.75	(—) 4.00
4.	Janpath, New Delhi	41 09	45.00
5.	Lodhi, New Delhi	27.87	16 25
6.	Ranjit, New Delhi	7.42	(—) 17.00
7.	Samrat, New Delhi	(—) 70.89	(—) 194.40
8.	Kanishk, New Delhi	(—) 24.11	38.00
9.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	(—) 26.71	(—) 14.70

Foreign Debt

2017. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of external debt India is having as on 31st March, 1984; and

(b) the steps being taken to clear this debt ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The total amount of external debt on Government account as on 31st March, 1984 was about Rs. 20,165 crores.

(b) Repayment of debt is made in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the loan agreements on due dates.

Revision in rate of Industrial D. A. Formula

2018. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of negotiations between Central Trade Union leaders and Government over revision of rate of Industrial D. A. formula;

(b) the time by which settlement over the issue is expected; and

(c) the details of offer by Government on the issue and the proposal of trade unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The negotiation between Central Trade Union Leaders and Government over revision of rate of Industrial D. A. formula are continuing and it would not be in public interest to disclose the details of the same at this stage.

Bhatnagar committee report on pay scale of Public Sector Officials

2019. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of Bhatnagar Committee has been opposed by almost all the Public Sector Undertakings poining out various kinds of anomalies in it;

(b) if so, the main anomalies brought to the notiee of Government and action being taken to remove the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to enlarge the span of pay scales suggested by Bhatnagar Committee so that no official gets stagnated at maximum and avails of due increment atleast for next four years ?

THE MINISTER OF SATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Recommendations made by the Bhatnagar Committee have not been opposed by almost all the public sector enterprises as mentioned in the Question, even though a few have approached the Supreme Court on the basis of it. There are no anomalies in the Report.

(c) No, Sir.

Guidelines to public sector undertakings for payment of HRA, CCA, OTA and other allowances

2020. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the standing guidelines to public sector undertakings with regard to payment of HRA, CCA, conveyance reimbursements, transport subsidy, washing allowance, overtime allowance, tea/coffee/lunch allowance, uniforms, education facilities,

medical facilities etc. with their ceiling; full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Under the existing dispensation, the public enterprises with the prior approval of the Government, as part of the package of the pay/wage structure, could pay to their employees/executives House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory at the following rates :

House Rent Allowance

Delhi, Bombay	30% of basic pay
Calcutta, Madras & Other A-Class cities	25% of basic pay
B1 & B2 cities	15% of basic pay
C & other unclassified areas	7½% of basic pay

City Compensatory Allowance

6% of basic pay subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 75/- in A-Class cities; 4.5% of basic pay subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 50/- in B1 cities. 3 5% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 10/- per mensem in B2 cities, subject to marginal adjustments.

Other fringe benefits like washing allowance, tea/coffee/lunch allowance/uniforms, education facilities and medical facilities are decided upon keeping in view the nature of industry and the type of work required to be performed by the employees of the concerned public enterprises. Statutory provisions, such as ESI Scheme wherever applicable have also been adopted by the public enterprises.

Release of D.A. Instalment by Public Sector Undertakings

2021. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector undertaking which have released D. A. instalments under Central Government pattern on the basis of announcement of three D. A. instalments for Central Government employees;

(b) the categories to which these D. A. instalments, have been released; and

(c) the reasons for denying same facility to other public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Government policy is that all Public Enterprises which are presently following the Central D. A. pattern should switch over to the Industrial D A. pattern Revised model scales of pay and the admissible D. A. thereon in respect of the executives cadres of these Public Enterprises have been notified by the Government. These Public Enterprises have also been asked to arrive at an understanding with their workers and clerical staff for adoption of the industrial D. A. pattern and related scales of pay. Government has authorised Public Enterprises following the Central D. A. pattern to pay the recently released three instalments to the employees in scales of pay analoguous to Class III and IV under the Government except where interim agreements have been signed between the management and the employees envisaging adoption on Industrial D. A. pattern under a time bound programme. For the Supervisors and executives revised scales of pay and the admissible industrial D. A. which have since become due from 1-1-1984 and 1-7-1984 have also been announced. Payment of ADA etc. at the Central D. A. rates to their supervisors and executives would, therefore not be in order. Any payment made in contravention of these orders will have to be suitably adjusted. We do not have full information of D. A. instalments released by the various Public Enterprises to the different categories of its employees.

Sanction of Staff Cars for Official use in Ministries

2022. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned staff cars for the use of the official purpose in various Ministries, Departments and autonomous bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government are aware that these staff cars are used for different purpose other than official use if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether air-conditioners and other luxurious equipments are allowed to be fitted in these staff cars;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and whether Government are aware that air-conditioners and other luxurious equipments are fitted in the staff cars of some of the autonomous bodies; and

(e) the reasons therefor and name of those autonomous bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHMA) : (a) to (e) The number of vehicles with the Central Government as on 31-3-1982 was 19419. Instructions were issued on 27-3 1984 to the Ministries/ Departments to surrender the air-conditioners wherever they had been fitted in the staff cars. No instances of misuse of staff cars have been brought to the notice of this Ministry If any complaints regarding misuse are received, it would be for the concerned administrative authority to take suitable action. Similar information in respect of autonomous bodies is not readily available, However, they normally follow the Government policy in this matter.

National Deposit Schemes

2023. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the different National Deposit Schemes under implementation at present;

(b) whether some new deposit schemes have been introduced or are proposed to be introduced during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) There is only one National Deposit Scheme, which has come into effect from 30th July, 1984. The terms and conditions and other details relating to this Scheme are given in the Notification dated 15th June, 1984, a copy of which was laid on the table of the House on the 24th July, 1984 There is no proposal at present to introduce another deposit Scheme.

3 Star Hotel Ashiana' at Ghaziabad

2024. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime back Central Tourism Department had approved the construction plan for a 3-star hotel by the name of 'Ashiana' at Ghaziabad;

(b) whether financial assistance for such projects is provided by Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation;

(c) if so, the total assistance provided by the Corporation so far; and

(d) if no the detailed reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The loan proposal is understood to be under correspondence between the State Finance Corporation and the private party concerned.

Investigation about Golden Tobacco Company

2025. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigation in the case of Golden Tobacco Company about the alleged excise evasion has been completed ;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigation ; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the amount due to Government and also to plug the loopholes which may have been discovered during the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Considerable progress has been made in the investigation which is continuing. The implications of the Supreme Court judgement on valution matters are also required to be taken into consideration. Two show cause notices about the estimated short levy of Rs. 28.93 crores and 35.1 crores were issued at Bombay and Baroda respectively.

(c) The Company filed a writ petition in the Bombay High Court and the Court has allowed the adjudication of the case, but the orders are not to be communicated to the Company. To eleminate valuation disputes, Tariff structure of cigarettes has since been changed from *ad-valarem* to specific rate of duty.

Rise in foreign debt due to rupee depreciation in terms of Dollar

2026. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which (in terms of percentage), our foreign debt (principal and interest) liability has gone up due to rupee depreciation in terms of dollars since January, 1980 ; and

(b) the reasons for rupee depreciation, particularly when our economy is claimed to have become stronger ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) India's foreign debt is denominated in various currencies and debt denominated in US dollars is only a part of the total. The extent of debt service liability (principal and interest) is fixed in terms of the currencies in which the debt is denominated. The rupee equivalent of debt service payments for debt denominated in foreign currencies will depend upon the actual exchange rate prevailing for the rupee *vis-a-vis* that currency at the time of effecting such payments. Since it is not possible to anticipate likely exchange rate movements, it is difficult to estimate the increase or decreased in the rupee amounts of debt service paymenis, which are spread over a number of years.

(b) The rupee is linked to a basket of currencies and not to the US dollar. In the past few years, the US dollar has appreciated against almost all other major currencies and the rupee is no exception. While the rupee has depreciated against the US dollar since January 1980, it has, on the other hand, appreciated against many other international currencies in the same period. The movement of the rupee dollar rate therefore is not a reflection on the strength of the economy.

विमानों के अपहरण की रोकथाम के लिए हवाई अड्डों पर नए सुरक्षा उपाय

2027. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विमान के अपहरण की हाल की घटना के बाद हवाई अड्डों पर किए गए नए सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) अब तक हुई विमान अपहरण घटनाओं में सुरक्षा संबंधी तथा अन्य की गई ऐसी चूकों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनकी पुनरावृत्ति हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) पिछले कुछ महीनों में विमान अपहरण विरोधी कई उपाय किये गए थे । इन्हें और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया गया है तथा अतिरिक्त उपाय भी किए गए हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित है :—

1. प्रचालन क्षेत्र में प्रवेश के लिए फोटो पासों को जारी करने की समीक्षा की गई है तथा इन पासों की संख्या अनिदार्य ड्यूटी करने वालों तक सीमित कर दी गई है ;

2. महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों पर ऐसे पास रखने बाले व्यक्तियों के लिए भी सुरक्षा जांच करवानी आवश्यक है ;

3. कुछ महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों पर विमान में चढ़ने से ठीक पहले यात्रियों की सीढ़ियों पर चढ़ने के समय जांच शुरू की गई है ;

4. यह निर्णय किया गया है कि सफाई करने वाले, खान पान का प्रबंध करने वाले और अन्य सेवा वाले कर्मचारियों की विमान में प्रवेश से पहले जांच की जाएगी ;

5. विमान में कार्गो की अंतराल अवधि की आवश्यकता को कड़ाई से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) इस घटना की जांच चल रही है । इस जांच के पूरे हो जाने के बाद ही इस बात का पता चलेगा कि यदि कोई सुरक्षा संबंधी और अन्य व्यतिक्रम या लापरवाहियां हुई तो वे किस प्रकार की थीं ।

Spurt in Tea Prices

2028. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a continuous spurt in tea prices ;

(b) if so, measures proposed to be taken to ensure that the overseas buying of tea does not affect the price of the tea in the home market ; and

(c) the prevailing rates of tea in major cities in the country as on date and the rates during the period three, six, nine and twelve months ago ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Tea prices at home and abroad rose significantly in 1983 after a long period of stagnation. Various measures were taken to check an untoward rise in domestic prices during the lean production season, A record crop is expected in the current year and with the bulk of the crop becoming available in August, tea prices are expected to stabilize.

(c) Average prices of CTC tea at the major auction centres i.e. Calcutta

and Cochin since July, 1983, are as under :

(Average prices Rs./Kgs)

Period	Calcutta Auctions	Cochin Auctions
July-Sept. 1983	22.93	23.66
Oct.-Dec. 1983	27.59	26.58
Jan.-March 1984	25.34	24.75
April-June 1984	29.41	25.48

Recommendations made by the Seminar on Indo-US Tourism

2029. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendation made to Government by the Seminar on Indo-US tourism organised by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce in May, 1984 ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government have not yet received the recommendations made by the Workshop on Indo-US Tourism organised by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce in May, 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Drugs to Bangladesh

2030. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the drugs which have been banned in Bangladesh, are being regularly smuggled into Bangladesh from across the border with India ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken any steps to find out and check the drug agencies that are operating on the international border ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M KRISHNA) : (a) Reports received by the Government do not indicate regular smuggling of narcotic drugs from India to Bangladesh Information in respect of pharmaceutical preparations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Customs field formations in the Indo-Bangladesh Sector remain vigilant against illicit trafficking in drugs across the border. The matter is also kept under constant review for taking appropriate anti-smuggling measures.

Allotment of Garment Export Quota for past performance

2031. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of garment export quota allotted for past performance in each category for export to USA and each EEC member country separately in each year since 1980 and including the current year ;

(b) the number of firms in each country and category were allotted past performance quotas this year alongwith the names of top 50 past performance quota holders and quantity of quota

allotted to each in respect of each country and category mentioned above ; and

(c) the total number of firms which have transferred part or whole of their past performance quota to other firms up till 30 June 1984 each country/category-wise giving the total number of pieces transferred in each country/category this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) According to Apparels Export Promotion Council, a total number of 1235 Garment Exporters were allotted Past Performance Entitlement for the year 1984. Since Past Performance Entitlement is allotted country/category-wise the list of exporters for each country/category will not be the same. Grading of exporters on the basis of Past Performance Entitlement is not done.

(c) Transfer of past performance entitlement is permitted subject to certain conditions laid down in the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy announced from time to time. Firm wise details of such transactions, which take place in various regions. are not compiled.

Statement

Statement showing categories quantities allotted under past performance entitlement system during 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 & 1984. For U.S.A. and E.E.C. Member States

(Qty. in PCS.)

Country/ Category	PAST PERFORMANCE ALLOTMENTS				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :					
335	—	—	—	696368	780000
336	924400	988800	1190498	1415370	1429524
338/39/40	4681600	4822000	5587582	5581153	6586520
341	10246000	10553600	12229137	13995570	13575703
342	—	—	—	1452620	1865197
347/48	561600	589600	615727	1200000	1212000
641	331200	331200	331200	—	—
WEST GERMANY :					
4	804400	826400	908100	1203000	1172500
6	—	—	—	381245	530824
7	3653200	3669200	3938850	4701500	4727000
8	3525200	3562800	4049100	3543896	3461629
15-B	44400	48000	56700	125226	161456

Country/ Category	PAST PERFORMANCE ALLOTMENTS				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
17	—	—	—	92446	200757
26	570000	626400	702900	890000	928000
27	494400	510000	563850	801000	821500
29	37200	40800	48150	395299	320593
30-B	88400	122400	153000	—	—
FRANCE					
4	534800	548400	600300	789500	806500
6	—	—	—	158687	212457
7	1065600	1082800	1176150	1466000	1514000
8	365200	368800	398250	473589	379530
15-B	92000	92400	99000	112762	91958
17	—	131600	156742	52974	6543
21	—	—	169200	47766	31772
24	—	—	132750	210322	140822
26	676000	682000	735300	892500	900000
27	358800	566800	401850	559500	573500
29	37600	38400	42300	203156	217577
30-A	—	—	104850	123500	57679
30-B	71400	78200	95625	—	—
ITALY					
4	279600	303600	357300	489500	482000
6	—	—	141100	192718	150995
7	522400	564400	653850	825000	811000
8	1304800	1337600	1543950	1377845	735200
15-B	28800	31600	36900	28562	34566
17	—	53200	63202	67572	63815
26	264000	279600	317250	410000	387494
27	210400	222800	250200	356711	328443
29	23600	25600	28800	128164	151969
30-B	44200	61200	—	—	—
68	—	—	—	—	—

Country/ Category	PAST PERFORMANCE ALLOTMENTS				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
BENELUX					
4	287600	305200	346050	454500	443000
6	74400	78800	93792	154147	174000
7	1419600	1428800	1537200	1837000	1507270
8	1104000	1117600	1272150	1282130	1159444
15-B	45200	45600	49050	66893	61023
17	—	78800	93600	56973	36506
21	—	251600	300136	79022	86242
26	385600	388400	418950	509000	339210
27	243600	246400	265950	350248	303042
29	16000	17200	20250	41152	35757
30-B	40800	44200	53550	—	—
DENMARK					
4	96400	102000	115200	149500	145500
6	—	—	—	53451	65000
7	201200	205600	224100	276000	266500
8	215600	217600	234900	293000	297000
15-B	21200	21200	22950	20216	22638
17	—	—	—	8537	11294
26	69200	72000	80100	100500	104500
27	63600	64400	70200	49775	84763
29	6000	6000	6750	9997	10148
30-B	10200	13600	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM :					
4	912000	944800	1046250	1335500	129500
6	66800	78607	84383	205043	186705
7	4522800	4546400	5140350	4507810	4564460
8	3471600	3510800	3994650	2957316	3935685
15-B	56800	60800	68400	183799	148197

Country/ Category	PAST PERFORMANCE ALLOTMENTS				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
17	130000	146068	164326	73383	23172
26	733200	744800	808650	991500	1007000
27	512800	519600	564300	771000	746500
29	50000	51200	55800	318868	324735
30-B	571200	578000	657900	—	—
IRELAND					
4	15200	16800	20250	7096	19661
6	—	—	—	1500	2005
7	40400	42000	46800	58500	60000
8	70400	72400	84150	37718	49934
15-B	800	1200	1350	3214	3190
17	—	—	—	5507	5567
26	6000	6800	6300	9412	6391
27	7600	8400	9450	11212	7584
29	1600	1600	1800	4178	4378
30-B	6800	6800	7650	—	—
GREECE :					
4	—	—	12150	6460	8362
6	—	—	—	2616	4694
7	—	—	25200	31113	36228
8	—	—	11700	4523	4824
15-B	—	—	1350	1560	1407
17	—	—	—	3325	4505
26	—	—	13950	12075	6239
27	—	—	9450	4166	4744
29	—	—	1350	2062	2121
30-B	—	—	—	—	—

Sources : Apparels Export Promotion Council.

Firms which have transferred past performance quota for use in each apparel category

2032. SHRI BABURO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms which have transferred more than 1000 pcs of past performance quota for USA in each apparel category giving the number of pieces transferred by each firm in each category whether transferer is a merchant or manufacturer and names of transfers in each case ;

(b) the total number of pieces of garment export quota allotted under FCFS small orders in respect of each category to USA on each AEPC working day since 1 January 1984 up till date on which quota was exhausted and/or the latest balance available upto date as the case may be ; and

(c) the names of the Central/State Government corporations which have been allotted quota, for export to USA giving the number of pcs/category allotted to each as also the criteria/policy governing such allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Transfer of Past Performance Entitlement (PPE) is permitted subject to certain conditions laid down in the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy announced from time to time. Firmwise details of such transactions, which take place in various regions, are not compiled.

(b) A statement is enclosed as Annexure-I liad on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-8540/84].

(c) A statement is enclosed as Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-8540/84].

The following criteria are being adopted by the Textiles Commissioner while allotting quota under this category—

(i) quotas are allotted on the first-come-first served basis.

(ii) Prefereance is given to the Corporations/Apex Society who are manufacturer/Exporters and are also getting work done on job work basis.

(iii) If the applications exceed the available quota, allotment is made on the basis of highest price realisation.

GSP utilisation statistics for USA & EEC in respect of each category of readymade garments

2033. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1122 on 2 March, 1984, regarding under-utilisation of export quota and state :

(a) the GSP utilisation statistics for USA and EEC in respect of each category of readymade garments (apparel) giving GSP quota/ceiling actual exports, and exports under GSP in term of both quantity/pieces and value for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (including breakup for each EEC country) ;

(b) the similar figures/statistics for each country (other than USA/EEC) when apparel exports are eligible for GSP concession in 1980, 1981 and 1982 in respect of each category of apparel ; and

(c) statistics in respect of each of the countries in (a) and (b) above, for 1983 also whenever available with similar details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Preference giving countries' do not generally publish statistics regarding utilisation of tariff preference under GSP by individual preference receiving countries. Available information regarding garments has already been provided in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 896 answered on 27th July, 1984. Further information relating to member-state wise utilisation of GSP quotas in EEC for garments is expected to be available and would be placed on the table of the House.

Value of various categories of licences issued to registered exporters of Garments

2034. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of import replenishment/ licences, advance licences, imprest licences issued to registered exporters against exports of garments of different categories during 1983-84 and their values in each of the three years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) number of individual registered exporters of apparel who were issued licences in 1983-84 and the names of top 50 recepient of such licences in this year along with value of licences received by each ;

(c) whether Government has any data to indicate the percentage of all such licences actually used by the registered exporters as actual users in any of these years and the percentage of licences transferred for consideration to other actual users/nominees; if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the sources of data available with Government which may have to be examined for analysis in order to provide this information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Particulars of all import licences and export licences are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences' copies of which are available with the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) No such data is available as REP licences are freely transferable. However, advance/imprest licences are non-transferable and subject to Actual conditions. Data in regard to actual use of import licences issued are not maintained by the licences authorities.

Disbursement of cash assistance for export of apparel to quota and non-quota countries

2035. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the current rates of cash compensatory support for export of different types of apparel to quota/non-quota countries and the rate in each of the years since 1980 to 1983 ;

(b) the total disbursement on account of cash assistance for export of apparel in 1983 and the total assistance disbursed in 1980 to 1982, each year ;

(c) the number of individual registered exporters disbursed cash assistance for export of apparel during last financial year (1983) ; and

(d) the names of top 50 recepients of cash assistance in that year alongwith F.O.B. value of exports and cash received by each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Statements I, II and III, showing rates of CCS for different types of cotton apparels for the year 1980 to 1984 is attached.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d) The required information is not compiled.

Statement I

Sl. No,	Item	C.C.S. RATES	
		1-1-80— 31-3-80	1-4-80— 31-12-80
1.	Shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts, and trousers including these varieties of children's garments exported to quota countries.	NIL	NIL
2.	Shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts and trousers, excluding those varieties for children's garments exported to non-quota countries.	7.5%	5%
3.	Industrial clothing exported to both quota and non-quota countries.	10%	7.5%
4.	Children's garments of all categories exported to non-quota countries and children's garments other than the five varieties mentioned (i) above, exported to quota countries.	10%	7.5%
5.	All other garments (i.e. other than children's garments, industrial clothing and the five varieties mentioned in (i) above.	7.5%	5%

Statement II

Statement showing C.C.S. rates for the period 1981, 1982 & 1983

S No	Item	1981	1982	1983
1.	Shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts and trousers including these varieties of childrens' garments exported to quota countries where these items are under specific quantitative restraints both for handloom and/or mill-made.	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts and trousers (excluding these varieties of childrens garments) exported to non-quota countries and to quota countries where these are not under specific quantitative restraints both for handloom as well as mill-made.	5%	5%	5%
3.	Industrial clothing to (a) quota countries except for items falling under (1) above and (b) to non-quota countries except in cases of items under (1) above.	7.5	7.5	7%
4.	Children's garments of all categories exported to non-quota countries and children garments other than the five varieties mentioned in (i) above exported to quota countries.	7.5% up to 31-3-81 5% up to 31-12-81	5%	5%
5.	All other garments (i.e. other than children's garments, industrial clothing and the five varieties mentioned in (1) above.	5%	5%	5%

Statement III

Statement showing CCS rates for the period 1984

Sl. No.	ITEMS	RATES
1.	Shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts, and trousers (cotton mill-made/ powerloom/handloom and hosiery) exported to quota countries where these items are under specific quantitative restraint.	NIL
2.	Shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts and trousers (cotton mill-made/ powerloom/handloom and hosiery) exported to non-quota countries and to quota countries where these are not under specific quantitative restraint.	9% (Six per cent).
3.	Industrial garments except of the types mentioned at (i) above reported to quota countries or non-quota countries.	10% (Ten per cent) subject to the condition that exporters of this item during 1984 shall attain a level of Rs. 50 crores or more. If exports of this item fall short of this target, CCS at the rate of 8% (Eight per cent) would be admissible.
4.	Children's garment of all categories exported to non-quota countries and children's garments other than those mentioned at (i) above when exported to quota countries.	6% (Six per cent).
5.	Other garments (i.e.) other than childeren's garments, industrial clothing and the five varieties mentioned at (i) above.	6% (Six per cent).

Recommendation of Tripathi Committee on replacement of sales tax by Additional Excise Duty

2036. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripathi Committees recommendation on the replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty on five commodities has been examined and any decision taken in the matter ;

(b) whether the above recommendation has been accepted ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Tripathi Committee's recommendations on replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products were considered in a Conference of Chief Ministers held on 2-11-1983 in terms of the resolution adopted in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 15-2-1981. A large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of the additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax, in priciple. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981, the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among the State Governments on these issues. Efforts were made to consult the Chief Ministers again on 28-5-84, but these were not successful. However, these have not been given up.

Chetak Helicopter in I.A.F.

2037. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item caption 'Chetak Servicing Poor' appeared in Hindustan Times of 14 June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the report submitted by the French Group towards excessive vibrations, etc. has not been implemented so far ;

(c) if so, the resons for the same ; whether similar report was also received in 1981 ; and

(d) whether the delay in implementing the above reports does not affect the efficiency of our Air Force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Recommendations made by the French Group towards improvement in the maintenance and operational procedures for Chetak helicopters are being progressively implemented Earlier in 1981, French experts had made some recommendations towards the same objective ; these were duly implemented.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Funding of Small Paper Mills by Financial Institutions

2038. SHRI B V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to order a high-level enquiry into large-scale funding by financial institutions in mini paper mills where majority of the units have failed to become economically viable ;

(b) whether public financial institutions have pumped in scarce resources to the extent of about Rs. 300 crores in 200 small paper mills ;

(c) whether about 35 to 40 small paper mills are already lying closed for want of working capital and lack of market ;

(d) whether Industrial Development Bank of India carried out a study of working of small paper mills some time ago and proved that they were an uneconomic proposition ; and

(e) action Government propose to take and by what time the high-level Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The financial institutions have so far extended financial assistance to 44 mini paper units since 1975 involving a total capital outlay of about Rs. 240 crores with institutional assistance to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. In addition, Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned refinance assistance to the extent of over Rs 100 crores to state level Institutions/banks for setting up a number of small paper mills.

(c) The IDBI has reported that a few mini paper units are closed down due to uneconomic working. The main reasons for closure of the units are reported to be inadequacy and erratic power supply, shortage and high cost of coal, lack of trained manpower and depressed market conditions.

(d) In June, 1982, the institutions carried out a study of viability of mini paper projects assisted by them. The study identified the reasons for poor performance of the projects and suggested remedial measures and steps required to be taken for their long term viability.

(e) Government had asked the institutions to conduct a study of the problems of mini paper units assisted by them. The IDBI has reported that the study is underway and is expected to be completed by November/December, 1984.

स्वर्ण मंदिर से बरामद हथियार गोला बारूद, हीरे और विदेशी मुद्रा

2039. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में उग्रवादियों के विरुद्ध सैनिक कार्यवाहीं में कितने सैनिक मारे गए और कितने सैनिक घायल हुए ;

(ख) उग्रवादियों से कितने मूल्य के हथियार और गोला बारूद बरामद किए गए और क्या से हथियार और गोला बारूद सेना को दिए जायेंगे या अर्द्ध सैनिक संगठनों को दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या स्वर्ण मंदिर से बरामद हीरे-जवाहरात, हिरोइन और भारतयी और विदेशी मुद्रा को सरकारी खजाने में जमा कर दिया गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) पंजाब में आतंकवादियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाहियों में 27.7.84 तक सेना के 93 कार्मिक मारे गए और 289 घायल हुए हैं ।

(ख) उग्रवादियों से बरामद किए गए हथियार और गोलाबारूद विभिन्न किस्म, मेकों, विभिन्न देशों के और अलग-अलग समय के बने हैं। उनका खाता मूल्य उनके बाजार मूल्य से भिन्न होगा जो स्थान-स्थान पर कम या ज्यादा हो सकता है। इनका वर्तमान मूल्य का ठीक से आंकना संभव नहीं होगा। इन हथियारों और गोलाबारूद को विवादस्पद संपत्ति मानना होगा और उनके अंतिम निपटान पर तदनुसार निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

(ग) स्वर्ण मंदिर परिसर से बरामद किए गए सोना, चांदी, जवाहरात कीमती पत्थर जैसी मूल्यवान सामग्री और भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा को सरकारी खजाने में जमा कर दिया गया है। सेना के अधिकारियों को स्वर्ण मंदिर परिसर से कोई हीरोइन प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Guidelines for selection of loaders and Cleaners by A.I.

2040. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the selection and appointment of leaders and cleaners by the Air India in its Engineering and Ground Support Department at Palam Airport, New Delhi and Bombay Airport ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Loaders and Cleaners are selected on permanent basis from the candidates sponsored by the local Employment Exchange, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Organisations, Ex-servicemen Organisation to whom the vacancies are notified and also from the casual labourers engaged by the Corporation from time to time.

The selection of Loaders, Cleaners, Peons etc. on a permanent basis, is made through an interview of the candidates by a Selection Penel. While considering casual labourers for permanent appointment as Loaders, Cleaners etc., the number of days they have worked as casual labourers is taken into account and those whose records are satisfactory are considered for absorption in the Corporation. Candidates so selected and empanelled for the posts of Loaders, Cleaners etc. are appointed, subject to availability of vacancies and medical fitness.

Reduction in Iron Ore Procurement by M.M.T.C.

2041. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M.M.T.C. has reduced its iron ore procurement from different iron ore mines in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons cited by M.M.T.C. for reducing its iron ore procurement from the Orissa mines ;

(c) the difficulties arisen due to the low procurement of iron ore by M.M.T.C. ;

(d) whether his Ministry have initiated discussion with M.M.T.C. and requested for increasing its iron ore procurement from different iron ore mines ; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by M.M.T.C. after that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the drop in iron ore procurement are :

(i) Recessionary situation being faced by steel industry globally resulting in lower demand for iron ore.

(ii) Sharp decline of about 71% in off-take of iron ore by steel plants through M.M.T.C. over the years 1983-84.

(iii) Reduced exports of iron ore from Paradip Port because of inadequate draught at the port to receive large sized vessels resulting in considerable freight demerit and limitations of iron ore handling and loading facilities.

(iv) Short supplies by some mine-owners against annual contracted quantity, and

(v) Sharp decline in lifting by Rumania of low grade iron ore which is supplied by Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., from their Daitari-Tomka mines located in Cuttack Distt.

(c) to (e) Despite decline in overseas demand for iron ore M M T.C. has been continuing procurement of Iron Ore in the Eastern Region on socio-economic considerations. Discussions with M M.T C. and other concerned Departments have taken place at the highest level and M.M.T C. has been advised to make renewed and concerted efforts to increase iron ore exports through Paradip Port.

Several other measures have been taken to reverse the decline in procurement of iron ore from Orissa M M.T.C. has been able to persuade buyers (Japan, South Korea, Romania and GDR etc) to lift larger quantities from the Paradip Port during 1984-85. Department of Steel has been requested to examine the possibility of increasing procurement of iron ore from this sector for utilisation by domestic steel plants. Steps are being taken to improve infrastructural facilities at Paradip Port, especially as regards handling of the larger ships. The iron ore handling facilities at Paradip Port have been substantially improved recently at considerable cost. M.M.T.C. has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discount in prices.

Report of D A. Committee

2042. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Committee on Dearness Allowance in the Public Sector appointed by Government in 1982, has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir, The Tripartite Committe for reviewing DA formula for Central Public Enterprises which was constituted in May, 1983 (and not 1982) is still continuing its deliberations.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Decline in Demand of Iron Ore in Foreign Countries

2043 SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Ministes of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to decline in the demand of Iron Ore by foreign countries, a huge stock of Iron Ore has piled up ;

(b) total loss of foreign exchange during 1983-84 sustained due to decline in the demand of Indian Iron Ore by foreign countries ; and

(c) steps Government have taken to augment the export of Iron Ore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Due to global recession in the steel industry there is a general decline in the demand of iron ore. Nevertheless, stocks at the close of financial year 1983 84 at Port/loading stations for export by MMTC were lower than the stocks at the close of previous two financial years.

(b) Iron Ore exports from India during 1983-84 (Rs. 380 crores) were marginally lower than exports during the year. (1982-83 (Rs. 397 crores). This was, however, on account of decrease in iron ore export prices during 1983-84 *vis-a-vis* previous year's prices.

(c) Following steps have been taken to augment iron ore exports :—

(i) Within the overall limitations of resources and constraints, serious efforts have been made to improve export performance of iron ore on a long-term basis, by development of infrastructural facilities within India by deepening of Ports, improvement in iron ore handling facilities and setting up of mechanised handling facilities.

(ii) A decision has been taken recently to decoen-Madras Outer Harbour so as to enable vessels upto 1,20,000 DWT to be loaded there. This would make iron ore exports from Madras port more competitive.

(iii) Irod Ore loading operations at Paradip Port have been fully mechanised with the installation of wagon tippler.

(iv) Buyers are continuously being persuaded to increase off-take of iron ore from India. In addition to the supplies of iron to be made to Japan by Goan Exporters, during 1984-85, Japan has agreed to take 8 million tonnes from MMTC during this year as against about 6 million tonnes during the previous year. South Korea has also agreed to take 2.5 million tonnes of iron ore from MMTC from ports on east-coast during 1984-85 as against 2.1 million tonnes during the previous year.

(v) MMTC is continuously making efforts to diversify iron ore exports to new markets.

12.00 hrs.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : Sir, there is a very serious explosion at the Madras Airport. Eight people have been killed and the whole airport has collapsed. Either you admit my Adjournment Motion or ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : They are making inquiries and when full facts are known, they will make a statement on Monday.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr Speaker, Sir, this explosion is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you rake it up ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : One minute, Sir. Sinhalese Intelligence Agency based on Sri Lanka are involved. The Government should make a thorough inquiry and a statement is required on the floor of this House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे, बतायेंगे तभी तो होगा।

.....(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Services of Mr. Tewary should be utilised to find the facts.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, बाढ़ पर आप चर्चा करवा रहे हैं लेकिन राजस्थान, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के अन्य भागों में सूखे की वजह से बहुत बुरी हालत हो रही है ।...(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी देख लेंगे ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : बाढ़ पर चर्चा हो रही है इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि डिस्कशन करा देते तो अच्छा था । .....(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए । मैंने कब मना किया है । कालिंग अटेंशन दे दीजिए, उसको भी देख लेंगे । बी० ए० सी० में जिस चीज को प्रायोरिटी दी जाती है, उसी को करा देते हैं ।

.....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : फ्लड और सूखे को एक साथ कर लेते तो अच्छा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोबारा ले लेंगे ।

.....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल दिल्ली में चार बड़े अस्पतालों में हड़ताल हुई, उस पर विचार होना चाहिए । .....(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : There is nothing for adjournment Motion. वहां भी इलैक्टेड बाडी बैठी हुई है । यह कोई बात नहीं है ।

... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : दिल्ली में तथा अन्य दूसरी जगहों पर मलेरिया बहुत तेजी से फैला हुआ है । .....(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेंशन देंगे तो देख लेंगे । बी० ए० सी० में रख लेंगे । प्रायोरिटी में आएगा तो देख लेंगे ।

.....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मद्रास एयरपोर्ट पर .. (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात हो गई है । You are a very intelligent person. Why are you raking it up again ? Let us know the facts first.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : जो हम बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकार्ड में जा रहा है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोचूंगा । Under what rule are you saying ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना..... (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है ।

... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं इसीलिए हल्ला होता है । आप सुनते भी नहीं हैं । .... (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात जो हो रही है वह...

.....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने जाने नहीं दिया ।.....(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात ठीक नहीं है, वह नहीं जाने दूंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के संबंध में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है.....(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बी० ए० सी० में सोमवार को रख लेंगे ।

.....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने तो सर मौका ही नहीं दिया...···(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बताया कि कल बहस हुई और सारा कुछ उसमें तय हुआ है । यदि आप बिलावजह बात करना चाहें तो मैं उसको एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप एक लाईन में भी मुझे समाप्त रहीं करने देना चाहते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको पहले ही बता दिया कि चाहे आप एक बार कहें या सौ बार कहें, मैंने आपको एक दफा कह दिया कि इस विषय पर तो वहां डिवीजन होने को तैयार हो रहा था । उसके लिए ...(**व्यवधान**) दूसरी एक बात यह है कि सबमिशन में आपने इसे किया और मैंने उसे एलाऊ भी किया हुआ है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सबमिशन में तो मैं मांग कर रहा हूं कि शैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को मिलने वाली रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करने की बात चल रही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी सारी बात को मान लिया है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कानून को पढ़ कर आया कीजिये पहले..

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप जो कुछ चेयर से कहते हैं क्या उसे भी एक्सपंज किया जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले कानून को पढ़िये और फिर मेरे पास आईये ।

SHRI J. D. TYTLER (Delhi-Sadar) : Sir, this is the fifth time I am raising this, and last time you had given instructions to the Commerce Minister against closure of the Birla mills.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not to be raised like this.

SHRI J. D. TYTLER : No, Sir. You had given instructions to the Commerce Minister and till today he has not done anything.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it in writing. This is not the way to raise it here.

SHRI J D TYTLER : It is your instructions, Sir.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर इस विषय पर डिस्कशन करवाई जाए... ...(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोमवार को मैंने मीटिंग बुलाई है और आप क्या करवाना चाहते हैं। मैंने आपको वायदा किया हुआ है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में हम तय करेंगे। उसकी जो राय होगी, उसे हाउस के सामने रखा जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)

हम लोग जो इस सदन में डिस्कशन करते हैं, वह पहले वहां डिसाइड होता है। बिला-वजह यदि आप कोई बात करते हैं तो उस से कुछ नहीं हो सकता। यहां पर जो भी डिस्कशन रूल 193 या रूल 194 के तहत होती है ...

This is to be given priority and this we should bring to the House. जो भी इम्पोर्टेंट चीज होती है उसको हम पहले बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में डिस्कस करते हैं। उसमें मैं आपका साथ देता हूं। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि आप क्यों बार-बार वही बात कहते हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you should make it a point unnecessarily without rhyme or reason when I have given you an understanding and you also understand that we are going to discuss and decide there ? And then why should you do it ? There should be some commonsense and cooperation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am with you. So simple it is that I go according to rules. I have got no wish of my own, I go according to the wishes of the Business Advisory Committee and then later on this House. Whatever the House says, whatever the Business Advisory Committee says, my job is simply to get the things discussed on the floor of this House and what I say on the floor of this House and I always reiterate it time and again, is that whatever we decide will come. I do not want to bar any discussion, but it should be within the rules. That is my only pr-econdition. So simple it is.

SHRI J D. TYTLER : It is not a question of discussion, it should be implemented also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, I received a telegram... ..

*(Interrupttons)***

MR. SPEAKER : This is nothing. I won't allow you. Give it in writing. This is not the way to take it up.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI K. S. NARAYANA : Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are from the Ruling Party. Just wait you have to run this House.

*(Int rruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed Mr. Halder.

(Interrupti ns)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, can you not control the behaviour of the Members of the ruling party ?

MR. SPEAKER : They are taking some cuo from you, Professor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are the Opposition, we have the right to do it.

**Not recorded.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं आप से चैम्बर में मिलकर कई बार यह कह चुका हूं कि आजकल शिक्षण संस्थाओं में एडमीशन की स्थिति बहुत खराब है... (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई दफा मैंने कहा है कि यह ट्यूजडे को आ रहा है। आप क्यों एक बात को बार बार कहना चाहते हैं, जब एक बार हो गया... (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming on Tuesday. Are you interested in getting things done ?

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने कहा था कि इसी सप्ताह बहस होगी, लेकिन यह सप्ताह तो आज खत्म हो गया। वहां स्थिति बहुत खराब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा न कि आ रहा है। It is coming. I am as interested as you are in getting the things discussed, which are common for us. Why should you unnecessarily do it ?

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : स्पीकर साहब, वैसे तो लोक सभा के इलेक्शन जनवरी में होने चाहियें जैसा कि...

* شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر) : اسپیکر صاحب ویسے تو لوک سبھا کے الیکشن جنوری میں ہونے چاہیئے جیسا کہ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले करवाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं। कांग्रेस की जनरल सेक्रेटरी डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेई और श्री राजीव गांधी ने कहा है कि नवम्बर में चुनाव होंगे..... (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a thing to say. It is irrelevant, completely irrelevant. Why do you take up such irrelevant things ?

इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। आप कानून पढ़िये और बाहर जाकर कीजिये, आपको कोई नहीं रोकेगा। आप बाहर जाकर कीजिये कि अक्तूबर में करें।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : यहां पार्लियामेंट में उनको कहना चाहिये।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی : یہاں پارلیمنٹ میں ان کو کہنا چاہیئے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या बात है, शर्म क्यों नहीं आती है आपको।.....

(**व्यवधान**)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो सबजुडिस है।...

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिल के बारे में नहीं कह रही हूं, बल्कि डाक्टर्स की स्ट्राइक के बारे में कह रही हूं जो कि सब-जुडिस नहीं है...

شری عبدالرشید کابلی : میں آپ کا پروٹیکشن چاہتا ہوں۔ کانگریس کی جنرل سکریٹری محترمہ ڈاکٹر راجندر کماری واجپئی اور شری راجیو گاندھی نے کہا ہے کہ نومبر میں چناؤ ہوں گے...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ मिस अंडरस्टेंडिंग हो गई थी। मैं समझ रहा था कि आप अपने बिल के मुताल्लिक कर रही है। राजदा साहब को बता दिया था। ठीक है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not sub judice. It is prejudice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका एक बिल था जो आ रहा था।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I want to say about the import of 200 tonnes of cow tallow... *(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दो तो पता करवा लूंगा।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I am worried about our national security. Let us concentrate more on national security. My problem is about the Masood Israeli activities not only in Srilanka but in Tamilnadu...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You give me in writting. This is not the way. You are supposed to be a responsible Member of this House. Why are you taking up things which are irrelevant ; You cannot raise like this.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों की समस्या को तो बराबर आप डिस्कस कराते हो, मगर मजदूरों की समस्या के संबंध में कुछ नहीं किया। हमारे यहां टैक्सटाइल मिल्स 4 महीने से बंद पड़ी है जिससे लोगों में बड़ी बैचेनी है। आप कामर्स मिनिस्टर को कह कर उसको खुलवायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। You are supposed to be a very enlightened Member. Not allowed.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : अध्यक्ष जी, उच्चतम न्यायालय के बावजूद भी हरिजन और आदिवासी तथा पिछड़ी जाति के काश्तकारों को मेरे क्षेत्र के दुद्धी और राबर्ट्सगंज में, जो काश्तकार सालों से जमीन पर काबिज है उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और वन विभाग वाले उनको बेदखल कर रहे हैं.....(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिये, मैं पता करवा लूंगा।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैंने काल अटेंशन दिया है।

श्री के० एस० नारायण (हैदराबाद) : आन्ध्र प्रदेश में इस वक्त कोई सरकार नहीं है क्योंकि चीफ मिनिस्टर यू० एस० ए० गये हुए हैं और हमारे यहां 12 दिन से करफ्यू लगा हुआ है जिससे लोगों को बेहद सफरिंग है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, मैं इसको अलाऊ नहीं करता।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Coast Guard Officers (General Duty) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1984 and Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulations, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Coast Guard Officers (General Duty) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1984

**Not recorded.

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 133 in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 8514/84].

(2) A copy of the Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 114 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 8515/84]

Notification under Tea Act, 1953 Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 30 of the Tea Act, 1953 :—

(i) The Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 1984 published in Notification No. S. O. 313(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1984.

(ii) The Tea (Distribution and Export) Control (Amendment) Order, 1984 published in Notification No. S. O. 379(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1984.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (2) of section 16E of the Tea Act, 1953 :—

(i) S. O. 446(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1984 regarding extension of the period of take over of management of the Potong Tea Estate for a further period of six months upto and inclusive of the 12th December, 1984.

(ii) S. O. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Chargola Tea Estate for a further period upto and inclusive of the 31st December, 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 8516/84].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufacturers, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufacturers, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8517/84].

Coinage (Standard Weight and remedy of the coins of two rupees containing copper 75 per cent and nickel 25 per cent) Rules, 1984

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of

the Coinage (Standard Weight and remedy of the coins of two rupees containing copper 75 per cent and nickel 25 per cent) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S O. 1904 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 8518/84].

Notification under Export (Quality cont·ol and Inspection) Ast, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of senction 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :

(1) The Export of De-oiled Rice Bran Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O. 1567 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1984.

(2) S,O. 1568 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1984 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S. O. 3683 dated the 1st October, 1983.

(3) The Export of Cumin Seeds (Quality Control and (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 19 4 published in Notification No S.O. 1572 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May. 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8519/84]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES — SUMMARY OF WORK

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committee—Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period 1st June, 1983 to 31st May, 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 8520/84]

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MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1984."

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COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Twenty-Sixth Report

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullunder) : I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : A general discussion on communal riot's is coming before the House.

———

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Devastating floods in various parts of the country resulting in heavy loss of human lives, crops and property and the relief measures taken by Government

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मंत्री का

ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"देश के विभिन्न भागों में विनाशकारी बाढ़ों के आने, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जनजीवन, फसलों और सम्पत्ति की भारी हानि हुई है, से उत्पन्न स्थिति तथा इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा किये गये राहत कार्य ।"

12.16 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : This year the south-west monsoon broke out slightly earlier than the scheduled date of 1st June, in Kerala, Initially, it was very active and at times vigorous, almost throughout the coast of Arabian Sea as well as in Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions of the country thus resulting in floods in some parts of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. Rains have been persisting in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions for some time now.

2. According to the latest information available, 13 States. namely, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Karnataka and Gujarat are reported to have been affected by floods and heavy rains in varying degrees. As per information made available by the State Goverements, 97 districts covering a population of 170.55 lakhs and spread over an area of 33.98 lakh hectares are reported to have been affected by floods so far. The total cropped area reported to be affected is 11.04 lakh hectares; the number of houses damaged 4,07,824, human lives and cattle head lost 324 and 2,515 respectively.

3. Adequate relief measures were taken by the States to give help and succour to the affected people. The help of Army was also requisitioned in the States of Assam, Bihar, Tripura and West Bengal for rescue and relief operations.

4. All the States have margin money at their disposal to meet the relief expenditure and only when it is likely to be more than the margin money available with them, the States request Government of India through a momorandum, for Central assistance. So far, only the States of Tripura, Kerala and Manipur have submitted their memoranda seeking Central Assistance. A Central Team has already visited the State of Tripura. Its report is being processed. A Central Team has also left for Kerala on 1st August, for an 'on-the-spot' study. The request of Manipur was to be considered in a meeting of Inter-Ministerial Group on 27 July, 1984 but this could not be done as the representative from Government of Manipur did not turn up in spite of notice for the meeting. Pending the visit of the Central Team, Rs. 5.00 crores have been sanctioned to the Government of Kerala as a ways and means advanced on 'ad-hoc' basis to meet the emergent expenditure. Similarly, Rs. 3.00 crores have been sanctioned to the Government of Tripura on 'ad-hoc' basis pending the sanction of the ceiling of Central assistance. Rs. 7 00 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh, Rs 10 00 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 5.00 lakhs each to the States of Assam, Kerala and Tripura have also been sanctioned by the Prime Minister from her National Relief fund for helping the affected people. No other request from any to State for any type of Central assistance has been received so far.

5. I shall also like to inform the Hon'ble Members that on the 11th July, 1984 the contingency plans prepared by different States to meet natural calamities were reviewed in the Ministry of Agriculture. This meeting was attended by the Relief Commissioners of different States and the representatives of Central Ministries concerned. The States informed us that they have drawn up contingency plans to meet any eventuality arising from natural calamities.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

6. I would like to assure the Members that suitable action shall be taken on receipt of any request for Central assistance from the affected States.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रति-वर्ष हम लोग इसी प्रकार सदन में बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में प्रश्न उठाते रहे हैं और सरकार की तरफ से एक रुटीन रेप्लाई दे दिया जाता है। प्रश्न यह है कि जब प्रति वर्ष विभीषिका से करोड़ों लोग तबाह होते हैं और उनके सामने आवास, आहार और चिकित्सा आदि की समस्यायें खड़ी हो जाती है, तो सरकार बाढ़ की स्थायी रोक-थाम के लिए कौन सी योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है। केवल इस प्रश्न को यहां उठा देने से और सरकार का जवाब पा लेने से न हम और न बाढ़ से प्रभावित जनता संतुष्ट हो सकती है। बहुत से क्षेत्रों में सरकार प्रभावशाली ढंग से काम कर सकती है, लेकिन कौन सी रुकावटों के कारण वह ऐसा नहीं कर पाती है, मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

इस समय आसाम, बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और केरल में बाढ़ का भीषण प्रकोप हैदू। सरे राज्यों में भी बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि केवल त्रिपुरा, केरल और मणिपुर ने केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किए हैं। मुझे आशा है कि बाकी राज्य सरकारें भी अपने ज्ञापन जल्दी भेज देंगी। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को पहले से ही उनको सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों के पास कुछ कांटिजेंसी फंड होता है, लेकिन उसका उपयोग समय पर नहीं होता।

आज स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मेरे क्षेत्र गोरखपुर में घाघरा, राप्ती, रोहिन, आमी, कुआनो, बड़ी गंडक नदियां और उनकी सहायक नदियां बहती हैं। उनमें बाढ़ आने से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, और मुख्य रूप से जहां गंगा, घाघरा और उनकी ट्रिब्युटरीज बहती है, भीषण तबाही होती है। गोरखपुर, गाजीपुर, बलिया, बनारस, देवरिया, बहराइच और बस्ती आदि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले भीषण बाढ़ से तबाह हो रहे हैं। वहां गांवों में पानी घुस गया है और लाखों मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए हैं। यहा पर लोग सड़कों, तटबंधों और पेड़ों के नीचे आश्रय ले रहे हैं। अभी तक उनको ठीक ढंग से रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है।

मैं समझता हूं कि इसी तरह बाढ़ आती रहेगी, उसपर यहां चर्चा होती रहेगी, सवाल उठाए जाएंगे, सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आएगा, राहत के नाम पर थोड़ी बहुत चीजें बांट दी जाएगी और फिर आठ महीने तक लोग चुप रहेंगे। अगले वर्ष बाढ़ आने पर फिर यह प्रतिक्रिया शुरू हो जाएगी पता नहीं, क्यों सरकार इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान नहीं ढूंढ़ रही है। बाढ़ आयोग की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास है। उसके सुझावों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, यह जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं है। अगर देश के जल-साधनों, वाटर रीसोर्सिज, का सही ढंग से मैनेजमेंट किया जाए, तो बाढ़ की विभीषिका रुकेगी और साथ ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में सिंचाई के साधन किसानों को उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे। जिससे कि कृषि का उत्पादन आज जो कुछ भी है उससे कई गुना अधिक बढ़ सकता है जो कुछ आज हम खाद्यान्न सामग्री बाहर से मंगाते हैं, कम से कम उसका आना बंद हो सकता है। हम इस लायक हो सकते हैं कि अपने पड़ौसी देशों को खाने पीने की और बहुत सी चीजें

दे सकते हैं । साथ ही अगर जल संसाधनों का सही ढंग से नियंत्रण किया जाय तो इस से विद्युत उत्पादन भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में हो सकता है जिससे देश का औद्योगीकरण हो सकता है और करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है । बाढ़ नियंत्रण, सिंचाई तथा विद्युत की परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से हम अपने देश के कई करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं और पूरी बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो सकती है । इसलिए जल संसाधनों पर नियत्रण करना सरकार का बहुत बड़ा कर्त्तव्य है । इस काम को करके हम एक साथ अपनी कई समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं । पहले कुछ इस प्रकार की योजनाएं आई भी थीं, जैसे गारलैंड कैनाल स्कीम आई थी जिस की चर्चा कई बार हुई कि अगर नदियों को तमाम नहरों से जोड़ दिया जाय तो सिंचाई के साधन मिलेंगे, साथ साथ उन पर बड़े बड़े बांध बनाकर बिजली पैदा की जा सकेगी । बाढ़ रुकेगी, बिजली पैदा होगी और सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त पानी हमारे किसानों और खेतों को मिलेगा जिससे हमारे देश की भूख की समस्या, बेरोजबारी की समस्या, और बाढ़ की समस्या, इन तमाम समस्याओं का निराकरण हो जायगा ।

प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ से हजारों की संख्या में लोग मरते हैं, लाखों की संख्या में बेघरबार होते हैं और तमाम घर गिरते हैं । ये सारी चीजें हर साल होती हैं । जब तक इन के स्थायी समाधान के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं किया जायगा तब तक हमारी स्थिति ठीक नहीं हो सकेगी ।

हमारे गोरखपुर जिले में घाघरा और राप्ती नदियों से बहुत बाढ़ आती है । गंडक नदी जो कि गोरखपुर के पूर्वी छोर से होकर देवरिया होते हुए बिहार में चली जाती है वह भी एक बड़ी खतरनाक नदी है । उससे भी लाखों एकड़ भूमि बरबाद हो जाती है और तमाम खेती को नुकसान पहुंचता है । राप्ती नदी के किनारे कुछ तटबंध बनाए जाने की योजना चल रही थी...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about your own Constituency ? Don't forget your own Constituency, Gorakhpur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Now I am coming to that particular part. I am not in a position to talk of the entire country. But, I have received some information and I want to place that information before the hon. Minister through you so that the hon. Minister may take note of it. It is not a matter which should be taken so lightly by the Government but Government, if I may say so, is taking it very lightly.

मैं कह रहा था कि राप्ती नदी के किनारे जो कि हमारे क्षेत्र से होकर बहती है ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The consensus of the House is that you must put your question now.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I want a reply from the hon. Minister.

राप्ती नदी के किनारे इस समय तटबंध बनाए जाने की योजना चल रही है .. ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should not speak irrelevantly. Irrelevancy should not enter into your speech.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : No. The problem is even though you have correctly understood me, the others have not What can I do ? That is why I have to repeat.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं यह कह रहा था कि राप्ती नदी के किनारे जो तटबंध बनाने की योजना चल रही है यह बहुत

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

वर्षों से चल रही है और अधूरी है। बहराइच से लेकर गोरखपुर तक जहां पर कि राप्ती नदी आगे बढ़कर घाघरा में मिलती है वहां पर तमाम हिस्सों में बांध बन गए हैं। लेकिन होता यह है कि तटबंध हर साल बनाए जाते हैं और टूट जाते हैं। बाढ़ के पहले कभी भी तटबन्ध का सही ढंग से निरीक्षण नहीं किया जाता है। सरकार उस के लिए पैसे देती है, चाहे कम देती हो, अधिक देती ही लेकिन उसका सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। उसमें थोड़ा बहुत काम करके बाकी पैसे में बहुत घोटाला होता है। हर साल यही होता है। बांध टूटते रहते हैं और हर साल बनाए जाते हैं। उसमें कितने पैसे का घोटाला होता होगा इसका आसानी से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। अगर बाढ़ के पहले उसकी ठीक ढंग से मरम्मत कर दी जाय तो शायद यह स्थिति न हो लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इस विभाग में काम करने वाले लोग और खास करके अभियन्तागण चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति बनी रहे। तमाम जगह बाढ़ में जो तटबंध टूटते हैं उससे सैकड़ों गांव तबाह हो जाते हैं और कई गांव तो पानी में बह जाते हैं। तमाम लोगों की जानें भी जाती हैं लेकिन इन बातों की परवाह अभियन्ताओं को नहीं है। कम से कम हमारे क्षेत्र में और उसके इर्द-गिर्द के जिलों में तो हर साल यही हो रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे क्षेत्र में कोठा-बढ़या-रिगौली बांध बनाने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है और इसकी ओर कई बार इस सदन में भी माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है कि उस बांध को पूरा करा दिया जाए लेकिन अभी तक वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। यद्यपि उस क्षेत्र से कुछ कांग्रेस (आई) के विधायक भी हैं फिर भी पता नहीं क्यों उस बांध को पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। मैंने कई बार उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्रियों से भी कहा और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी मैंने इस संबंध में एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें मैंने इस विषय में काफी विस्तार से चर्चा की है परन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज तक मुझे उस पत्र का एकनालेजमेंट भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों से भी कहा कि तमाम गांवों के लोग एक दरख्वास्त बनवाकर प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास भेजें। इन तमाम बातों के बावजूद उस काम को नहीं कराया जा रहा है। इसकी वजह से हर साल कई लाख लोगों के बाढ़ के समय भीषण संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि इस काम पर कोई अधिक खर्चा भी नहीं लगना है। केवल 40-45 लाख में ही नौ साढ़े नौ किलोमीटर बांध बनकर तैयार हो जायेगा। सरकार एन० आर० ई० पी० के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपए एक साल में दे देगी लेकिन अगर एन० आर० ई० पी० की रकम का एक बटा सौवां हिस्सा भी इस बांध को पूरा करने पर खर्च कर दिया जाए तो हर साल जो लाखों लोग तबाह और बर्बाद हो जाते हैं उसकी नौबत न आए। इसके लिए सरकार पैसा क्यों नहीं देती है यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रति वर्ष बांध टूटते हैं और और जो बांध बनाने का काम चल रहा है उसको जानबूझ कर पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा आग्रह है कि जो कोठा-बढ़या-रिगौली बांध है इसको दबाव डालकर पूरा कराया जाना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि राजनीतिक कारणों से न कर रहे हों लेकिन

यह अनुचित है। मेरे क्षेत्र में बांध होने की वजह से मुझे नुकसान हो सकता है लेकिन मेरे ही क्षेत्र में दो विधान सभाई क्षेत्रों में कांग्रेस (आई) के विधायक भी हैं इसलिए मेरा नुकसान होने के साथ साथ उनका नुकसान भी हो सकता है। मालूम होता है राजनीतिक कारणों से, कि मुझे नुकसान पहुंचे, इसीलिए यह बांध नहीं बनाया जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार को चाहिए कि नेपाल सरकार के साथ समझौता करके करनाली, मालू बांध और पंचेश्वर बांध की योजना को पूरा करे। इन बांधों के बन जाने से प्रति वर्ष घाघरा और राप्ती से जो तबाही हो रही है वह बंद हो जायेगी। आप नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत करके इस स्थिति को सुधार सकते हैं। नेपाल से आप का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध हो सकते हैं, वहां आने जाने के लिए पास-पोर्ट की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि अपने पड़ौसियों के साथ भी आपके संबंध अच्छे नहीं हैं। हालांकि वहां की सरकार चाहती है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा किया जाय लेकिन भारत सरकार पता नहीं किस वजह से कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : इस मामले में कई बार बताया है लेकिन आप इसी बात को बार-बार दोहरा रहे हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूं क्योंकि बार-बार हर साल यही हाल होता है। अगर किसी भी वजह से यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है तो नेपाल सरकार को आपको कांफिडेंस में लेना होगा और अगर कांफिडेंस में नहीं लेते हैं तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार पूरी तरह से उजड़ जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप नेपाल से समझौता करके इस मामले में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करें। जैसे भी हो काम होना चाहिए। अगर साधारण रूप से ही आप इस मसले को लेंगे तो वहां के लोग हर साल तबाह होते रहेंगे।

अब मैं आपसे केरल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं अभी वहां पर गया था और मुझे वहां की व्यापक रिपोर्ट मिली है। उस के आधार पर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर सी-इरोजन, बाढ़, लैंडस्लाइड आदि से काफी नुकसान हुआ है। इसके बारे में आपको वहां की सरकार ने भी बताया होगा। 45 हजार मकान तो पूरी तरीके से नष्ट हो गए हैं और 65 हजार अर्द्धरूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं। केरल की सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता चाहिए, इसके लिए उन्होंने ज्ञापन भी दिया है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है। उसमें विस्तार से कहा गया है, 675 करोड़ मकानों के लिए, पार्शियल क्षतिग्रस्त के लिए 4.87 करोड़, मेडिकल रिलीफ के लिए 8 करोड़ और तमाम फसलें नुकसान हो गई है। नारियल, केले, रबड़, पेपर, जींजर आदि के कम्पैंसेशन के लिए उन्होने पैसे की मांग की है। मछली उद्योग और डेयरी उद्योग का भी भारी नुकसान हुआ है। नहरें टूट रही हैं, सड़कें टूट गई हैं, बंदरगाह को नुकसान हुआ है, इन सबके लिए उन्होंने पैसे की मांग की है। एक निवेदन यह भी है कि वहां राहत कार्य बड़ी तेजी से चलायें, ताकि वहां कुछ राहत मिल सके। उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री बदलने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। केन्द्रीय टीम किन-किन राज्यों में भेजी जाने वाली हैं, इस बारे में भी आप बतायें। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि केन्द्रीय टीम तत्काल बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों में

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

भेजें, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और असम के क्षेत्र जो बाढ़ से ज्यादा प्रभावित है, वहां केन्द्रीय टीम जल्दी भेजी जानी चाहिए। तत्काल सहायता के लिए कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि तत्काल सहायता की तो आवश्यकता है ही।

हर साल मकान गिरते हैं और हर साल पैसा देने के लिए मांग की जाती है। उनको 100 रु०, 50 रु० दे दिया जाता है। जनता पार्टी के समय उनको दो सौ, चार सौ रुपया दिया जाता था, लेकिन जब से यह सरकार आई है, उनकी धनराशि कम हो गई है। पूरे तरीके से सहायता कम कर दी गई है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है, उनको पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए और अगर नहीं दी जा सकती है तो जल्दी से जल्दी बाढ़ को रोकने का प्रबंध करें। लेकिन जब तक आप बाढ़ को रोकने का प्रबंध नहीं करते हैं, तब तक आपको आर्थिक सहायता उनको देनी चाहिए। ताकि वे अपने मकानों को ठीक से बना सके। यदि कुछ गांवों की पटाई करवा दी जाए तो बाढ़ से जो नुकसान होता है, वह नहीं होगा। रूरल इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट को यदि कोई काम दिया जाता है, तो वह आधा-चौथाई करके काम को पूरा कर देते हैं और पैसा पूरा ले लेते हैं। अपने क्षेत्रों का दौरा करके मैंने पाया कि बिल्कुल भी उचित ढंग से वहां काम नहीं हो रहा है। कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं, जो नदियों के किनारे हैं और नदियों में कट कर गिर रहे हैं। उनको बसाने के लिए शीघ्र प्रबंध करना चाहिये। इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को तत्काल निर्देश दिए जाने चाहिए। खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को हमारे जिले के अन्दर राप्ती नदी के किनारे के गांव कट कर गिर रहे हैं। उनको बसाने के लिए प्रबंध करना चाहिए।

बाढ़ के प्रकोप के बाद बीमारियों का प्रकोप शुरू हो जाता है। मलेरिया, एन्सीफ्लाइट्स, हैजा आदि बीमारियां शुरू हो जाती हैं। गोरखपुर में ब्रंजमनगंज ब्लाक, जो महाराजगंज संसदीय क्षेत्र का हिस्सा है, वहां पर हैजा से काफी लोग मर गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से जिलों में मलेरिया से काफी लोग मर गए हैं। जब तक उनको दवाओं की सुविधा मिलेगी, तब तक शायद ही कोई उन लोगों में से जिंदा बचे। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार चिकित्सा व्यवस्थाओं के लिए उचित इंतजाम करने के कार्य करे।

साथ ही साथ जल-जमाव के कारण हो रही तबाही के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। यह समस्या भी एक बाढ़ की तरह से है। गंडक योजना से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों के लिए सिंचाई की सुविधा होती है। वहां नहरों के किनारे इतना जल जमा हो जाता है जिससे भयंकर बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। सरकार ने अनेक सुविधाये दी हैं, सिंचाई की सुविधा दी है, खेतों की स्थिति ठीक बनाने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन इनके बावजूद जल-निकासी का वहां पर सही प्रबंध नहीं है। सारी खेती बाढ़ के पानी में डूब जाती है, बरसात भर वहां बाढ़ ही बाढ़ रहती हैं, इसलिये कोई फसल नहीं होती है।

गंडक परियोजना की नहरों के किनारे और साथ-साथ दूसरी जगहों पर जहां जल-जमाव की स्थिति है उससे निपटने के लिये

कोई प्रभावशाली कार्यवाही करें। अपने विशेषज्ञों को कहें कि वहां जा कर देखें कि जल-जमाव को समाप्त करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं।

भूमि संरक्षण, जंगल लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है। नदियों के कैचमेंट एरियाज में यह काम होना चाहिये। आप पेड़ लगाने की बात तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन क्या काम हुआ है ? लगता है एमर्जेन्सी के बाद आप लोगों को झटका लगा, उससे आपने सही काम भी करना बन्द कर दिया। उस समय परिवार नियोजन की अलग बात थी, लेकिन पेड़ लगाने की बात तो बहुत ज्यादा महत्व-पूर्ण थी, आप को कैचमेंट एरियाज में पेड़ लगाने चाहिय जिससे भूमि संरक्षण का काम हो।

नदियों का सिल्ट हटाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? नदियों का सिल्ट तो दूर रहा, आप तो नहरों का सिल्ट भी नहीं हटा पा रहे हैं। राप्ती नदी के बारे में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग ने जो कहा है मैं उसकी दो लाइनें यहां पर कोट करना चाहता हूं —

> "The river Rapti carries heavy silt which deposits and aggravates the flood situation in the neighbouring areas."

यह बात नेशनल कमीशन आन फलड्स की रिपोर्ट में कही गई है। उसमें एक नदी विशेष के लिये अलग से चर्चा की गई है जिसमें कहा गहा गया है कि यह नदी सबसे ज्यादा सिल्ट लेकर आती है। हर साल यहां पर बात होती है कि सिल्ट हटाने की योजना चलायेंगे लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है। हमारे यहां नहरों के अन्दर इतनी सिल्ट जमा हो गई है कि नहरें बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा कर रही हैं। सिल्ट जमा हो जाने के कारण इन नहरों की गहराई कम हो गई है, आप का इन. नहरों में पानी छोड़ने का एक शेड्यूल बना हुआ है कि इतना पानी छोड़ना है, चूंकि उनकी गहराई कम हो गई है, इसलिये उतना पानी छोड़ने से अधिक पानी खेतों में चला जाता है, जिससे फसल को नुकसान होता है। इस स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां शिक्षा व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन की बात चल रही है। अगर हम अपने सिलेबस में 15 दिन इस तरह का काम कराने की व्यवस्था करें तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहा हूं— दुनियां के अनेक देशों में ऐसा होता है। चीन का उदाहरण आपके सामने है

Sir, the hon Minister is just laughing and does not seem to be serious. (*Interruptions*). My point is that most of the things are related to irrigation. So, the Irrigation Minister should have been here. (*Interruptions*) .I was saying when in neighbouring China we are doing this programme why we could not do it here also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Yes. I am on my last point.

सीपेज की समस्या के लिये अभी श्री रामलाल राही मुझे बतला गये हैं—उन्होंने 48 घटे पानी में बैठकर धरना दिया था। इन का सारा शरीर जोंक चाट गई थी, शरीर सफेद हो गया था। यह सीपेज की प्राबलम बहुत ज्यादा है और जैसा मैंने कहा था सात लाख हैक्टेअर से ज्यादा जमीन सारे देश में पानी में डूबी हुई है। 26 हजार

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

हैक्टेअर जमीन तो उत्तर प्रदेश में डूबी हुई हैं, जिस में सीतापुर जिले में सब से ज्यादा है। सीपेज की वजह से नहरों के किनारे पानी जमा हो जाता है, इसके लिये कुछ कीजिये। खाली आश्वासन देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। जब कोई धरना देगा, अनशन करेगा या पानी में बैठेगा, तब तो कहेंगे कि हम करेंगे और ज्यों ही वह पानी से निकला, आप बदल जाएंगे। इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी उनका उत्तर दें।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, ज्यादातर जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वह बाढ़ कंट्रोल के लिए कहा है जोकि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का काम नहीं और यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। यदि ये मुझ से पहले कुछ पूछ लेते, तो मैं इनको बताता कि कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन कैसे फ्रेम किया जाए, जिससे इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री जवाब देती।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Harikesh Bahadur, if you had asked him earlier, he would have helped you in framing the Calling Attention.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I could have guided him if he had contacted me. I would have helped him how to frame the Calling Attention.

जहां तक हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का काम है, राहत देने की और रिलीफ देने की जो बात कही गई है, उसके बारे में हमारी मिनिस्ट्री स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मदद करती है लेकिन जो बाढ़ कंट्रोल का काम है, वह इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री का काम है और 99 परसेंट से ज्यादा इन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में उसके बारे में कहा है। अभी मित्र जी आ गये हैं, जोकि इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर हैं, ये बाद में उन से पूछ लेंगे। (व्यवधान)...

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : इसको मजाक मत बनवाइये। अगर ये ही जवाब देंगे तो फिर आप बैठ जाइए।

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : मजाक कहां है। यही तो कहा है कि ये बाद में उनसे पूछ लें।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है और उन से पूछें।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : इन्होंने ज्यादातर अपनी स्पीच में बाढ़ कंट्रोल के बारे में कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If everything is done according to the Rules there is no difficulty. According to the Rules, only one question should be asked in the Calling Attention and that question should be answered by the Government. But here the entire subject like irrigation, agriculture, food supply, etc. everything is discussed. How can a Minister reply to all these subjects ? Of course, you will be satisfied that you have raised all these issues But how can you expect the hon. Minister to reply to the questions which do not concern his Ministry ? If you make a speech on the Calling Attention, then I expect a speech from hon. Minister.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, it is clearly mentioned here that it is to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the situation arising out of the devasting floods in various parts of the country resulting in heavy loss of human lives, crops and property and the relief measures taken by the Government in the matter. If this is so, I have to refer to all these issues which are connected to the main issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you should have asked for a discussion under 193 or something like that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In the BAC meeting, it was decided that this should be discussed only under Calling Attention. So, let the hon. Minister also say something about—irrigation and other things.

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यही बात कह रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो बातें जाननी चाही हैं, वे हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की नहीं हैं लेकिन जहां तक रिलीफ मेजर्स की बात है, राहत देने की बात है और कितनी राहत देना चाहते हैं, उसके बारे में जो प्वाइंट उठाया है, उसका मैं जरूर जवाब दूंगा ।

पहले तो उत्तर प्रदेश प्रान्त की बात कही गई । उत्तर प्रदेश के पास 10 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये मार्जिन मनी है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का जो सातवां फाइनेन्स कमीशन है, उसके मुताबिक जो प्रोसीजर बना है, उसमें जब तक उसके पास जो मार्जिन मनी है, उसका पूरा उपयोग न हो जाए, तब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हमारे पास नहीं आती है । आज तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कोई मेमोरेण्डम हमारे पास नहीं आया है न उनकी कोई मांग ही रिलीफ के लिए हमारे पास है । ऐसे कार्यों के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास इतना पैसा होता है कि वे खुद काम संभाल सकते हैं । जो उत्तर प्रदेश में नुकसान हुआ है, जो डेमेज हुआ है, या लोग मर गये हैं, मकान गिर गये हैं, उनके लिए जो भी रिलीफ मेजर्स प्रोवाइड करने हैं, जो भी पैसा देना है उसके लिए राज्य सरकार से हमारे पास कोई मेमोरेण्डम नहीं आया है । इसलिए वहां कोई टीम भेजने का सवाल नहीं उठता है । टीम भेजने का सवाल तो उठता है जबकि वहां से कोई मांग आये । जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है वहां से कोई मांग नहीं आई है ।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग का सवाल है, उसकी रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट को मिली है । इंटरनल मिनिस्ट्री लेवल पर उसको डिस्कस कर रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारों को इसके बारे में क्या करना चाहिए, उसके लिए भी हम सुझाव देना चाहते हैं ।

सोयल कंजर्वेशन और पेड़ लगने के बारे में एक बात कह रहा हूं । इसके लिए भारत सरकार की बहुत-सी स्कीमें हैं । सोशल फोरेस्ट्री के माध्यम से पैसा भी दिया जाता है, टेक्नीकल मदद भी दी जाती है । लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि हर जगह पेड़ काटे जाते हैं और खासकर के जहां से माननीय सदस्य आते हैं वहां ज्यादा काटे जाते हैं । इसको कभी रोकने का प्रयास किया ही नहीं गया । इसको करने की जरूरत है और पेड़ों को कटने से रोकने की जरूरत है । इसके अलावा ज्यादा पेड़ लगाने की जरूरत है ।

जहां तक केरल की बात है, केरल के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि केरल को 5 लाख रुपया प्राइम मिनिस्टर के फण्ड से दिया गया है और 5 करोड़ रुपया वेज एण्ड मीन्स एडवांस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है । हमारी टीम भी केरल गई है । वह आकर रिपोर्ट देगी । उसके बाद एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी में उसको डिस्कस किया जाएगा । कितना पैसा देना है, उसको बाद में तय किया जायेगा । यह ठीक है कि केरल का काफी नुकसान हुआ है । जो समुद्र की दीवार थी, वह भी टूट गई है और अन्दर समुद्र आ गया है । उसके लिए पैसे

[श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना]

की जरूरत है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री की योजनाएं बनती हैं। वहां बहुत सिल्टिंग हुआ है, उसको भी निकाला जाना है। यह भी इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री का काम है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा उसमें 99 परसेंट सब्जेक्ट्स इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हैं, एक बात हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की है। कितना पैसा देना है, कब टीम जाएगी, इसका जवाब तो मैंने दे दिया है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, I need your protection. The questions which have been raised by me with regard to the Irrigation Department as also the flood situation need to be replied to by somebody. Unless proper replies come from the Government, what is the use of my raising all this ?...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot direct a Minister to give a reply which you want...*(Interruptions)*. Under what rules can I direct him ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप जब तक इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर को नहीं कहेंगे तब तक इस पर हमारे प्रश्नों का जवाब कैसे आयेगा।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : If you are not directing the Irrigation Minister to answer my questions, I will walk out...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot direct him. It is left to the Minister concerned. I cannot direct any Minister... *(Interruptions)*.

I can conduct the House only according to the rules. I cannot direct any Minister. The Member can ask for clarification and the Minister can reply. But if the Minister says that he has already replied, I cannot direct him further.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want me to continue with this Calling Attention Motion or not ? Mr Harikesh, you have raised some questions and the Minister is going to reply. Why can't you listen to him ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : He has raised some specific questions about various projects and he has given suggestions about some flood protection measures in specific areas. Now, my Ministry is not in a position to say what the plan of the State Government is, what their future plans are, how much money the State Government has already spent on flood protection measures and what they are going to do for future. About the problems which the hon. member has in mind, he put a question with regard to the relief that we have to provide under certain regulations and pattern that we have adopted. Now, we have to the best of our ability.....

**(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Nadar, please. You are spoiling the whole thing. He is replying to Shri Harikesh and you cannot come in according to rules. No interruptions will be recorded in Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If you kindly read the Motion :

> "Thie is to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the situation arising out of the devastating floods in various parts of the country resulting in heavy loss of human lives, crops and property and the relief measures

*Not recorded.

taken by the Government in the matter."

*(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Regarding Karnali, Bhalu Bandhu, and Pancheshwar, I want to know what measured are being taken.....

*(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is replying. Please listen.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If you accept his contention, Sir, that means that I have to be prepared to answer questions about all the measures which the Irrigation Ministry of the States and the Irrigation Ministry of Centre are taking in every State and Union Territory of this large country. And that is not possible in a calling Attention Motion. The practice has been that the attention of a particular Minister is called to a matter of urgent public matter.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Absolutely correct, Sir.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Ministry of Agriculture is concerned with this subject. If he wants to discuss patiently all the flood protection measures, what the Government intends to do, what has been done in the Sixth Five Year Plan, what is our intention about the allocations for the Seventh Five Year Plan, what are the States' Plans, etc., then he should ask for a discussion specially on flood protection measures and direct his questions to the Minister of Irrigation. It has to be a long discussion and enough time has to be given to serveral Members. Here fortunately, there are only five members, but in the Rajya Sabha on every calling attention motion as many as 15 members speak. If every member raises questions about his constituency, about every village in the country, about every river every *nala* in the country, then it is impossibie for a Minister to reply to all the questions. Therefore, we must stick to certain conventions and rules, We do not want to start a worng practice here.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The Irrigation Minister is sitting here. He has to explain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already explained.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I can give a reply to all the points that he has raised. I do not want to do it because it will be a wrong practice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri B. D. Singh.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Whatever questions we raise here, have to be replied to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I make it very clear. Rule 197 says :

"(1) A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date."

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : According to convention, we discuss Calling Attention Motions for two hours. I did not get a suitable reply from the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody except Mr. B. D. Singh.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am walking out in protest.

(*Shri Harikesh Bahadur then left the House*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If everybody acts according to rules, there is no difficulty Mr. B. D. Singh

*Not recorded.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि यह परम्परा रही है कि जो भी सुझाव, किसी और मंत्रालय के संबंध में आते रहे हैं तो संबंधित माननीय मंत्रियों और मंत्रालयों के पास भेज दिए हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह बात हम जानते हैं। जो बात माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, वहां तक हमें मंजूर है। जितने सुझाव आते हैं, हम नोट करते हैं। दूसरे मंत्रालय को भी हम भेजते हैं और जहां तक हो सकता है, हम उसका जवाब माननीय सदस्य को अपनी तरफ से देते हैं या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज देती हैं। लेकिन यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि एक साथ दस मंत्रालयों के दस विषय डिसकस किए जाएं।

We always note down all the suggestions very carefully. We go into them. We write to State Governments, and we also send replies to Members.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : हमारे देश में बाढ़ से बहुत भयावह क्षति हो रही है। किसी वर्ष बहुत ज्यादा और किसी वर्ष बहुत कम। प्राय: यह देखने में आया है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष क्षति हो रही है। प्रकृति का कुछ ऐसा प्रकोप है कि बाढ़ के साथ-साथ सूखा भी पड़ जाता है। इस समय आज हम बाढ़ की चर्चा कर रहे हैं और उधर बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भयानक बाढ़ आई हुई है। इलाहाबाद, प्रतापगढ़, सुल्तानपुर, मिर्जापुर, बांदा और आस-पास के जिलों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। मैं अभी वहां से होकर आया हूं। यहां धान की फसल को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। इस प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से किसान बहुत प्रभावित हो रहा है जहां, वर्षा का पानी हमारे लिए वरदान हो सकता है, जिसका हम उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, वहां य. हमारे लिए लाभकारी न होकर अभिशाप बन चुका है। अनुमान है कि वर्षा से करीब 1440 मिलियन एकड़ पानी प्राप्त होता है जबकि हम केवल 220 मिलियन एकड़ ही उपयोग कर पाते हैं। शेष पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है, उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। इस प्रकार नदियों में आ जाने से किसानों को काफी क्षति पहुंच रही है। बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए बहुत बातें कही जाती हैं। 1954 में नेशनल फ्लड् कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम चालू किया गया था। 1976 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग की स्थापना हुई। लेकिन इन तमाम कार्यक्रमों के, मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से बाढ़ को रोकथाम के लिए रोकथाम के लिए सुनियोजित या वैल-प्लांड वे में शुरू से ही प्रयास नहीं हुए, जिसके कारण स्थिति भयानक होती चली गई। बाढ़ के कारण होने वाले नुकसान का जब हम जायजा लेते हैं तो वर्ष 1983 में हमारे यहां सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। जब कि उससे पहले सरकार ने कई योजनाएं बाढ़ रोकने के लिए चलाई। मेरे पास उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार लगभग 2459 97 करोड़ रुपये का 1983 की बाढ़ में नुकसान हुआ जोकि 1951 से लेकर अब तक आने वाली बाढ़ों में सबसे ज्यादा है। हर साल बाढ़ की रोकथाम पर जो सरकार की ओर से व्यय हुआ, उसके आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि सरकार को ओर से जितना प्रयास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को छोड़कर, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक कुल मिलाकर 976 करोड़ बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने व्यय किए। लेकिन जब नुकसान हर साल ज्यादा बढ़ने लगा तो सरकार को कुछ होश

आया और अब छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे 1045 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन 1045 करोड़ रुपयों में से 870 करोड़ रुपया प्रांतीय सरकारों का है, जो उसको खर्च करेंगी। अभी जैसे आंकड़े उपलब्ध हुए हैं, उनके अनुसार उन 870 रुपयों में से प्रांतीय सरकारें मात्र 617 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च कर पाई हैं। यह राशि कुल राशि का 71 प्रतिशत बनती है। इसका मतलब हुआ कि अभी 30 प्रतिशत के लगभग व्यय नहीं हुआ है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें ऐसी भी हैं, जैसे तमिलनाडु में जहां 28 कराड़ रुपया बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए खर्च किया जाना था, लेकिन अब तक 6.75 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है, जो 24 प्रतिशत बनता है पश्चिमी बंगाल में 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होना चाहिए था, लेकिन अब तक केवल 90.84 करोड़ रुपया ही व्यय हुआ है जो कि लगभग 45 प्रतिशत कुल राशि का बनता है। इसी तरह उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां 1327 करोड़ रुपया बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए व्यय होना था, वहां भी केवल 57.7 प्रतिशत धनराशि व्यय की गई है।

इन सब बातों को देखने से लगता है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए। वैसे हमारे राव साहब कागजों पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर देते हैं और कहते है कि हमने यह व्यवस्था कर दी। लेकिन जब केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रांतीय सरकारों का आपस में समन्वय नहीं होगा, तब तक बाढ़ की आपदा से मुक्ति हमें नहीं मिल सकती।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, 1983 के साल में हमारे यहां बाढ़ के कारण सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ, और उसके बाद भी 463.35 करोड़ रु० सालाना के हिसाब से बाढ़ के कारण क्षति होती जा रही है। हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि यह बाढ़ क्यो आती है, उसका कारण है कि हमारी नदियों में सिल्टिंग हो रही है, जलाशयों, बांधों और वनों का कटान हो रहा है। मैं यहां उसके कारणों में जाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वह विषय सिंचाई मंत्रालय का हो जाएगा, जिस का उत्तर हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी न देना चाहें। लेकिन मैं कृषि से संबंधित ही दो-तीन प्रश्न आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। बाढ़ का सबसे प्रमुख कारण हमारे जंगलों का काटना है। मैं समझता हू कि जंगलात महकमे का काम भी हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी देखते हैं, वे बताये कि जंगलों के कटान को रोकने के लिए तथा ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में नये पेड़ लगाने की दिशा में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा प्रांतीय सरकारें इस काम में क्या सहयोग दे रही हैं। आप इस पर थोड़ा प्रकाश डालें। इसके अतिरिक्त मेरी सलाह है कि फ्लड प्रोन एरियाज के लिए इंश्योरैंस योजना लागू की जाए। जहां पर फसलों का नुकसान होता है, पशुओं को नुकसान होता है, मकान गिरते हैं, लोग मरते हैं। इसलिए फ्लड प्रोन एरियाज में हमारे यहां करीब 40 मिलियन हैक्टर फ्लड प्रोन एरिया है और सरकार द्वारा कहा जाता है कि उसमें 11.10 मिलियन हैक्टर सुरक्षित हो गया है। मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूं। हर साल बाढ़ से क्षेत्र प्रभावित हो रहा है, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2.5 मिलियन हैक्टर और सुरक्षित करेंगे। मुझे इस पर विश्वास नहीं है, इस लिये क्योंकि प्रांतीय सरकारों ने, जो धन-राशि सुरक्षित की गई थी इस प्रयोजन के लिये, उसको व्यय नही किया। तो कैसे काम चलेगा? इसलिये आंकड़ों पर मुझे विश्वास नहीं है।

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

इसलिये जो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर मकानों की क्षति होती है, पशुओं की क्षति होती है, जैसे 1983 में 3,275 पशु मरे, हर साल हजारों मरते हैं, फसलों को नुकसान होता है, इसलिए बीमा योजना इन क्षेत्रों में होनी चाहिये जिससे लोगों को नुकसान से बचाया जा सके। जो बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसी ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रेक्टिसेज किसानों को बतानी चाहिए जिससे उन फसलों को किसान ले सकें। इस ओर खोज होनी चाहिये और उन फसलों को बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बोया जाना चाहिये ताकि किसान उनका लाभ उठा सकें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने उठाये उनका मुख्तसर जवाब देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि जंगल लगाने का काम होना चाहिए ताकि बाढ़ रुके। इसके लिए भारत सरकार का खासतौर पर ध्यान है। हमारी नई फोरेस्ट पौलिसी बन रही है। पीछे पार्लियामेंट ने कानून बनाया है कि जंगल कटे नहीं, जंगल की जमीन दूसरे काम में न आये। उस पर सख्ती से हम अमल कर रहे हैं।

बीमा की जो बात आपने कही, पशुओं का बीमा सारे देश के अन्दर भारत सरकार नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन अगर किसान लोग चाहें तो अपने पशुओं का बीमा कराने का इंतजाम है वह जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी से करा सकते हैं, और लोग कराते भी हैं। लेकिन करीब 200 करोड़ पशु हमारे यहां हैं, इनका बीमा सरकार कैसे करायेगी? और सारे पशु इस लायक भी नहीं हैं कि बीमा कराया जाय। लेकिन जहां नुकसान होता है वहां राहत देने के लिये हमारे पास कायदे कानून हैं। जो राहत का काम होता है वह सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिश के मुताबिक जो फार्मूला है उसके अनुसार हम पैसा देते हैं, जैसा कि मेरे साथी बता चुके हैं। स्टेट्स की सहायता होती है, मकान गिर जायें, जानें चली जायें, फसल नष्ट हो जाय इनके लिए क्या-क्या सुविधायें किसानों को मिलती हैं यह कई बार सदन में बताया जा चुका है और उस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो बार-बार नुकसान होता है बाढ़ से, वहीं सूखे से भी होता है, जैसा कि पंडित जी कह रहे थे कि यहां हम बाढ़ की बात कर रहे हैं, उधर उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा भी साथ-साथ हो रहा है। राजस्थान में भी सूखा है। कहीं वर्षा कम हुई है, कहीं हुई है तो थोड़े इलाके में हुई है जिसकी वजह से कहीं नुकसान हो गया। लेकिन बाकी इलाके में खुश्की पड़ गई। बहुत से इलाके ऐसे हैं कि अगर बाढ़ न आये तो खेती न हो। तो बाढ़ से फायदा भी होता है। इसलिये यह कहना कि बाढ़ से नुकसान ही होता है, यह बात सही नहीं है। बाढ़ से एक फसल अच्छी हो जाती है। ज्यादातर इस सारी समस्या का ताल्लुक इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री से है। इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद है, जो कुछ आपने कहा, उन्होंने सुना है, नोट किया है, उनकी मिनिस्ट्री उसपर अमल करेगी।

बाढ़ के इंतजाम के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोग बना, उसकी सिफारिशें आई, उस पर भी हाउस में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। उस को बारबार दोहराना ठीक नहीं लगता। जब छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी, आपको मालूम है कि उससे पहले सारे प्लान्स में

976 करोड़ रु० के करीब कुल खर्चा पिछले 30 बरस में हुआ था, लेकिन जब यह सरकार श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की, 1980 में बनी और छठी योजना बनी तो 1045 करोड़ रुपया, अगर मैं गलत नहीं समझ रहा हूं और मुझे याद है, इस वक्त वह मेरा महकमा नहीं है, पहले का ध्यान है जब मैं इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री का काम देखता था तो टोटल 5 प्लानों में जितना खर्चा था, उससे ज्यादा इसमें अब खर्च किया गया है। 1045 करोड़ रुपया छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और 1,000 करोड़ से कम पहले 30 बरसों में 5 प्लानों में रखा गया था। इससे आप देख लीजिए कि कितनी जबर्दस्त तवज्जह इस तरफ सरकार दे रही है।

अगला 7वां प्लान बना है, उसमें भी बाढ़ रोकने के लिये, खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का खास ध्यान है। यह बात सरकार मानती है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान से गरीबी को दूर करना है, लोगों को रोजगार मुहय्या करना है तो उसके लिये सबसे सबसे जरूरी चीज यह होगी कि एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जाये, एक-एक खेत में पैदावार बढ़ाई जाये, बाढ़ को रोका जाये, सिंचाई का बंदोबस्त किया जाये, सूखे से लोगों को बचाया जाये, अच्छे बीज पैदा किये और दूसरे इन्पुट्स लोगों को दिये जायें। उसमें इरिगेशन का मुख्य स्थान है।

जब कहीं बाढ़ आती है या सूखा पड़ता है तो हमने जो कायदे कानून बना रखे हैं, उनके मुताबिक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से पूछते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी हमसे सम्पर्क करती हैं। आनरेबल मेम्बर्स जो यहां सवाल उठाते हैं, अगर स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स ने कुछ न किया हो तो हम खुद पूछते हैं, कि क्या तकलीफ है? एक एक कांस्टीटुएंसी के लिए अगर कोई बात यहां कही जाती है तो उसका पता करते हैं। जहां कहीं देखते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ढील कर रही है, हम पूछताछ करते हैं, मेमोरेंडम मंगाते हैं। कितनी ही बार यह बात आई कि आनरेबल मेम्बर ने यहां सवाल उठाया तो हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जगाया और वहां से खबर मंगाई, अपनी टीम भेजी। बाज दफा मेमोरेंडम आये बगैर हम अपनी टीम भेज देते हैं ताकि पता कर लें कि क्या हो रहा है? मैं खुद जाकर भी देख लेता हूं, मेरे साथी भी जाते हैं, सारे मिनिस्टर्स जाते हैं। इमीडिएटली मेमोरेंडम आने के पहले-पहले भी अगर कुछ एडवांस देना पड़े, तो वह हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दे देते हैं। हालांकि पहले यह प्रेक्टिस नहीं थी। पहले जब तक मैमोरेंडम नहीं आता था, हम टीम नहीं भेजते थे। टीम की रिपोर्ट आने से पहले पैसा नहीं देते थे।

अब आप देख रहे हैं कि 3 रोज पहले यह बात सामने आती है, आप खुद डिमांड करते हैं कि मैमोरेंडम आने में देर लगेगी, सैंट्रल टीम के जाने में देर लगेगी, उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रासेस करने में देर लगेगी, आप फौरन पैसा दे दीजिये।

अभी मेरे साथी ने बताया कि 5 करोड़ रुपया हमने केरल को फौरन मंजूर करके दिला दिया ताकि काम जारी रहे। टीम अब गई है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आने में महीना 20 दिन लग सकते हैं, लेकिन वहां काम न रुके, इसलिये फौरन रुपया दे दिया।

इसी तरह त्रिपुरा को 3 करोड़ रुपया दे दिया। अभी तक उसका मैमोरेंडम देखा नहीं, फाइनल नहीं हुआ, बात नहीं हुई,

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

लेकिन यह मदद फौरन दी। हालांकि छोटी सी स्टेट है, वह राहत का काम तेजी के साथ करे, इसलिए भारत सरकार ने एक दम मदद दी है।

कहीं-कहीं पर, यहां वैस्ट बंगाल वाले बैठे हैं, इनसे पूछ लीजिये 3,3 बार सैंट्रल टीम इनके यहां भेज चुके हैं। हम कोई इस बात में फर्क नहीं करते कि कौन सी पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट वहां है।

आपके यहां 3,3 और 4 4 बार बाढ़ क्यो आती है, थोड़ा पाप कम कीजिये। अभी तक सरकार सातवें फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक काम कर रही है। अब आठवें फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है। नैचरल कैलेमिटीज के वक्त राहत के काम को किस तरह से अच्छा किया जा सकता है और किस तरह स्टेट्स को ज्यादा रिलीफ दिया जा सकता है, इस बारे में आनरेबल मेम्बर्स और स्टेट्स की तरफ से जितने भी सजेशंस आए, उन सबको हमने आठवें फिनांस कमीशन के सामने रखा। एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री के पास उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है और सरकार उसपर गौर कर रही है।

राहत के मामले में भारत सरकार बहुत सचेत है। अभी माननीय सदस्यों को शायद खबर भी नहीं मिलती है, उससे पहले हमें खबर मिल जाती है कि कहां क्या हो रहा है। अगर हम प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स देखते हैं, तो मिनिस्ट्री फौरन अपना काम शुरू कर देती है। बारिश से पहले और फसल बोने से पहले हम मीटिंग करते हैं। हम सैटेलाइट की पिक्चर्स का इंटरप्रेटेशन भी करते है।

*(Interruption)***

ज्योतिषियों से भी पूछ लेते हैं कि आगे क्या हालत है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, का जो अनुभव है, हम उससे भी फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते है। जहां तक मुसीबत के समय राहत पहुंचाने का संबंध है, भारत सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझती है।

*(Interruptions)***

हम मानिटरिंग की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर कायदे-कानून की बात पूछें तो जब एक बार पैसा फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री से रिलीज हो जाता है, तो वह मानिटरिंग करती है कि कितना खर्च हुआ और उसके बाद इनस्टालमेंट्स में पैसा रिलीज होता है। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री अपने दायरा-ए-अख्तियार से बाहर जा कर भी कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश करती है। हम अपने अफसरों को भेजते हैं, पूछ-ताछ करते हैं। हम उनसे कहते हैं कि एम०पीज० को शामिल कर डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज रिलीफ कमेटीज बनाई जाएं। हम इस बात के लिए भी पैसा देते हैं कि अगर किसी नदी या नाले में रुकावट आ गई है, तो उसकी ड्रेजिंग या डीसिल्टिंग कराई जाए या बांध टूट जाए, तो उसको ठीक कराया जाए। इस तरह हम स्टेट्स के फिनांसिज को आगमैंट करते हैं।

लेकिन काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के महकमे ही करते हैं। जहां तक पैसा बर्बाद होने के आरोप का ताल्लुक है, अगर पैसा बर्बाद होता है, तो हैल्थ का महकमा एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के पास तो नहीं है। वह पैसा स्टेट का हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट दवाएं छिड़कने और कीड़े मारने वगैरह के लिए खर्च करता है। चारे का बंदोबस्त करना भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

** Not recorded.

का काम है। पीने के पानी का बंदोबस्त करने के लिए हम सौ फीसदी ग्रान्ट देते हैं। अगर बांध टूट गया है, तो उसको मजबूत बनाना है। ये सब काम स्टेट के महकमों ने करने हैं। उसकी मानिटरिंग करना एग्री-कल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का काम नहीं है। वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : सरकार यह एसेस करती है कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है और उसके लिए पैसा देती है। कभी कभी उसको देख लेना चाहिए कि काम किस तरह हो रहा है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : ऐसे भी हालात पैदा हुए कि हमने चाहा कि हमारी टीम जाकर यूटिलाइजेशन को देखे। लेकिन कुछ स्टेट्स ने मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा— प्लानिंग कमीशन और फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री की टीम को रिसीव करने से इंकार कर दिया। दो-दो तीन-तीन साल तक हम जाकर उनके एकाउट्स को नहीं देख पाते हैं और यहां बात करते हैं कि हम सब चीज अपने हाथ में ले लें। जब कोई चीज करते हैं तो आप की तरफ से ही यह एतराज सबसे पहले उठाया जाता है कि स्टेट के मामले में क्यों बेजा दखल दिया जाता है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ? तो सारी चीजें आप सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से नहीं चाह सकते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members must ask their legislators in the various States whether the money sanctioned by the Central Government has been fully utilized. That should be monitored. As public men you should monitor it If you do that and satisfy yourself that it has been properly spent, then you can ask for more money.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I hope they will take that suggestion from you.

*(Interruptions)***

It is both advice and instruction.

I would not take more time of the House. I hope hon. Members are satisfied that we do our best within our means We even go to the extent of asking the State Governments to give us assessment of damages district by district, even at the block level, so that there is equitable distribution of the money that we provide to the State Governments and there is full utilisation. But, instead of appreciating our efforts, if you always go on laying the blame at our door and try to save the State Governments, you do not ask them what they are doing, what is wrong with them, then it is not just and it is not charitable.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Heavy floods during the monsoon season is a very serious problem in some parts of the country. Orissa is one such Area, where it is a chronic problem. For the last one century or more, the people of Orissa are confronting it. When Gandhiji was there, he used to look after the relief operations in Orissa, because the situation there is so acute

The average rainfall in Orissa is 47" annually, whereas upto 30th July 1984, we have already got 41". In Kalahandi district the total rainfall on 16th June was 12". In the Daliapale area of Balasore the rainfall on 4th June was 11 to 12". In Kalahandi district the rivers Hathi and Tel have dan aged and devastated the Junagadh block and Keising block. The devastation was such that around 15,000 acres of land have lost crop, about 50 to 100 cattle were lost and about 8,000 acres have become sand-cast. On account of floods in Suvarnarekha, Baitarani and Buddabalang, the entire Balasore has been affected, causing distress to 6 lakhs of people. I do not

** Not recorded.

[Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty]

know if the Orissa Government has submitted any memorandum or report. My submission is that the Agriculture Ministry should take it up with the State Government of Orissa and send a Study Team to assess the damages and then give financial assistance to the State Government.

Sir, it has been repeatedly discussed here in this House that a permanent set up should be there to scrutinise the damages and to assess the financial assistance that has to be given by the Union Government. Nowadays, the practice is that some memorandum is submitted first, then that is checked up, study group goes and all that and the entire process takes time If a permanent set-up is there, I think it will be a better answer to our problem and the relief assistance can be expeditiously given.

Another thing that I would suggest is that there should be a national guideline for relief. I do not say that the States should be bound by any guideline formulation from here, but I think there can be a formulation under which the States should function As at present the relief provided towards, say, the destruction of a house is very inadequate. I do not know what it is in other States, but in Orissa in comparison with the price level, it is completely inadequate. So, there should be a guideline and a short of permanent structure built up for the purpose. In that regard the Government of India should consult the other States and formulate the guidelines

The third thing that I would urge is that there should be some check on the expenditure or the relief that is being advanced by the Government of India to the State Governments. That is also very much necessary because it is a grant and the Government of India should check up how the money has been spent, whether it has been properly spent and whether it has been equitably distributed or not. So, I would like to know whether the Agriculture Ministry will consider this question.

As a matter of fact, I feel that the State Governments and the Central Government on certain sectors are working at crores purposes. It is not only my opinion but is also a fair assessment of the situation. You know the Flood Control Works are not maintained by some States, but their demand is inflated, Naturally the reasoned demand is not forthcoming. I would place before you how it is being done. The observation of the Editorial of THE HINDU shows how things was moving in this matter. The Editorial is dated 3rd June 1984. It says :

> "On the one side the targeted allocation, for flood control are so low that it will take 20 years to offer a reasonable protection to all flood prone areas in the country. On the other side, there is a tendency of the State Governments to oppose the Central involvement the area. They feel that they could do the investigation, studies and project formulation and the Centre should restrict itself to providing the financial assistance. Meanwhile, with the improper maintenance of irrigation and flood control works and the spill-over of such schemes from plan to plan, because of the weakness of the States in taking up more projects than what they can reasonably execute in each Five-Year period, the flood problem remains as it is."

So my submission is that perhaps it is a very fair assessment of the situation and I would like to know whether the Agriculture Minisiure will take the initiative in convening the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministers' Conference to sort out this problem. That is also very much necessary to find out how the existing flood control projects and irrigation projects are being maintained

There is another aspect. In 1978, it was calculated that perhaps 25 million hectares of land was flood-prone areas, I do not know what is the present figure and I do not khow which Ministry pre-

pares it. Perhaps the Agriculture Minitry prepares it. If so, what is the figure ? What is the extent of land that is drought-prone in the year 1984 ? That is to be seen. My submission would be that these are the matters he should very easily short out in a Conference of the State Agriculture Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Agriculture Minister of the Union Government and all the Irrigation Ministers of the country headed by the Irrigation Ministers of the Union Government.

I would also point out certain matters. Here I am quoting *National Herald* as follows :

> "Obviously, the States use the floods as an excuse to seek more and more funds from the Central Government Apparently they are unable to meet their 25 percent share, as stipulated by the Seventh Finance Cemmission and therefore, they inflate their demands."

This is also a matter which needs to be sorted out in the National Conference and there should be national cooperation and national approach to sort out this problem This a serious problem. As a matter of fact, although the Irrigation Ministry handles water part of it, yet it is the total responsibility of the Agriculture Minister to see that the production in the country goes up.

Another aspect is about some irrigation projects. The problem is how to divert excess water to the drought prone areas. There are certain projects like Garland canal and National Water Grid to divert water to be drought-prone areas. So, this problem has also to be sorted out in National Conference. As a matter of fact, it is being reported that on account of the non-corporation of some States, these projects are not being speeded up But it is a big problem and there should be a total answer for it and it cannot be answered in a sporadic way or in a partial way. In West Bengal it was stated that the flood ravage was on account of the negligence of the State Government. I do not want to say anything personally, but I will quote here the press report from the *Financial Express* dated 2nd July 1984 :

> "The blame for the flood ravages, therefore, can fall only on the State administration at least for one reason sufficient arrangements could have been made well in advance of the calamity, but this was not done. As a matter of fact, even DVC releases excess water only after warning the State authorities that it is going to do so in the next 24 or 36 hours. Why the State Government should not prepare itself for such floods in view of the rains and DVC release of water still remains a mystery."

My submission would be that the Ministry of Agriculture should throw some light on this mystery What are the difficulties of the State Government ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has to reply. It is for the Minister to reply.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : My submission would be that the Agriculture Ministry must throw light on this and it should send a note to the Irrigation Ministry to check up under which circumstances the excess water was released from the DVC and when the notice was given and what steps the West Bengal Government has taken and whether these measures were adequate to meet the situation.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : It is not my version. It is in this paper which I am reading.

*(Interruptions)***

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right, he is saying this. It is for the

** Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Minister to reply. If it is relevant he will reply if it is not relevant he will not reply. Why do you worry ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : The hon. Minister may please reply.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has referred to it. It is for the Minister now to reply.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My submission is that this may please be got checked up through the Ministry of Irrigation so that such a negligence is not repeated. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Interruptions are not to be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The hon. Member has made some good suggestions. We have noted them, particularly the suggestion of National Conference to discuss the totality of all this and to adopt the strategy. Another thing which he suggested is about the permanent set-up for assessment of damages and other things.

The hon. Member said, the damage caused in Orissa is much more This year it has happened in nearly thirteen States. Flood has caused damage to life and property in nearly thirteen States. Last year Orissa got maximum amout from the Government of India as relief. It is nearly more than than their Budget. The State Government or the Member should not have been any grouse about the relief given to that States.

The hon. Member has mentioned about the Central Team. Guidlines are issued by the Government of India to the Central Team and according they are following it not only in one State but it is being followed in all the States. Norms are also fixed for the relief which is given to the States.

Regarding the suggestions made by the hon. Member which pertain to the Irrigation Ministry, I can assure the hon. Member that I would Pass it on to the Irrigation Ministry and they will look into it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मंत्री जी की तरफ से जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, उसको मैंने देखा है । आज शुरू में ही कालिंग एटेन्शन की जो स्थिति इस सदन में हुई है, दो मंत्रालयों के मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं, फिर भी वे इस सदन को न कोई विश्वास दिला पा रहे हैं और न जवाब दे पा रहे हैं । यह स्थिति ऐसी है जैसे इन्द्र और इन्दिरा जी के बीच में आज इस मुल्क की जनता तबाह हो रही है, उसी तरह से दोनों मंत्रालयों के बीच···

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I am on a point of order. Please see Page 171 :

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time ..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have myself read the rule.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : After all we must abide by the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I uphold the point of order. Shri Jagpal Singh may please adhere to the rules.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Thank you.

** Not recorded.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को फ्लड्स कंट्रोल करने के लिए क्या अलग से एक महकमा नहीं बनाना चाहिए। यह स्थिति आज इस सदन में आई है कि न तो इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर जवाब दे पा रहे हैं और न एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूं भारत सरकार से कि यह मामला कोई कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है और हर साल लाखों, करोड़ों लोग इस बाढ़ से तबाह हो जाते हैं, कृषि हमारी तबाह हो जाती है और आप का जो राहत कार्य है, वह प्रदेशों को तब पहुंचता जब लोग तबाह हो जाते हैं और उनको कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिलता। पूरे साल सर्दी, गर्मी सरकार चुप बैठी रहती है और फ्लड्स को रोकने का काम न प्रदेश सरकार करती है और न आप की केन्द्रीय सरकार करती है और हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने वाले लोग क्या करते हैं ? जो पानी हमारे लिए वरदान होना चाहिए था, वह अभिशाप बन कर रह गया है। जिस पानी से हमारी खेती हरी-भरी होनी चाहिए थी, अनाज का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिए था, अनाज वह का प्रोडक्शन बाढ़ की वजह से कम हो जाता है और पानी तबाही पैदा कर देता है इस मुल्क के अन्दर। उसी पानी की वजह से आप की खेती उजड़ जाती है और दूसरी तरफ सूखा पड़ जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बाढ़ के मामले पर क्या कोई राष्ट्रीय योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है, जिसमें भारत सरकार पूर्ण जिम्मेवारी लेकर बाढ़ को रोकने का काम करे और पूरे देश की नदियों और मुहानों से जो पहाड़ से पानी निकल कर आता है, उस पानी को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना आप अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो वही स्थिति होगी जो आज इस सदन में हुई है कि न आप जवाब दे पा रहे हैं और न इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर जवाब दे पा रहे हैं। बहरहाल इसके जो कारण हैं, उनके बारे में भारत सरकार को सोचना चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि एक योजना डा० दस्तूर की जो पूरे देश के अखबारों और मेगजीन में आई थी। डा० दस्तूर ने इस बाढ़ पर एक खोज की थी और उन्होंने कहा है कि इस देश के लिए यह पानी सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप है और उस पानी को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाय। जम्मू व कश्मीर और पाकिस्तान के बार्डर से ले कर बंगाल की खाड़ी तक और उत्तर भारत के हिमालय और शिवालिक श्रेणियों से जितनी नदियां निकलती हैं, उनके पानी को रोकने का जब तक आप कोई काम नहीं करेंगे और उस पानी को इकट्ठा करने का काम जब तक नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह बाढ़ नहीं रुक सकती है। जब तक आप इस तरह की कोई परियोजना नहीं बनाएंगे या डेम नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक आप बाढ़ को नहीं रोक सकते हैं। राहत कार्य आप चाहे जितने कर लें, उनसे काम चलने वाला है क्योंकि बाढ़ से जानवर, इंसान, खेती, मैदान और खेत सब तबाह हो जाते है। यह सबसे अहम मामला है क्योंकि अगर हम पानी को बरसात के दिनों में कंट्रोल कर लेते हैं, तो उस पानी से अनाज का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है, हमारी बिजली बढ़ सकती है, हमारे इनर्जी प्लांट्स को और ज्यादा बिजली मिल सकती है, हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को बिजली मिल सकती है। यह पानी बरसात के दिनों में बरबाद चला जाता है और बंगाल की खाड़ी में जाकर लोगों को तबाह करता है। लोगों को तबाह करता हुआ यह पानी बंगाल की खाड़ी में मिल

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

जाता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बरसात के पानी को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना भारत सरकार बना रही है। हिमालय और शिवालिक पहाड़ियों मे जो नदियां निकलती हैं उनके मुहानों को बंद करो और हिमालय के अन्दर आपको इस तरह की जगहें मिलेंगीं, जहां पर थोड़ा-थोड़ा पैसा खर्च करके आप बरसात के पानी को रोक कर उस पानी को बंगाल की खाड़ी तक सही ढंग से जाने और रोकने का काम कर सकते हैं। आपके पास जो फालतू पानी बरसात का होगा, उस पानी को आप उन प्रदेशों को दे सकते हैं, जिन प्रदेशों में खेती सूख जाती है। बरसात के बाद वह इकट्ठा किया हुआ पानी उन प्रदेशों को दिया जा सकता है। उस पानी से आप बिजली भी पैदा कर सकते हैं और इस तरह से देश का विकास हो सकता है। आप का जो सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का नीति प्रारूप है, उस को हमने देखा है और उसमें कोई योजना इस पानी को रोकने के लिए नही है और इसके लिए जो आप पैसा रखने जा रहे हैं, यह बिल्कुल ऐसा है जैसे कि आंसू पोंछने का काम आपने किया हो। पानी इस मुल्क की बेकबोन है, इस मुल्क की रीढ़ की हड्डी है और अगर इसको आप ने बरसात के दिनों में कंट्रोल कर लिया, तो दुनिया के नक्शे पर हमारा मुल्क बहुत ऊपर आ जाएगा और फिर न हम खेती में पिछड़े हुए होंगे और न उद्योग धंधों में पिछड़े रहेंगे।

मैं आंकड़े नहीं दे रहा हूं लेकिन मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में हर साल एक अरब रु० की संपत्ति बरसात से तबाह हो जाती है। इसके लिए मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन इन योजनाओं के पीछे जो अमरीकंस और इम्पीरियलिस्ट पावर्स का दखल है, उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): समय का भी ध्यान रखिये। समय भी कोई कीमत रखता है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: उसकी भी कीमत है लेकिन इससे ज्यादा मुल्क में क्या और किसी चीज की हो सकती है। जब आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य बोल रहे थे, तब आप ने एक बार भी नहीं कहा। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि इन मामलों पर आपके पास सोचने का समय नहीं है। इन मामलों पर यदि हम अपने कोई विचार या सुझाव हाउस के सामने रखते हैं तो वह आपको समय की बर्बादी दिखाई देता है। बाढ़ के मामले पर सोचने-विचार का आपके पास समय नहीं है, पानी का उपयोग करने का आपके पास समय नहीं है। इनके महत्व को आप समझते नहीं हैं। आप तो बस इस मुल्क को तबाह करने पर लगे हुए हैं। आप मुल्क को तबाह कर रहे है, करिये। आज इसके कारण देश के किसान तबाह हैं, वे लोग तबाह हैं जो रोज-ब-रोज अपने खाने-पीने के लिए कमाई करते हैं। वे अपनी रोजी-रोटी काट कर हर साल अपनी झोंपड़ी खड़ी करते है और हर साल बाढ़ में वह जाती है। वे अपने यहां मिट्टी के बर्तन रखते हैं, वे बाढ़ में बह जाते हैं। ये लोग जानते हैं कि बाढ़ से बर्बादी क्या होती है।

अब मैं दो सवाल आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या भारत सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कोई अलग से मंत्रालय बनाने पर विचार कर रही है। आज के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव

से जो स्थिति यहां पैदा हुई कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के ऊपर प्रश्नों के उत्तर ही ठीक से नहीं आये उससे बाढ़ नियंत्रण पर अलग से मंत्रालय बनना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है। वह मंत्रालय बाढ़ नियंत्रण के काम को देखे। इसे आप प्रदेशों पर न छोड़े, प्रदेश सरकारें इरिगेशन का काम करें। क्या आप इस मंत्रालय को बनाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि शिवालिक और हिमालय की पहाड़ियों से जो नदियां निकलती हैं क्या आप उनको मुहानों पर रोक कर बंगाल की खाड़ी में जाया जा रहे पानी को रोकने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we started the Calling Attention at 12.20 hrs I am not saying that the members are taking more time. This is to be considered by all the party leaders in a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Speaker and some decision taken. We have already taken 1 hour and 40 minutes. We do not know when it will end. Therefore, this has to be considered by the leaders of all parties under the Chairmanship of the Speaker. This is my suggestion from the Chair.

I am only suggesting it to all the party leaders.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : It is a suggestion for the next Lok Sabha now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left to you Let at least the next Lok Sabha come to a decision.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : My hon. colleague has already explained to the hon. Members that during all these 30 years from the First Plan to the Fifth Plan period, only Rs. 976 crores were allotted for the flood control measures whereas in the Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs 1,045 crores is allotted for the flood control measures.

A number of measures are taken for flood control. The Government of India appointed the Rashtriya Barh Ayog in 1966. They submitted a report also and the Inter-ministerial Committee examined that report. The suggestions are sent to all the State Governments with the guidelines from the Ministry. Now, the State Governments will implement the suggestions for the control of floods.

The hon. Member was particularly keen to know about having a separate Ministry to control the floods. At present, it is dealt with by the Irrigation Ministry. I do not think that there is any necessity to create a separate Ministry for this purpose because the Irrigation Ministry can look after the irrigation as well as the flood control.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir. he cannot say whether a Ministry is needed or not. Let the matter go to the Prime Minister and she will decide.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister can express his own view.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : When I reply, I reply on behalf of the Government of India and not in my individual capacity. So, whatever I have expressed here is not my opinion But it is the opinion of the Government of India.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इर्रीगेशन मंत्रालय के बारे में जो प्रश्न किया गया है उसका जवाब देने में आप असमर्थ हैं। लेकिन उनकी तरफ से यह गारंटी ले रहे हैं कि वह मंत्रालय दोनों को बहुत अच्छी तरह देख रहा है। यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने कहा है कि दोनों काम देखने के लिए मंत्रालय है और आपने जो कालिंग अटेंशन रिलीफ मेजर के लिए दिया है उसका जवाब हम दे रहे हैं। अगर वह फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए होता तो

[श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना]

इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर जवाब देते। आपने कालिंग अटेंशन को जिस तरह से फ्रेम किया है, उसमें वे आते ही नहीं हैं। आपके जो सुझाव है, उनको नोट किया गया है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियमों के अंतर्गत ही अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा। अपोजीशन पार्टी की ओर से पाइंट रेज किया गया है। वास्तव में जब फ्लड पर चर्चा हो रही हो तो एग्रीकल्चर और इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टरों को उपस्थित होना चाहिए।

उनको जवाब भी देना चाहिए। तभी सही जवाब आ सकता है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चेतावनी न देने के कारण बाढ़ का जो प्रकोप बढ़ जाता है, इसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में लूनी नदी में बाढ़ आई तो चेतावनी के अभाव में बहुत नुकसान हुआ। बहुत से मवेशी मर गए।

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*].

बहुत से मवेशी मारे गए। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने चेतावनी देने के बारे में क्या व्यवस्थाएं की हैं। इनसैट वन बी के जरिये क्या व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं; आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे लोग प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स ले सकें और इतना नुकसान न हो।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि बताया गया है कि फारेस्ट्री के लिए स्ट्रांग स्टेप्स उठाने जा रहे हैं और 1455 करोड रुपया रखा गया है तो इस बारे में अभी तक आपने क्या किया है। जितनी भी बाढ़ है वह हिमालय और सदर्न हिमालयन एरियाज में जो वनों को नष्ट किया गया है, उसकी वजह से आ रही हैं। इस बारे में आपने फारेस्ट्री के लिए पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ की वजह से जब अकाल की स्थिति पैदा होती है तो उसपर जल्दी एक्शन लेने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। यह आपने व्यवस्था कर दी है एडवांस में मदद देने की, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन आपकी जो स्टडी टीम जाती है और वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है, उसकी रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही करने में दो-तीन महीने लगा दिये जाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि 15 दिन के अंदर उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। प्लांनिग डिपार्टमेंट एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की हाई पावर कमेटी को 15 दिन के अंदर निर्णय ले लेना चाहिए। यह कार्ययुद्ध स्तर पर करना चाहिए क्योंकि बाढ़ और सूखे का मुकाबला करना है। इन आफिशियल्स को पूरी तरह से समय देकर 15 दिन के अन्दर इसके बारे में निर्णय ले लें और स्वीकृति भेज दें जिससे समय पर रिलिफ पहुंच जाए। मैमोरेन्डम प्रस्तुत होने पर दस दिन के अंदर स्टडी टीम मौके पर चली जानी चाहिए। स्टडी टीम जिलाधीश महोदय और दूसरे अधिकारियों से तो मिलती है लेकिन एम०पीज और एम० एल० एज या जो जनता के दूसरे प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनसे नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए, राज्य सरकारों को यह निर्देश दिए जाने चाहिए कि वह एम०पीज और एम० एल० एज को भी मिलेगी और उनसे जानकारी प्राप्त करेगी। अधिकारियों के विचार तो बिल्कुल ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीके के होते हैं। वह सही नहीं होते हैं जिसकी

वजह से सही मदद नहीं मिल पाती है। फ्लड में मरने पर 1500 रुपये की मदद दी जाती है। उसके नार्म्स को चेंज करने की आवश्यकता है। कंपलीट मकान नष्ट हो जाता है तो 500 रुपए की मदद मिलती है और पार्शियली नष्ट हो जाए तो 200 रु० से ज्यादा मदद नहीं मिलती है। ये नार्म्स बीस साल पुराने है, इनमें परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। पिछले दस-पन्द्रह सालों में पांच गुनी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है। इसलिए जो मदद दी जाती है, उससे लोगों को संतोष नहीं होता है। वह कहते हैं कि आप क्या मदद दे रहे हैं ? मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जिसका मकान नष्ट हो जाए उसके लिए सीमा करीब चार हजार रु० तक बढ़ा दी जानी चाहिए और जिसका पार्शियली नष्ट हो उसके लिए पांच सौ रुपए की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। रेलवे एक्सीडेंट होता है तो एक लाख रु० की मदद दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में दस हजार रु० की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। पशुओं के मरने और नुकसान होने पर बिल्कुल भी मदद नहीं दी जाती जबकि हजारों रुपए के पशु मर जाते हैं। बहुत से लोगों की रोजी तो सिर्फ पशुओं पर ही निर्भर होती है। इसलिए इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। खेत के बारे में आप एक एकड़ के लिए कहीं पर तीन सौ रुपए और कहीं पर चार चार सौ रु० देते हैं। खेत तो इतना बरबाद हो जाता है कि उसको ठीक करने के लिए जो राशि आप देते हैं, अगर दस गुना भी खर्च करें तो भी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो पाती। खेत के लासेज का अगर मालूम कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। वैसे इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करना बहुत मुश्किल है। किसान को यह महसूस होना चाहिए कि उसकी जमीन का जो कटाव हो गया है, उसकी वास्तव में सही रूप से मदद की जा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैंने जो सुझाव आप के सामने रखे हैं, मैं समझता हूं वे आपके मंत्रालय से सीधे संबंधित हैं, एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट से संबद्ध हैं तथा मैंने कोई भी इस प्रकार का सुझाव नहीं दिया है जो इरीगेशन या किसी और विभाग से संबंधित हो क्योंकि आप उनका उत्तर देने की स्थिति में नहीं होंगे, मैं इस प्रश्नों संबंध में आपसे जानकारी चाहता हूं।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछे हैं और मैं भी उनका उत्तर स्पेसिफिक ढंग से देना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले वार्निंग के बारे में पूछा गया। जितने हमारे यहां इंटर-स्टेट रिवर्स हैं, जो दो राज्यों में से होकर बहते हैं, उनको वार्निंग का काम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया करती है। छठी पचवर्षीय योजना में इसको मजबूत करने के लिए तथा मौड-नाइज करने के लिए काफी पैसा दिया गया है और हम उसे कर रहे है। जहां तक किसी एक राज्य से होकर बहने वाली नदियों का संबंध है, वहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में खुद एक डिपार्टमेंट होता है जो वार्निंग देने का काम करता है। मैं यहां माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि वार्निंग देने का कार्य पहले से होना चाहिए ताकि नुकसान से बचा जा सके। इसीलिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने वार्निंग के नेटवर्क को बढ़ाया है, उसको मौडर्नाइज किया है।

दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने फौरेस्ट के संबंध में कही, उसके लिए कितनी धन-राशि दी गई है। यह कालिंग अटैंशन फ्लड के बारे में था और इसीलिए फारेस्ट के

[श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना]

लिए कितनी राशि दी गई, उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कह सकता हूं कि फौरेस्टस को बढ़ाने के लिए काफी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं तथा सोश्यल फौरेस्ट्री के लिए भी काफी धनराशि दी गई है। फौरेस्ट्स न कटें, इस के लिए फौरेस्ट्स कंजर्वेशन एक्ट भी बनाया गया है तथा एक नई फौरेस्ट्स पौलिसी भी बनाई जा रही है। उसमें इसी मुख्य बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है कि हमारे फौरेस्ट्स बढ़ें, घटे नहीं।

इसके बाद माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो टीम जाती है, वह वहां एम०पीज और एम० एल० एज से नहीं मिलती है तथा जिला अधिकारियों से मिलकर वापस आ जाती है। लेकिन हम तो स्टेट गवनमेंट को लिख देते हैं और कहते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र के विधान सभा सदस्य तथा संसद् सदस्य दोनों को सूचना दे दी जाए। यह बात ठीक है कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के साथ साथ वहां के असैम्बली मेम्बर को भी इंफार्मेशन दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन वह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिए। हम उसको कहते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को वहां के संबंधित विधान सभा सदस्य को सूचित कर देना चाहिए।

यहां एक बात यह कही गई कि दस दिन में टीम भेजी जानी चाहिए और पन्द्रह दिनों में उनका निर्णय करके स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे पास जैसे ही मेमोरेण्डम आता है, उसके बाद जल्दी से जल्दी हम टीम को भेजते हैं और जैसे ही टीम वापस आती है, जल्दी से जल्दी हम मीटिंग बुलाकर पैसा देने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी वहां दिक्कत होती है, जसके पीछे दो ही कारण होते हैं। जहां तक मार्जिन मनी का प्रश्न है हर स्टेट के पास मार्जिन मनी होती है। जब टीम वहां जाकर अपनी डैमेज रिपोर्ट संबंधी मेमोरेण्डम हमें भिजवाती है तो टीम के वहां जाने, असेस करने और हमारे पैसा देने के बीच के समय में हर स्टेट मार्जिन मनी का उपयोग कर सकती है, मार्जिन मनी से रिलीफ ले सकती है। जब मार्जिन मनी खत्म हो जाता है तो हम वेज एंड मीन्स एडवांस देते हैं। दोनों चीजें देने से मैं समझता हूं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात कही गई कि हमें नोर्म्स को बदलना चाहिए। खास कर जब किसी इंसान की डैथ हो जाती है, उसके खेत, पशु आदि को नुकसान हो जाता है तो - गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से कोई कम्पेनसेशन नहीं दिया जाता, हम तो सिर्फ रिलीफ देते हैं और रिलीफ के नार्म्स सातवें वित्त आयोग के द्वारा फिक्स किए गए थे। रिलीफ हम हम उसके मुताबिक देते हैं। अब आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट आ गई है और वह सरकार देख रही है। तो जो नार्म्स बनेंगे वह आठवें फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिश के मुताबिक बनेंगे। और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों ने और दूसरे लोगों ने आठवें वित्त आयोग के सामने ये बातें रखी होंगी। तो उसकी सिफारिशों के मुताबिक नए नौर्म्स बनेंगे और उसके मुताबिक रिलीफ दी जायगी।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 6th August, 1984, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disaproval of the following Ordinances and consideration and passing of the Bills in replacement thereof : —

   (a) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984.

   (b) The National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984.

   (c) The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984.

3. Further discussion on the Eighth Report of the Finance Commission together with Memorandum showing action taken thereon.

4. Consideration and passing of :

   (a) The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Bill, 1984.

   (b) The Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

   (c) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

   (d) The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

   (e) The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, what about discussion on Bomboy-Bhiwandi riots. It was agreed. In fact, we were told that it will come on Tuesday and we have made our programme according to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is under consideration by the Speaker.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय आखिर सरकार को जिम्मेवारी से काम करना चाहिये । क्या मजाक बना रखा है ? अब फैसला हो चुका है कि मंगल को भिवंडी राइट्स पर बहस होगी फिर कागजी गलती को इनको दुरुस्त करके यहां बताना चाहिये ।

MR CHAIRMAN : Speaker will decide about it.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Mahbubnagar) : Mr Chairman, it had been agreed in BAC that it will be discussed under Rule 193. The time and date is to be decided by the Speaker. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : An amendment moved by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat was adopted. The motion was adopted subject to modification that para 3 of the Report be referred back to the Committee for consideration.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस का तरीका ही बिगाड़ रहे हैं । इसको शुद्ध करेंगे कि नहीं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उस दिन मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया था दोनों अलग-अलग कर दिया जाय । लेकिन इसका मतलब कतई नहीं है कि डिस्कशन को पोस्ट-पोन कर दिया जाय ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसका मतलब कतई यह नहीं था कि डिस्कशन को पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाये ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There can be different versions and different interpretations. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : How can you interpret it in a different manner ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MANIRAM BAGRI : ** कोई पता ही नहीं है कि क्या हो रहा है ? पार्लियामेंट को मजाक बना लिया है, यहां कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : It was told that communal riots in certain parts of the country would be discussed. Let him say when it would be discussed.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is as keen ag the Opposition Members to discuss about the communal riots at Biwandi and other places For that reasons, it has been decided in the B.A.C. that under Rule 193, it will be taken up. But it is a matter of time and the date which have to be dec ded by the Speaker.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : जब दिन रख लिया गया था, फैसला हो गया था, लेकिन आप कार्यवाही को नियमानुसार नहीं चला रहे हैं क्योंकि कोई जिम्मेदार आदमी नहीं है ।**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us not muddle up the things.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA ; We are not doing that. But the Government is doing that. The communal riots are still going on there in Hyderabad. When such things are still continuing, why should not the Government discuss this burning issue ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to be a little considerate and cooperate with me. Now, the question is this. You can have your own interpretation. I am not going into that. But what the Chair has decided on that issue before should be respected and the clarification has been given by the Minister. So, I would request you not to stretch this point any more.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह सदन है ? लोग समझेंगे कि यह मजाक हो रहा है । इससे तो बनिये की दुकान ही अच्छी जो वहां कायदे से काम चलता है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not in a position to change the decision. Do you think that on the spur of the moment, I can change the decision ? The best thing I can do is that I can make a note of this.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Please convey to the hon'ble Speaker that we want the discussion on Communal riots on Tuesday. We had already moved an adjournment motion on the very first day of the session and we were told that the discussion will be taken up at the earliest. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to change the decision that has already been there.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : But please convey our feeling that we want the discussion at the earliest possible time

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have taken note of the point.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Not merely 'noted', but convey our feelings to the Speaker so that the discussion can take place on Tuesday as was decided.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is the request of all of us Actually the decision was that the discussion would be on Tuesday.

SHRI K.S. NARAYANA (Hyderabad) : Along with Bhiwandi riots, Hyderabad riots should also be discussed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं। मैं उस मीटिंग में मौजूद था। उसमें तय हुआ था कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर मंगलवार को बहस होगी। यह कमेटी का डिसिजन था।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने पहले भी कह दिया है कि ये फीलिंग्स स्पीकर साहब के पास पहुंचा दी जाएंगी।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : The House runs on the basis of certain rules and understanding. There was a clear understanding and a decision ; it was decided in the meeting and the Speaker agreed to that. Now, if that discussion on the subject is absent in the List of Business for the next week, it is a breach of trust, and as Chairman, you should direct them to pay respect to the decision taken in the meeting in the presence of Speaker, so that we can discuss it next Tuesday as was decided in the meeting where the Speaker was also present.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि मैंने इस बारे में डिविजन करवाया था। मैंने संशोधन रखा था कि कम्युनल रायट्स और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज पर डिसकशंज एक साथ न हो, उनको क्लब न किया जाए, बल्कि एक डिसकशन मंगलवार को लिया जाए और दूसरा बाद में लिया जाए। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं था कि दोनों डिसकशंज में एक डिसकशन भी न हो। निर्णय इस बात का हो गया था कि कम्युनल रायट्स और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज पर बहस होगी। आज सुबह स्पीकर साहब ने यह बात कही। अगले मंगलवार को कम्युनल रायट्स पर डिसकशन निश्चित था। अगर वह नहीं आ रहा है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार इस डिसकशन से भागना चाहती है। इसका कारण यह है कि वह दूसरी राज्य सरकारों को तो डिसमिस कर सकती है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को नहीं। आप कम्युनल रायट्स पर मंगलवार को डिसकशन करवाएं और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज पर अलग से करवाएं, जो कि तय हो चुका है।

...(Interruptions).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : There is no breach of trust at all. It is not correct that the Government is not prepared to have a discussion on the communal riots in Bhiwandi or anywhere else. But we have to work according to certain rules and procedures. The Business Advisory Committee met on 31st and it made certain recommendations ; para 3 was referred back to the Committee. It was because the hon. Member Shri Paswan wanted the discussion to be done in a manner af he said just now. Then, an amendment was moved by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that this may be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee We are fully prepared, i.e. the Government is fully prepared to discuss about communal rights in Bhiwandi

[Shri Mallikarjun]

and elsewhere and also atrocitied on Harijans. All these things will be discussed, only the question of time has to be decided. As the hon. member says, if it is decided, we will discuss it on Tuesday. Government has no objection for that.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यही बात पहले बोलनी चाहिए थी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यही बात पहले क्यों नहीं बोले मल्लिकार्जुन जी ।

SHRI G M BANATWALLA : You batter consult the Speaker Adjourn the House for five minutes and decide about it. When they are already prepared, why should the matter hang in the air ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is upto me to decide.

I am not going to barge into the Speaker's room.

I do not accept it. I am not taking your advice.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : It is the Business Advisory Committee's decision.

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, हो गई बात ।

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : क्या हो गया ? जरा समझाइए क्या हो गया ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The meeting is going to be on Monday. It is decided.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : I would like the following items to be included in the agenda for next week :

As per the statements of the leaders of the ruling party, the current session of the Parliament is likely to be the last one before the elections.

Though Dowry Prohibition Act has been introduced it has not yet been passed Without setting up of family courts and provision of compulsory registration of marriages along with the registration of gifts presented in marriages being made, the Act will not be effective.

I, therefore, request the Government to pass the Comprehensive Dowry Prohibition Act, Amendment Bill inclusive of Registration of Marriage made compcompulsory and Family Courts, in the next week.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I wish that the following matter be included in the next week's business.

The House may perhaps be aware that the Government of India introduced the prices equalisation policy for iron and steel materials by pooling railway freight rates in the year 1956

The net result of this policy has been the neutralisation of the locational advantages for the indusiries in the Eastern Region It is to be noted that the industries in the Eastern Region were not offered any commensurate benefits accruing to them in regard to other essential raw materials like cotton, oilseeds, salt and chemicals for the supply of which, this region is dependent heavily on the far off regions.

A number of official committees/ groups, viz. (a) Inter-Ministerial Group set up by the Planning Commission (1975), (b) B.D. Pandey Committee on National Transport Policy (1978), (c) The Union Commerce Ministry Study Team (1979) recommended that this policy should, in principle, be phased out.

The farmer Minister of Planning, Shri S.B. Chavan in his letter dated 7 July

1983 informed the M.Ps. that the Government had already accepted in principle, the recommendations of the Committees to phase out gradually the existing freight equalisation scheme in respect of commodities like cement and steel subject to subsidization of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas.

But I regret to inform the House that the Government have not taken any step to give effect to the policy decision as informed by the Minister of Planning as yet. On the contrary, Press Report suggests that the Government would continue the existing policy.

In view of the urgency of the matter, the Government should immediately take appropriate steps to implement the recommendations and made a statement in the House.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, कृपया दिनांक 6.8.84 से प्रारंभ होने वाले सप्ताह के लिए सदन की सरकारी कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित विषय सम्मिलित किए जाएं ।

1—आकाशवाणी, इलाहाबाद में वहां के अधिकारियों की आपसी कलह तथा आए दिन हो रही चोरियों के कारण घोर अव्यवस्था का वातावरण व्याप्त है । लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व वहां से "कंसोल टेप रिकार्डरों" में लगी ग्यारह मोटरें चोरी हो गई थीं, जिसकी रिपोर्ट स्थानीय थाने में दर्ज कराई गई थी । यह मोटरें बाहर से आयात की गई थी । इसी प्रकार गत अर्द्ध कुम्भ मेले के समय क्रय किए गए तमाम सामान गायब है । इन तमाम आरोपों की विभागीय जांच भी कराई गई थी । जांच रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हो गई है । परंतु उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ।

अतएव जांच रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध कराई जाए । दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाए । आकाशवाणी, इलाहाबाद को वर्तमान अधिकारियों से मुक्त कराकर वहां स्वस्थ वातावरण स्थापित किया जाए इन सभी पहलुओं पर सदन में चर्चा हो और सुधार के उपाय निकाले जाएं ।

2—भारतीय खाद्य निगम, इलाहाबाद के अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण हजारों क्विंटल गेहूं वहां के नैनी एवं सूबेदारगंज रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सड़ कर बरबाद हो गया । उक्त स्टेशनों पर हफ्तों खुले में गेहूं पड़ा रहा और वर्षा से भीग कर सड़ता रहा । जहां पर देश खाद्य समस्या का सामना कर रहा है, खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों की इस प्रकार की लापरवाही अक्षम्य है । यह भी विदित हुआ है कि उक्त स्टेशनों पर वैगनों से गेहूं न उतार सकने के कारण निगम को हजारों रु० का नुकसान देना पड़ा है । इन आरोपों की जांच कराई जाए।

इन समस्त पहलुओं पर सदन में विचार होना चाहिए तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों की लापरवाही से हो रहे नुकसान को दूर करने के उपाय निकाले जाने चाहिएं ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur) : I request that the following items may be included in the next week's business :

1. Construction of a railway line from Raniganj *via* Mejia to Bankura for industrial development of drought-prone districts of Bankura and Purulia, and to increase employment potential in the above-mentioned backward districts.

2. Construction of a thermal power station in the coal-field area of

[Shri Krishna Chandra Haldar]

Mejiathana in 'Lotabani village' in the district of Bankura, to overcome the acute power problem of West Bengal.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सभापति महोदय आने वाले आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों को जोड़ा जाए तथा चर्चा की जाए :

(1) देश में शिक्षा के प्रति लोगों में अविश्वास फैलता जा रहा है । क्योंकि न तो बच्चों को दाखला मिलता है, शिक्षा मंहगी है और किताबें बाजार में मिलती नहीं हैं । अत: सरकार, बंधा दाखला, मंहगी शिक्षा और किताबों को विद्यार्थी खरीद सकें, ऐसी व्यवस्था के लिए चर्चा करवायें ।

(2) भारत में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के लोग भुखमरी से मरते हैं परन्तु मौत का कारण कागजात में भुखमरी नहीं बल्कि बीमारी होती है । भुखमरी का विश्लेषण सरकार सिर्फ मरणबद्ध को लेती है । कम खाये, बिन खाये और अच्छा भोजन न लेने से जो रोगी बनकर मरता है, वह सब भुखमरी है । इस पर भी चर्चा कराई जाये ।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I request that the following items may be included in the next week's business :

1. We should have a full-fledged discussion on the activities of protagonists of the Khalistan movement, members of JKLF and other extremists and terrorist elements in some Western countries. This becomes necessary in the context of such events as the threats given on the BBC by Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the release of Talwinder Singh by the West German Government, and the so-called "Sikh Convention" recently held at the Madison Gardens in New York.

2. The threat posed by the acceleration of the nuclear energy programme by Pakistan which is on the brink of making a nuclear bomb as disclosed by American Senator Alan Cranston also deserves a full-fledged discussion. Senator Cranston has presented an exhaustive document to the U.S Senate, and this document contains exhaustive evidence to show that Pakistan is close to making a nuclear bomb with Chinese assistance and with clandestine imports of required technology and materials from Holland and some other countries.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I would like to propose the following for inclusion in the list of business for the next week :

1. The prices of every essential item of consumption have gone up substantially causing tremendous hardship to the common people especially who live below the poverty line. The assurances of the government to get the prices of the essential commodities down have been belied. The need for a full-fledged discussion is necessary in the House regarding the price-hike problems.

2. Atrocities on the weaker sections of the society especially poor and backward people have been on the increase. This is mainly due to the fact that land problems have not been solved. Total land reforms should be carried out without delay throughout the country. This step if taken immediately would go a long way to bring about changes in the Indian economy. So, the problems of land reform which are at the root of heinours acts of violence on the

weaker section of the society should be discussed in the House.

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को निम्न सुझाव देने की अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

औद्योगिक एवं नगर पालिका एवं नगर निगमों के कचरे के कारण नगरों के निकट से गुजरने वाली नदियां प्रदूषित हो जाती है । पर्यावरण की रक्षा के लिए ऐसे कचरे को नदी में डालने से पहले उपचार आवश्यक है । सभी विकास प्राधिकारियों को इसका स्पष्ट निर्देश होना चाहिए तथा नगर पालिकाओं नगर निममों एवं औद्योगिक विकास खंडों को चरणवद्ध रूप से उपचार संयत्र लगाने की अनिवार्यता होनी चाहिए । सभी उद्योगों में एक निश्चित अवधि तक उपचार संयत्र लगाने के लिए नियम का कड़ाई से पालन हो ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह में निम्न विषयों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए ।

मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशें सरकार को सन् 1980 के अंत में लगातार प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं । अनेक वार संसद में तथा देश में यह लगातार मांग की जा रही है कि सिफारिशों को तुरन्त लागू किया जाए । परन्तु सरकार टाल मटोल का तरीका अपना रही है सरकार का यह निर्णय कि पिछड़े वर्ग की जातियों की सूची पर जनमत जानने के लिए जनमत संग्रह किया जाएगा, एक आश्चर्य चकित करने वाला निर्णय है । पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची का निर्धारण मंडल आयोग ने स्वयं किया है और देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में और केन्द्र पर पिछड़े वर्ग की सूची उपलब्ध है । ऐसी दशा में जनमत जानने की बात केवल टाल-मटोल की दिखाई देती है । मंडल आयोग ने महुआ (धीवर, मल्लाह केवट, निषाद, बिन्द, कहार, कोली, माझी आदि और बंजारा, गरड़िया आदि और पथेरा कुम्हार आदि जातियों को अति पिछड़ा स्वीकार किया है और सरकार स्वयं इन्हें अति पिछड़ा मानती है । इन जातियों को जनजाति अथवा अनुसूचित जाति के समान सुविधा देने की सिफारिश की गई है। मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश तुरन्त लागू की जाए ।

बरेली से आंवला होकर चन्दौसी और अलीगढ़ को जोड़ने वाला रेल आवागमन में जनता की सुविधाओं का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है । बरेली-अलीगढ़ के बीच कोई भी एक्सप्रेस मेलगाड़ी नहीं चलती—यात्री गाड़ियां भी विलंब से चलती हैं । रेल यात्रियों की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि दिन में और रात में बरेली और अलीगढ़ के मध्य दो एक्सप्रेस मेल गाड़ियां चलायी जायें और बरेली से आंवला-चन्दौसी और मुरादाबाद होकर प्रात: और शाम एक मेलट्रेन चलाई जाए । मेरठ से लखनऊ, जाने वाली नई मेलट्रेन मुरादाबाद से चन्दौसी आंवला बरेली होकर चलाई जाए ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only that subject which has been approved will go on record. I have refused to accept your story.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A ruling has been given in the past.

MR. CHAIRMAN : An interpretation has already been worked out. You have

* Not recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]

to accept it, that it will be taken up later on.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन आप बहुत विद्वान हैं.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not drag me into a general discussion.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि मैंने लिखित दिया था, उस को क्यों रिजेक्ट किया गया ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your first question pertains to corruption prevailing in Public Service Commission in Bihar.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are reading only one line.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can I take it ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : My second point is also there. You will only say that only such questions as have been accepted will be allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If it is Public Service Commission, Bihar, since it concerns Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then the Central Government is also concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For this discussion that point has not been included.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : Be a little more cooperative. Kindly be cooperative.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am cooperating.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, the form and modality that has been worked out is there. Kindly accept that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are in the Chair. You are a learned person. I want your decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : A decision has already been taken.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : No. Decision has not been taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a fact that he is a learned person.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : It is a State subject, about Bihar State. It cannot be discussed. He is misusing the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have listened to you very carefully. I have seen your point But be kind enough to listen to me. The first subject which you are referring has not been accepted. Now come to the next.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : On what ground has it not been accepted ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can I give you the ground ? It has already been decided by the Hon. Speaker. That decision has been given by the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I will raise it when the Speaker will be in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes ; that is accepted to me.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You ask your party people.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are in the B.A.C. Why can you not tell me ?

** Not recorded.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, मैं मद संख्या 10 के अन्तर्गत अगले सप्ताह के लिये निम्नलिखित विषयों पर बहस चाहता हूं—

सातवीं पांच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के सदस्यों को मिल रहे आरक्षण को आर्थिक आधार पर लागू करने का सुझाव दिया गया है। यह न सिर्फ अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति तथा कमजोर वर्गों के हित के विपरीत है बल्कि संविधान के विरुद्ध है। अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति देश की कुल आबादी का एक चौथाई है। लेकिन शिक्षण संस्थाओं तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में उनकी संख्या अभी भी नगण्य है। अभी भी देश में जातिगत आधार पर छुआछूत मौजूद है। उन पर अत्याचार घटने के बजाय बढ़ रहे हैं। संविधान निर्माताओं ने लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण के लिए प्रति दस वर्षों के बाद अवधि बढ़ाने के लिये संसद की अनुमति का प्रावधान रखा था लेकिन सरकारी नौकरियों तथा शिक्षण संस्थानों में आरक्षण की अवधि की सीमा नहीं रखी थी। संविधान के अनुसार आरक्षण का आधार सामाजिक तथा शैक्षणिक होगा। संविधान ने कहीं भी आर्थिक आधार की बात नहीं कही है।

अतः सरकार का यह सुझाव संविधान विरोधी है। सरकार इसे तत्काल वापस ले और सदन में इस पर चर्चा कराई जाय।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Hon'ble Members have raised certain matters to be discussed during the next week. I think, it is not possible to do so because under rule 289 I have already laid the report of the BAC and no matter whatever can be discussed without the consent of the BAC. These things may be brought before the BAC through their respective Members in the Committee.

14-46 hrs.

STATEMENT *re* : EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COMPLETION OF THE INQUIRY AND SUBMISSION OF REPORT BY THE KUDAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON GANDHI PEACE FOUNDATION AND OTHER ORGANISATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) ; Consequent on the adoption of a Resolution by the House on 28th August 1981 a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice P.D. Kudal was set up by Notification dated 17th February, 1982. Copies of the Notification were laid on the Table of the House on 3rd March, 1982. The Commission was required to complete its inquiry and submit a report to the Central Government on or before 31st July, 1982.

On the request of the Commission, the time for the submission of the report was extended twice, upto 31st July, 1983 and then upto 31st July, 1984. The Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry had requested the Government for extending the time for the submission of the report by one more year. The Government had considered this request and the term of the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations was accordingly being extended upto 31st July, 1985.

14.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have given a notice under rule 193. I want a discussion on this. My contention is that those organisations and individuals who are connected with late Jayaprakash Narayan, the Government is trying to pull them before the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Kudal Commission. They have extended the time twice. They want to extend the time again. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a *suo motu* statement made by the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given notice under rule 193 I want to know whether the Government is going to allow a discussion on this. They want to destroy all organisations which are connected with late Jayaprakash Narayan. We are not going to tolerate this. They are destroying the spirit of Gandhian philosophy in the country. We would like to know whether the Government will bring a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will be considered in the BAC meeting on Monday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your assurance ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will be taken up in the BAC meeting. Now legislative business Shri Harinatha Misra. (*Interruptions*) When the Chair gives a decision, I do not want the hon. Members that they should obey the Chair, but at least they should listen to the reply. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We accept your proposal. Please communicate our feeling that it should be taken by up by the BAC.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1984.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Prof. Ajit Mehta, you want to oppose the withdrawal.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में भू-अर्जन कानून के बारे में पहले भी चर्चा हुई है। मंत्री महोदय, विधेयक लेकर के सदन में आए तो मैंने यह सोचा था कि जो खामियां हैं और भू-अर्जन से जो घाटा होता है, उस की क्षति-पूर्ति का प्रावधान किया जायेगा। लेकिन बिल को देखने से मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। बिल में प्रावधान है कि नोटिस देने के बाद दो वर्ष के अन्दर ही निपटारा हो जायेगा। लेकिन दो वर्ष भी निपटारा होने में लग सकते हैं। नोटिस आज दिया जाए और जमीन का अधिग्रहण दो वर्ष के बाद हो तो दो वर्ष के बाद की कीमत ही किसान को मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : हम आपकी इस बात का समर्थन करते हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : विधेयक में 1984 के पहले जो नोटिस दिया जा चुका है, उसको भी आप दो साल का समय देने जा रहे हैं। जिनको आज नोटिस दिया जा रहा है, उनको भी दो साल और 1984 से पहले जो नोटिस दिया हुआ है, उनको भी दो साल का समय आप दे रहे है ? नोटिस देने के बाद जो बाजार भाव होगा, उस पर ही भुगतान होना चाहिए। भूमि अधिग्रहण का नोटिस मिलने के बाद अगर किसान कोर्ट में जाता है और हो सकता है कि उसके पक्ष में फैसला हो जाए, लेकिन बिल में यह प्रावधान है कि कोर्ट में जब तक मामला रहेगा तो उस अवधि का ब्याज उसको नहीं मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूं, यह किसान के साथ अन्याय है। आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में

किसी जमाने में जमीन का नोटिस दिया गया था। .....(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Mehta, this Bill is for withdrawal, are you opposing the withdrawal ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : There is introduction also, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This Bill is for withdrawal. Let the Minister withdraw it, then he will introduce the other Bill.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : All right Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given notice to oppose the withdrawal of the Bill. You have given it in writing.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I have asked for permission to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given notice of that ? If you have given, do not speak now. You can speak when the next Bill is introduced.

Now the question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I withdraw the Bill.

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14.57 hrs.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1984*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1984.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय यहां जो भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम आया है, वह वास्तव में लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट न होकर किसानों और गरीब लोगों की भूमि हड़पने वाला कानून है और संविधान की स्पिरिटी और रूह के खिलाफ है, पब्लिक पोलिसी और पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट के खिलाफ है तथा न्यायसंगत भी नहीं है। जो गरीबों की जमीन ली जाती है, उसके लिए अलग से कानून बने हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको जमीन की मूल कीमत भी नहीं मिल पाती। उनका रोजगार छीन लिया जाता है, उनका धंधा छीन लिया जाता है, लेकिन उनको कोई रोजगार देने की गारंटी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों की जमीन ली जाए, इस में उनके लिए रोजगार एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। एक तरफ किसी भू-स्वामी की यदि जमीन ली जाए तो उसको मुआवजे के साथ-साथ रोजगार भी मिलना चाहिए। मुआवजा भी मौजूदा कीमत पर मिलना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही उसकी फैमिली के फ्यूचर पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, उसका कितना डैमेज हो सकता है, उसका असेसमैंट होकर उचित कम्पैन्सेशन का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। जिस तरह बाजार में मूल्य निर्धारण होता है, आपस में बैठकर खरीद-फरोख्त के संबंध में निश्चय किया जाता है, वैसी ही

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[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

व्यवस्था इसमें होनी चाहिए। अन्यथा जैसा मैंने कहा यह लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट न होकर किसानों की जमीन हड़पने वाला कानून है जो संविधान की स्पिरिट के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई दूंगा कि कम से कम चार वर्ष के प्रयत्न के बाद वे यहां लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में अमैंडमैंट करने वाला विधेयक लेकर आये हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस बिल को पेश करते हुए...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are welcoming the Bill, you need not speak; only if you are opposing it, you need speak.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस बिल को पहले पेश किया गया था तो यह विभाग राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी के पास था, लेकिन इस बिल को पेश करते ही उन का विभाग उनसे चला गया। इसी तरह आज भी जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहां इस बिल को पेश किया है तो आज सुबह के अखबार में ही हमने पढ़ा कि यह डिपार्टमैंट भी इनसे चला गया। इससे बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या हो सकती है।

लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में वह बात नहीं है जो बात हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स ने दस्तखत करके प्रधान मंत्री जी से कही थी, इस बिल में वह बात भी नहीं है जो विरोधी दल के नेता चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिख करके दी थी, इस बिल में वह बात भी नहीं है जो हमारे स्पीकर साहब ने किसान संघ की मीटिंग में प्रस्ताव पास कराते हुए कही थी, हमारी किसान पार्टी ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था, इसमें वह भी नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने...(व्यवधान) हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 16.2.81 को किसान रैली में जो बात कही थी वह भी इसमें नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा था कि जो जमीन सरकार लेगी उसका तुरन्त मुआवजा दिया जायगा। इस बारे में नीति में परिवर्तन किया जायगा। अब किसानों को पूर्ण कीमतों से मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। उनकी जमीन का अनुपात मुआवजा दिया जायगा। इस अनुपात में मुआवजे के भुगतान के दिन जमीन का मूल्य होगा। कोई भी संस्था किसानों की जमीन सस्ती कीमत पर खरीदने का लाभ न उठा सकेगी।

इस बिल में यह है कि लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट की धारा 4 में जो नोटिफिकेशन होता है मुआवजा उस समय का दिया जायगा। उस समय का नहीं दिया जायगा जब भूमि पर कब्जा होता है, जो कि बहुत वर्ष पुराने समय का हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Digamber Singh, you can continue next time.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-eighth Report

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) : Sir, I move :

> "That this House do agree with the Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee on Private

Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August, 1984."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August, 1984."

The Motion was adopted.

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15.02 hrs,

RESOLUTION *RE.* DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Ram Lal Rahi on 27th April, 1984 :

"That House is of the opinion that Government have failed to ameliorate the lot of low income group peopie through planned development of rural areas on account of serious inadequacies in the administrative machinery and therefore, recommends to the Government to devise pragmatic policies by laying emphasis on education and moral values and by revamping the administrative structure so as to ensure integrated development of the rural areas for upliftment of the masses."

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : मान्यवर, मेरा रिजोल्यूशन जो है वह 27 अप्रैल को सदन में पेश किया गया था और उसके बाद ही मैं एक शब्द कह पाया था उसके बाद समय समाप्त हो गया था, इसलिये आगे चर्चा नहीं हो पायी थी। मैंने कहा था कि मैं गांव का निवासी रहा हूं। शहरी सीमा में प्रवेश करने के बाद मेरा ग्रामीण जीवन से अभी भी लगाव है और उसकी जो समस्यायें हैं. गांवों के रहने वालों की जो समस्यायें हैं, जिस अपेक्षा और अभाव के जीवन में गांव के लोग रह रहे है, कैसे अंधियारे में गांव बस रहे हैं उनसे मैं भली भांति परिचित हूं।

और मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक यह कहना चाहूंगा कि लगभग 36 साल देश को आजाद हुए हो गये, 37वां चल रहा हैं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने पर है, सातवीं योजना का भी प्रारूप मोटे तौर पर हम लोगों को दिखा दिया गया है। लेकिन अगर आप देखेंगे कि गांव के रहने वालों की हालत बावजूद छठी योजना बीत जाने के, बावजूद इसके कि गांव के नाम पर ग्रामवासियों के नाम पर, उनके विकास के नाम पर, गांव के गरीब लोगों के अल्प जोतकार या खेतिहर मजदूर लोगों की प्रगति के नाम पर न मालूम कितना धन खर्च किया गया... लेकिन निरन्तर गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, बेकारी और भुखमरी बढ़ती गई है। मैं योजनाओं के कुछ आंकड़े आपको बताना चाहूंगा, जिन से आप देखेंगे कि क्या हालत हो रही है ?

मैं संबंधित मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इन पर जरा ध्यान दें। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 53 लाख बेरोजगार थे, दूसरी योजना के अंत में यह संख्या 71 लाख हो गई और तृतीय योजना के अन्त में तो यह बढ़कर दुगनी संख्या लगभग 126 लाख हो गई।

अब मैं 1980 के बाद के आंकड़े बताता हूं जिनसे पता लगेगा कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ने

[श्री रामलाल राही]

का क्रम किस प्रकार रहा है। 1980 में 162 लाख बेरोजगार थे, 1981 में 178 लाख हो गये, 1982-83 में 197 लाख 53 हजार हो गये और 1983-84 में 219 लाख के लगभग यह संख्या पहुंच गई है।

यह आंकड़े स्पष्ट करते हैं कि गरीबी, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी मिटाने के नाम पर धन तो खर्च किया गया, लेकिन उसका दुरुपयोग हुआ, उसका लाभ गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिला बल्कि बड़े लोगों को मिला है।

मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिये कि गांव की आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं, गांव का रहन-सहन कैसा है। गांव के 37 साल की प्रगति के आंकड़ों के बावजूद जो वहां अभाव की स्थिति है, उसको देखते हुए क्या आपने इस बात का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया कि आखिर इतना धन इन योजनाओं में लगाने के बावजूद गांव आज उपेक्षित से क्यों लग रहे हैं, लोगों में निराशा क्यों है, बेरोजगारी क्यों बढ़ी है? आपको इस दिशा में अध्ययन कराना चाहिये था।

मैं ऐसा मानकर चलता हूं कि इस देश के लोगों की मेहनत का पैसा जो सरकार के खजाने में आता है, उसे खर्च करने का हिसाब-किताब, बही-खाता तो सरकार की कुर्सी पर बैठने वालों ने बना दिया, लेकिन उसके परिणाम क्या निकले, इस पर कहीं नजर नहीं डाली गई। मेरा साफ कहना है कि अगर एक बार भी कहीं नजर डाली गई होती तो शायद आज जो आंकड़े मैंने पढ़कर सुनाये हैं, यह आपको सुनने को न मिलते। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के आंकड़ों में बेरोजगारी में बढ़ोत्तरी के बजाय गिरावट आनी चाहिए थी।

आप कह सकते हैं कि देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ती गई है इस कारण बेरोजगारी की संख्या बढ़ी है। इसी सप्ताह एक प्रश्न के जवाब में, संभवतः मंत्री का जवाब था, वह मेरे पास इस समय है नहीं, मैंने कार्यवाही पढ़ी थी, जिसमें उनसे पूछा गया था कि क्या जनसंख्या बढ़ने के कारण बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है तो उन्होंने इससे इंकार किया और कहा कि ऐसा नहीं है। सरकार यह तर्क नहीं दे सकती कि जनसंख्या में वृद्धि होने के साथ साथ बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि कैबिनेट के एक मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इस बात से इंकार किया है।

37 सालों की आजादी के दौरान सरकार ने गांवों के लोगों की मूल आवश्यकताओं की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मंत्री महोदय भली भांति जानते हैं कि गांव और शहर की परिभाषा क्या है। शहर की परिभाषा यह है कि वहां पर 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग खेती पर आश्रित न हों और गांव की परिभाषा यह है कि वहां पर 75 फीसदी से अधिक लोग केवल खेती पर अपना जीवन-यापन करते हों।

हमारे देश में तो 80 फीसदी लोग कृषि पर जीवन बिता रहे हैं। केवल 20 फीसदी लोग दूसरे रोजगार और धंधों में लगे हैं और उनका शहरी जीवन है। हो सकता है कि हमारे पक्ष और उस पक्ष में बैठने वाले कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हों, जिनका दोहरा जीवन है एक शहरी जीवन और और दूसरा देहाती जीवन। जब हम लोग शहरी जीवन की चकाचौंध में पड़ जाते हैं, तो हम गांवों के लोगों की अपेक्षाओं और आवश्यकताओं को भूल जाते है, उनके जीवन में सुधार लाने की जरूरत से विमुख हो जाते हैं। हमने यह बात देखी है और इस लिये हम इस

निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे है कि 37 सालों की आजादी में सरकार का यह फेल्युर रहा है कि हमारे गांव उपेक्षित रहे हैं। आज सरकार को उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

यह सही है कि गांवों के विकास के लिए सरकार ने बहत कुछ करने की कोशिश की है। गांव से लेकर जिले तक एक बड़ी लंबी प्रशासनिक मशीनरी बनी हुई है। जिला अधिकारी के नीचे तहसील अधिकारी, उसके नीचे विकास खंड, उसके नीचे पचायत अफसर और न्याय पंचायत और उसके बाद गांव सभा। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जिन गांव सभा को प्राथमिक इकाई बनाया है, क्या उसने यह देखने का प्रयास किया है कि क्या गांव सभा वास्तव में गांव के विकास और उन्नयन और उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए सक्षम है, क्या सरकार ने उसको पर्याप्त साधन और अधिकार दिए हैं, ताकि वह गांव की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके।

मेरा कहना है कि इस सरकार को लोकतंत्र दो ही जगह दिखाई पड़ा : एक तो लोकतंत्र की सुप्रीम इकाई, यह लोक सभा और प्रदेशों में विधान सभाएं। लोक सभा और विधान सभाएं बनी रहें, लोक सभा और विधान सभा में लोग चुन कर आ जाएं, लोक सभा और विधान के लोगों को सुख-सुविधाएं मिलें, भले ही नीचे की इकाई मजबूत रहे या न रहे, इसी में इस सरकार को दुनिया का सबसे अच्छा और निखरा हुआ लोकतंत्र दिखाई पड़ता है। मैं लोहिया वादी नहीं रहा हूं मैं सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में भी नहीं रहा हूं। चाहे सोशलिस्ट पार्टी हो, कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या कोई भी पार्टी हो या कोई भी नेता हो, अगर उसकी नीति और नीयत सही है तो उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

मुझे तो डा० लोहिया की सब बातों में से, उस सम्मानित व्यक्ति की सब बातों में से एक ही बात पसंद आई। जिसमें उन्होंने चौखंडा राज्य की कल्पना की थी। इस देश में कैसी राज्य व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। केन्द्र कैसा हो, देश की राजधानी कैसी हो, देश की सर्वोच्च इकाई लोकसभा कैसी हो, विधान सभा कैसी हो, उसके अधिकार क्या हों, इन सब को बताया था। जिला परिषद कैसी हो, उसको क्या अधिकार हों। फिर उससे नीचे उतर कर सबसे प्राथमिक इकाई जिसे गांव सभा कहते हैं, उसे क्या अधिकार हो। इन सब की व्याख्या उसने की थी। उसने बताया था कि इस तरह की शासन व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब प्राथमिक इकाई मजबूत होगी तभी लोकतंत्र दिखाई पड़ेगा। जब हम उसे साधिकार बनाएंगे तभी गांव के आदमी के जीवन को सुधारने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में सत्ता में बैठने वाले लोगों की नीयत साफ नहीं है। अगर उनकी नीयत साफ होती तो जहां गांव सभा बनाई थी यदि उसको वे साधिकार बनाते। ग्राम प्रधान को, गांव के छोटे कर्मचारी, जिसे कहते हैं लेखपाल, पंचायत सेक्रेटरी, ग्राम सेवक, जिसे कहते है वी० एल० डब्ल्यू, हैल्थ वर्कर, अमीन, कृषि अमीन, पतरौल, उसके बाद पुलिस का सिपाही, दरोगा, ब्लाक के अधिकारी, बी० डी० ओ० और जिले के अधिकारी, इन सब का बस्ता उठाने वाला वह शख्स न रहता।

सम्मानित सेठी जी बैठे हैं। अब दूसरा विभाग इनके सुपुर्द किया गया है। ये अच्छी

[श्री रामलाल राही]

तरह से जानते हैं कि गांव प्रधान की क्या हैसियत रही है। गांव परिषद् के क्या अधिकार हैं। गांव परिषद को आपने मजबूत नहीं किया। गांव कैसे मजबूत होगा। आप ने जो योजनाएं बनाई हैं, जिनके नाम पर आप हर महीने इतने कागज खराब करते हैं, उसमें झूठे आंकड़े आप लिखते हैं। ये सरकारी किताबें हैं, कभी-कभी सच भी बतलाती है। आम तौर पर हमने देखा है कि झूठे आंकड़े आपकी तरफ से दिए जाते रहे हैं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि गांव के लोग बहुत दुखी हैं। जहां एक तरफ शहरों में देखते हैं कि रात में भी दिन दिखाई देता है, चमचमाती रोशनी में वहीं गांवों की यह हालत है कि वहां हमें दिन में भी अंधकार दिखाई देता है। इस अंधियारे को अभी हम बदल नहीं पाए हैं। मेरी आपसे अपेक्षा है कि इसमें आप सुधार लाएं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि शोषण, शोसित और शोषक की परिभाषा में परिवर्तर हो। इसके रास्ते में बदलाव आए तो आपको गांव और शहर के इस फर्क को दूर करने के लिए गांव की तरफ मुड़ना होगा। हमने कई बार अखबारों में प्रादेशिक सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को भाषणों को पढ़ा है, जिनमें कहा गया है कि हम शहर से गांव की ओर जा रहे हैं। लेकिन पता नहीं वे कहां तक चल पाए हैं। गांव तक पहुंच पाए या गांव के नजदीक से होकर ही चले गए। गांव के किसी गलियारे में, किसी कच्चे रास्ते पर गए या नहीं। मेरा साफ जानना है कि जिन मुख्य मंत्रियों या जिन केन्द्रीय नेताओं ने कहा है, उन्होंने गलत कहा है। वे लोग नगर से पक्की चलने वाली सड़क तक ही जाते हैं, गांव के किनारे तक जाते हैं, लेकिन गांव के गलियारे तक नहीं गए हैं। अगर गए भी हैं तो गांव तक गए हैं, जिस गांव में वह खुद रहते हैं या गांव तक जाने के लिए उनको पक्की सड़क चाहिए। इसके अलावा जो गांव पहाड़ियों पर बसते हैं, जो देश का पिछड़ा इलाका है, जो देश का पहाड़ी इलाका है देश की नदियों के कच्छारों में बसने वाले लोगों तक उनकी निगाह नहीं गई है। जिन गांवों में 80 फीसदी लोग बेकार है, बीमार है और बेरोजगार हैं, जिनको न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है, उन तक आपकी नजर नहीं जाती है। जिनके शोषण के लिए चन्द लोग, बड़े भूस्वामी लोग गांव से चले हैं और शहर में जाकर बड़े-बड़े पक्के महल बना लिए हैं। इसके अलावा कोई परिवर्तन अभी तक ग्रामीण जीवन में नहीं आ पाया है। मेरा साफ जानना है कि गांवों में अभी भी 90 फीसदी से अधिक लोग बेबसी का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं, जो बेरोजगारी के हैं। आपने जो प्रगति की है और प्रगति के आंकड़े जो आपने बताए हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा। यह मैं आपको पहले ही बता चुका हूं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और यहां की 80 फीसदी आबादी गांवों में रहती है। जब तक कृषि और उस पर आधारित कामों के लिए सुधार का दृष्टिकोण सरकार नहीं अपनाती तब तक गांव के लोगों के जीवन में सुधार नहीं आ सकता। गांव के लोग अभाव का जीवन बिताते ही रहेंगे। कृषि का उद्धार तभी होगा, जब खेती की पैदावार बढ़े और और खेती की पैदावार तभी बढ़ सकती हैं जब आप रसायनिक खाद दें। रसायनिक खाद से ही पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है, जब तक कि आप खेतों में पानी न दें। आपकी नई-नई किस्में आ रही हैं, चाहे गेहूं की हों, चाहे धान की हों, चाहे

दालों की हों, आप तब तक पैदा वार को नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं, जब तक कि आप खेती के लिए पहली प्राथमिकता पानी उचित मात्रा में न दें। आपने 37 सालों में सिंचाई की जो उपलब्धि की है—वह क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक 44 प्रतिशत में ही सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करा पाये हैं, जिनमें निजी साधन भी शामिल हैं। असम में 17 प्रतिशत, बिहार में 33 प्रतिशत, गुजरात में 19 प्रतिशत, केरल में 12 प्रतिशत, मध्य प्रदेश में 12 प्रतिशत, महाराष्ट्र में 11 प्रतिशत तथा इसी प्रकार से दूसरे छोटे-छोटे प्रदेशों में कहीं पर 4 5 या 7 प्रतिशत हैं। आप बतलाइये—आप कहते हैं कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़े तो यह कैसे बढ़ेगा? जब तक कृषि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, गांव की खेती में अन्न पैदा नहीं होगा, इतना अन्न पैदा नहीं होगा कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके, तब तक यह देश तरक्की नही कर सकता। आप कहते हैं कि अन्न के मामले में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो गये हैं, परन्तु वास्तविक परिस्थिति यह है कि आज भी आप विदेशों से अन्न मंगा रहे हैं।

कल मैंने गन्ने के संबंध में, उसमें लगने वाले कीड़े के बारे में, नियम 377 के अधीन इस सदन में चर्चा की थी। मैं स्वयं देखकर आया हूं और मुझे डर है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरह से आप विदेशों से गेहूं मंगा रहे हैं, एक दिन वह आ जाय जब गन्ने का उत्पादन इतना गिर जायेगा कि आपको चीनी निर्यात करने की बजाय आयात करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गांव सुखी हों, गांव समृद्ध हों तो गांवों में खेती के उत्पादन को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह कैसे होगा? सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाइये, भूमिसुधार कीजिये। बंजर भूमि को तोड़ा जाना चाहिये। अभी भी बहुत बंजर भूमि हमारे देश में पड़ी हुई है उसको कृषि योग्य बनाइये। हजारों हैक्टेअर भूमि हमारे देश में पड़ी हुई है। हरदोई जनपद में हजारों एकड़ भूमि ऊसर पड़ी हुई है। उसके सुधार के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। आप हरदोई को छोड़ दीजिये, उन्नाव को ले लीजिए या रायबरेली जिले को लीजिये जहां से हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी कई बार चुन कर आ चुकी हैं। वहां भी ऊसर जमीन बहुत बड़ी तादाद में है उसको सुधारने के बारे में हम नहीं जानते कि आपके आंकड़े क्या बतलाते हैं। लेकिन मैं तो वह बात कह रहा हूं जो मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। जितनी ऊसर जमीन आपके देश में है, पिछले 37 सालों में उसका 10 प्रतिशत भी ऐसा नहीं बना सके हैं जिसमें अन्न पैदा किया जा सके। वह खेती करने लायक हो सके। खेती करना तो दूर रहा, ऐसा भी बना पाये है कि बजाय खेती के बागवानी ही हो सके। पेड़-पौधे उसमें लगाये जा सकें इसलिये आज जरूरत है कि ऊसर भूमि को सुधारा जाय।

इस देश में भूमि कटाव हो रहा है। इस देश में नदियों की बहुतायत है। हर प्रदेश के हर क्षेत्र में छोटी-बड़ी नदियां हैं। कहीं 6-6 महीने में बारिश होती है, कहीं चार-चार महीने में बारिश होती है, जहां-जहां देश में ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहां बारिश नहीं होती है, जैसे राजस्थान है, उसमें सुनने को मिलता है कि बारिश हो गई और उससे इतने गांव इतने गांव डूब गये। ऐसा क्यों होता है? अगर देखा जाय तो 6 योजनायें बीत गई लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई काम

[श्री रामलाल राही]

नहीं हुआ। इन छः योजनाओं के आंकड़े मेरे पास थे लेकिन अभी वे मुझे मिल नहीं रहे हैं। अगर आप उन आंकड़ो को देखते, तो अपने आप स्पष्ट हो जाता कि आज तक के परिणाम क्या रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much more time do you require, Mr. Rahi ? You have already taken half an hour.

श्री राम लाल राही : मुझे कम से कम एक घंटा और दीजिए और साढ़े चार बजे तक मुझे बोलने दीजिए क्योंकि यह मेरा पहला संकल्प है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must conclude by 4 O' Clock, and this is as a special case because you have prepared so much, you have done so much of home work.

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उपाय नहीं किये जाते, भूमि-सुधारों के उपाय नहीं किये जाते, कटाव को रोकने के उपाय नहीं किये जाते और जब ऐसी बात है, तो कृषि का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा। वह गिरता ही रहेगा।

आज बाढ़ क्यों आ रही है। अभी बाढ़ पर चर्चा हो रही थी। इस सदन में मैं कई बार पहले कह चुका हूं इस बाढ़ के बारे में लेकिन इस सरकार के न तो कान खुले हैं हैं और न इस सरकार के प्रशासन तंत्र के ही कान खुले हैं। दोनों के कान बंद हैं और आखें भी बंद हैं। इस सदन में बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए और कृषि के क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिए क्या सुझाव दिये जा रहे हैं और बाढ़ें क्यों आ रही हैं और जो कारण बतलाए जा रहे हैं, क्या वे कारण सही हैं। अगर वे सही हैं, तो उन पर अमल होना चाहिए। सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। आज जितनी बारिश हो हो रही है, उतनी बारिश छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हुई और पहले भी हुई। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी उतनी बारिश हुई और उससे पहले भी हुई। आजादी से पहले भी ऐसा ही था बारिश होती थी। लेकिन बाढ़ से इतना नुकसान नहीं होता था। क्या इस बात का अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की गई कि आखिर आज हजारों के हजारों गांव बाढ़ से क्यों बह जाते हैं ? क्या इस बात का अध्ययन किया कि हजारो लाखों हैक्टर कृषि भूमि जिसमें धान, ज्वार और मक्का की फसलें पक कर खड़ी होती हैं और सितम्बर के महीने में बाढ़ आ जाती है फसलें बहा ले जाती है तो गांव का किसान क्यों दाने-दाने को मोहताज हो जाता है ? अगर, अध्ययन किया है तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ? नदियों का जमीन का कटाव होते होते पटाव हो गया है और धरातल ऊंचा हो गया है। इससे पानी का फैलाव बढ़ गया है। जहां नदी बाढ़ आने पर उसके एक किलोमीटर किनारे के अन्दर बारिश होने पर गांव डूबते थे, वहीं फैलाव अधिक होने से पांच-पांच और दस-दस किलोमीटर नदियों के किनारे के अंदर आने वाले गांव डूब जाते हैं। उनकी खड़ी की खड़ी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। अगर, बाढ़ को रोकना है, किसान की मदद करनी है, उनकी फसलों को बचाना है तो आपको छोटी-बड़ी सभी नदियों को गहरा करना पड़ेगा। इस वक्त पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ आई हुई है। लखीमपुर खीरी, बाराबंकी, बहराइच और आसाम तक अनेकों जिले बहते जा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ सूखे की खबरें

आ रही हैं कि अमुक-अमुक क्षेत्रों में सूखा है, पानी नहीं है। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, सन् अट्ठारह सौ में कोई सन् था ठीक याद नहीं पड़ता जब एक आयोग बना था। उस आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि इस देश की छोटी-बड़ी नदियों को जोड़ने के काम किए जाने चाहिए। अगर, देश को बाढ़ और सूखे से बचाना है तो आपको इस दिशा में पहले काम करना पड़ेगा। बारिश पड़ने पर जो छोटे-छोटे नाले भर जाते हैं, उन नालों को गहरा कराना होगा ताकि उनमें पानी समेटने की क्षमता बढ़े। इससे दोहरे लाभ होंगे। गांव के विकास के लिए आप, मत्स्य पालन और न जाने कितनी बातें किया करते हैं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के नीचे मैदानी इलाकों में नदी का फैलाव एक-डेढ़ किलो-मीटर तक होता है। लेकिन सितम्बर के बाद आप जायेंगे तो पाखाना के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिलेगा। कई मील तक आपको जाना पड़ेगा। अगर वहां का किसान चाहे कि उसके खेत को पानी मिल जाए तो नदी के किनारे के खेत को भी एक बूंद पानी मुहैया नहीं होता। अगर, नदी को गहरा करा दें तो सिचाई और मत्स्य पालन का काम हो सकता है। मत्स्य पालन और देवी आपदाओं के नाम पर आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह करोड़ों रुपया आप कितने वर्षों में खर्च कर रहे हैं, अब तक कितना पैसा खर्च कर चुके हैं, आप अनुमान लगाइये कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक जितना पैसा इन दैवी आपदाओं और खासकर बाढ़ की रोकथाम पर खर्च किया गया, यदि इसी पैसे को कंवर्ट करके यदि यह सरकार वास्तव में लोगों को इस समस्या से छुटकारा दिलाना चाहती, यदि इस सरकार में थोड़ी सी भी सद्बुद्धि होती, इस समस्या के स्थाई निदान पर उसी धन को लगाया जा सकता था और यह समस्या हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए खत्म हो गई होती। फिर आज हम यहां जो बहस कर रहे हैं, उसकी आवश्यकता न पड़ती। फिर हम ये आंकड़े यहां नहीं देते कि इतनी जमीन बही, इतना पशु धन का नुकसान हुआ, इतनी फसल मारी गई, आदि आदि। मेरी राय है कि आप बाढ़ की रोकथाम का कोई स्थायी उपाय ढूंडिये। सिर्फ सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने की बात आप छोड़िये। यदि कहीं बाढ़ आ गई तो आपने 100 क्विंटल गेहूं दे दिया, किसी दूसरी जगह बाढ़ आ गई तो मुट्ठी भर चना दे दिया, किसी तीसरी जगह बाढ़ आ गई तो आप पूरियों के पैकेट बांट रहे हैं, कहीं कम्बल बांटे जा रहे हैं, कहीं धोतियां बांटी जा रही हैं। इस बंटवारे के माने क्या हैं? इस देश के लोगों को आप टुकड़खोर बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, भिखमंगे बनाए रखना चाहते है। इस देश में आप ऐसी स्थिति बनाए रखना चाहते हैं कि इस देश के नागरिक सरकार के सामने हाथ फैलाने वाले बने रहें और सत्ता में बैठे लोग उनके सामने इस तरह से टुकड़े फेंकते रहें तो वे आपकी जय बोलें। आप जय बुलवाने की इस चीप पौपुलरिटी को, सस्ती लोकप्रियता को बदलिये। जब तक सत्ता पक्ष में बैठे लोगों के विचारों में परिवर्तन नहीं आता, मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के ग्रामीण दुखी जीवन को सुखमय जीवन में नहीं बदला जा सकता। यदि सरकार की नियत है कि हम ग्रामीण दुखी जीवन को सुखमय जीवन में बदल दें तो सबसे पहला काम तो आपको यह करना होगा कि कृषि का विकास किया जाय, भूमि सुधार हो और दूसरे नम्बर पर आपको देवी आपदाओं को रोकना तथा बाढ़ और सूखे का स्थायी निदान निकालना होगा। जब

[श्री रामलाल राही]

तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी गांवों में खुशहाली नहीं आ सकती ।

आप देखिए, आज गांवों में आपने क्या दे रखा है, शिक्षा कैसी है ? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने शिक्षा वहां कैसी बना रखी है ? मैं यहां इनकी किताब में से ही कुछ उद्धरण रखना चाहता हूं जो कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय भारत सरकार द्वारा निकाली गई है और संकलित तथा सम्पादित गवेषणा और संदर्भ प्रभाग द्वारा 1983 में की गई है, उसमें दिए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस देश में 1950-51 में दो लाख 31 हजार प्राइमरी स्कूल थे जो कि 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 6 लाख 51 हजार हो गए । इसी तरीके से छात्रों की संख्या पहले दो करोड़ हुआ करती थी, जो अब बढ़कर 9 करोड़ 97 लाख हो गई है । इन सब आंकड़ों में इन्होंने यह दर्शाने की कोशिश की है कि हमारे यहां प्राइमरी स्कूल काफी संख्या में खुले हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने नये प्राइमरी स्कूल तो खोले, लेकिन क्या कभी इस बात का भी पता लगाया कि इन प्राइमरी स्कूलों में मास्टर जाता है, क्या उनमें मास्टरों के बैठने के लिए कुर्सी हैं, क्या स्कूल भवन भी बना है या खाली स्कूल खोल दिए गए हैं, सिर्फ नाम के स्कूल हैं । श्रीमान, मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं, यदि आप नोट करना चाहें तो नोट कर लें, मेरे जनपद सीतापुर में शक्करपुर जिसनी नाम का गांव है, जहा 1947 से भी पहले का स्कूल कायम है, मगर उसकी इमारत आज तक नहीं बनी है । यदि 1947 से पहले बने स्कूल की इमारत आज तक न बनी हो तो 1983-84 में आपने जितने स्कूल बनाये, उनका क्या कहना है । क्या एक भी स्कूल में, 1983-84 में जितने आपने स्कूल गांवों में खोले हैं उनमें एक में भी आप इमारत दे पाये हैं ? नही दे पाये हैं । मैं जानता हू क्योंकि मैं गांवों में घूमता हूं, खेत की मेड़ मेड़ घूमता हूं, मुझे अच्छी तरह से ज्ञान है कि इनके स्कूल तो खुले हैं, पर फर्जी हैं । कहीं इमारत है तो मास्टर नहीं जाता, मास्टर है तो इमारत नहीं है, लड़के हैं तो मास्टर और इमारत दोनों नहीं हैं । गांव के बच्चे जिस बाग में, खलिहान में स्कूल लगता है वहां पहुंच कर अपने घर लौट आते हैं । और आप बता रहे हैं कि बड़ी तरक्की की है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं किसी गांव में आपने स्कूल खोल दिया और स्कूल की इमारत नहीं है तो वहां बरसात में लड़के पढ़ने जा सकते हैं । क्या गर्मी में चैत और बैसाख में जब लू चलती है और स्कूल की इमारत नहीं है मास्टर जा कर पढ़ा सकता है या बच्चे पढ़ने आ सकते हैं ? क्या बच्चों को मार डालने के लिए कोई बाप अपने बच्चे को भेजने के लिए तैयार होगा ? आपने शिक्षा के नाम पर स्कूल तो कागज पर खोल दिये हैं, लेकिन जमीन पर कुछ नहीं है । जमीन पर 70 फीसदी स्थानों पर आपकी इमारत अभी इस लायक नहीं है जिसमें सारे बच्चे बैठ सकें । 50 फीसदी स्कूल अधूरे पड़े हैं । ही सकता है 30 फीसदी स्कूल जितने आप ने खोले हैं उसमें 30 फीसदी स्कूलों के पास अपनी इमारतें हों । अन्यथा इमारतें नही हैं। एक तो यह शिक्षा, दूसरी और शहरी चकाचौंध वाली कनवेंट और सेंट्रल स्कूल की पढ़ाई । दूसरी ओर गढैया के स्कूल की पढ़ाई क्या यह बात साबित नहीं करती है कि इस देश में शिक्षा व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि यहां शोषक और शोषित का रिश्ता मजबूत बना हुआ है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ऐसा नहीं है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : पढ़ने वाले बच्चे

स्कूल की छत गिरने से दब कर मर गए, क्या यह आपको मालम है ? उस पर कोई आपको शर्म है कि नहीं ?

श्री राम लाल राही : मै इंकार नहीं करता, इन्होंने किया है। लेकिन उसके परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकले। जितना खर्च किया है उसका चौथाई भी अच्छा परिणाम निकलता तो मैं नहीं कहता कि आपको शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि जब तक दोहरी नीति शिक्षा ही रहेगी, शोषण और शोषित का रिश्ता बना रहेगा, गरीबी और अमीरी की खाई बनी रहेगी आप ऊंच नीच के भेद को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आपको शिक्षा की नीति में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। गांव के लोगों के बच्चों को उसी प्रकार की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए जिस तरह दिल्ली में आपके बच्चों को मिलती है। जिस तरह बड़े-बड़े नगरों के रहने वाले बड़े अफसरों के बच्चों को मिलती है, वही शिक्षा गांव के बच्चों को भी मिले।

आप कहते हैं हमारा देश लोकतांत्रिक देश है। डींग हांकते हैं। हम नहीं कहते कि कभी लोकतंत्र इस बात की इजाजत देता है कि देश के नागरिकों में फर्क डालकर इस प्रकार की शिक्षा व्यवस्था हो। अगर आप की नीति में ऐसा है तो वह नीति गलत है। अगर आपकी नीयत में है तो आपकी नीयत की गलती रही है। इस नीयत और नीति को बदलना पड़ेगा। अगर नहीं बदलोगे तो इस देश की जनता माफ नहीं करेगी। गांव के विकास और तरक्की का दूसरा मुख्य साधन कृषि पर आधारित पशु-पालन है। मेरी मान्यता है कि अगर आप पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना से ही गांव के इन बेरोजगार, खेतीहर मजदूरों को, जिनको आप खेती नहीं दे सकते, ऐसे रोजगार जो कल-कारखानों के कायम होने से मिलते हैं, नहीं दे सकते थे तो इनको कम-से-कम दो दुधारू पशु, जो 5, 7, 10 किलो दूध देते हों, ऐसे जानवर तो इनके दरवाजे पर बंधवा सकते थे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि गांव के विकास और खेतिहर मजदूरों और बेरोजगारों के जीवन में परिवर्तन करने के लिए क्या आपने पशु-पालन की दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठाये ?

आप जानते हैं कि जो देशी पशु होते हैं वह कैसे होते हैं। कहीं-कहीं 10-15 गाय हैं लेकिन उन 15 गायों का दूध कुल 5 किलो होता है। क्या इसको बदलकर आपने एक गाय मे 15 किलो दूध पैदा करने की स्थिति लाने की कोशिश की ? मेरा साफ कहना है कि आपने गांव के लोगों की जिन्दगी को सुधारने का जो दूसरा हथियार पशु-पालन का था, उसको करने के लिए भी कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया।

मैं फिर आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप की 7 वीं योजना प्रारंभ होने को है, छठी योजना खत्म हो रही है, इसमें आपको इस देश के पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के काम को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए जिससे आधा किलो दूध देने वाले पशुओं का जीवन बदले और उनके स्थान पर 10,15 किलो दूध देने वाले पशु किसान के दरवाजे पर बधे। अगर आप यह कर सकेंगे तो जहां ये लोग दूध बेचकर आर्थिक दृष्टि से कुछ पैसा कमा सकेंगे, वहां इनके बच्चे दूध पीकर स्वस्थ और सुखी होंगे और आज जो तरह-तरह के रोग होते है, उनसे उनको मुक्ति मिलेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि गांव यहीं तक

[श्री रामलाल राही]

उपेक्षित नहीं हैं, आपने गांवों में हस्पताल खोलने की बात कही है कि 5,7 किलोमीटर के मध्य किसी न किसी पद्धति की औषधि के उपचार की व्यवस्था कर दी है, लेकिन क्या आपने यह पता लगाया कि कितने गांव में आपके प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कायम हैं, उनकी इमारतेंबनी हैं, वहां डाक्टर बैठता है?

इस देश में कम से कम 50 फीसदी ऐसे हस्पताल हैं जिनमें डाक्टर जाते हैं तो दवाएं नहीं हैं, उनके बैठने की जगह नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want any other Member to speak on your Resolution ? You complete now. Other Members want to speak on your important Resolution.

श्री राम लाल राही : मुझे तो बोलने दीजिये, मैंने तो अभी सुझाव दिये ही नहीं हैं । आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर गांव के किसी व्यक्ति को कोई रोग होने के कारण तत्काल दवाई की आवश्यकता हो, तो उसे वह नहीं मिल सकती ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please conclude now. You have got a chance to reply also, at the end. I will give you one hour to reply as a special case. You please complete. You have been talking for the last one hour. Keep something for replying also.

श्री राम लाल राही : मुझे दस मिनट और दे दीजिए ।

अस्पतालों में डाक्टर और दवाएं नहीं है । सरकार ने अस्पतालों की इमारतें भी नहीं बनवाई है । घोषणा की जाती है कि अमुक अमुक गांव में अमुक अमुक पद्धति की चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था की गई है । उनमें 50 प्रतिशत ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां न डाक्टर जाता है और न कोई इमारत है । कहीं कहीं कंपाउंडर पहुंच जाता है और उसके सहारे वह स्थान जीवित है । यह कहा जा सकता है कि यहा पर कोई अस्पताल खोला गया है, लेकिन वहां पर दवाई नहीं है । मेरा कहना है कि चिकित्सा और दवाओं के मामले में सरकार ने गांवों और शहरों में जो फर्क बना रखा है, उस फर्क को उसे दूर करना होगा । अगर वह उसे दूर नहीं करेगी तो आवाज आ गई है कि चुनाव होने वाले हैं । जनता की आंखों के सामने सरकार के पिछले 37 सालों के शासन की तस्वीर नाच रही है । उसके इसके परिणाम भुगतने पड़ेंगे।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचार साधनों की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह गांवों के लिए कितनी उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई है ? सरकार ने पांच और सात किलोमीटर के बीच में सब पोस्ट आफिस खोला है, लेकिन उनसे क्या फायदा है ? क्या यह सही है कि ये पोस्ट आफिस इसलिए खोले जा रहे हैं कि जो लोग सत्तारूढ़ दल में काम करते हैं, उनको एजेन्ट के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए और उनके लिए महावार आमदनी की व्यवस्था की जाए ? अगर सरकार इनमें से दस सब पोस्ट आफिसिज की जांच करें, तो उसको मालूम होगा कि वह उनपर जितना रुपया खर्च करती है, उतनी चिट्ठियां साल भर में नहीं जाती हैं । तो क्या सरकार इन सब पोस्ट आफिसिज को किसी योजनाबद्ध तरीके से नहीं खोलती हैं ? क्या वह यह विचार नहीं करती कि इनसे कितने फीसदी जनता को लाभ होगा ? मेरा कहना है कि सरकार की नीति सही हो सकती है, लेकिन नीयत सही नहीं है ।

योजना मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : नीयत अभी सही है। क्रियान्वयन में थोड़ी भूल हो सकती है।

श्री राम लाल राही : अगर सरकार गांवों के इन सब पोस्ट आफिसिज में अल्प-बचत की व्यवस्था करा देती, तो जो गरीब खेतिहर मजदूर हफ्ते में दस, पंद्रह, पच्चीस या तीस रुपए कमाता है, वह उसमें से पांच रुपए बचा कर जमा करा देता। इससे जहां अल्प-बचत को बढ़ावा मिलता, वहीं गांव का गरीब खेतिहर मजदूर कोई आवश्यकता पड़ने पर या दैवी विपत्ति में उसी से अपना काम चला लेता, सरकारी और सहकारी बैंकों और महाजनों का वह ऋणी न होता। दो चार बीघा जमीन जोतने वाले किसान की जमीन नीलाम होती। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपने जितनी जमीन सीलिंग की निकाल कर गांव सभा की जमीन बांटने का ढोंग रचा है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा छोटे किसानों को सहकारी और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से जो कार्य दिया है उससे उन गरीबों की जमीनें नीलाम हुई हैं। उसने उनको ज्यादा भूमिहीन बना दिया है। इससे क्या लाभ हुआ गांव के लोगों का ? इसमें आप को सुधार करना चाहिए।

अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूं। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि गांव का विकास हो, गांव के लोगों के जीवन में सुधार हो, तो जहां शैक्षिक नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए चारित्रिक सुधार होना चाहिए, नीति और रीति समान होनी चाहिए, वहीं प्रशासनिक ढांचे में भी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। जब तक यह परिवर्तन नहीं होता, तब तक गांवों के विकास की बात सोचनी ही नहीं चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**) हमारे यहां नगर पंचायत है। उसमें कम से कम 5 और अधिक से अधिक 10 गांव सभाएं हैं। इन नगर पंचायतों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं—लेखपाल, अमीन, कृषि अमीन, ग्राम सेवक, पंचायत सेक्रेटरी, स्वास्थ्य के दो कर्मचारी, पतरौल, कोआपरेटिव का कर्मचारी, इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर के करीब करीब 11-12 कर्मचारी गांव सभा में बैठते हैं। इनकी पोजीशन आप समझ लें। अगर हैल्थ वर्कर से बी० डी० ओ० आकर पूछता है कि क्या कोई मौतें हो गई हैं, कोइ बीमारी है तो वह कहेगा कि आप कौन होते हैं पूछने वाले। डाक्टर पूछे। मान लो डाक्टर पहुंच जाए तो...(**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rahi, when you move a resolution, you must hear the points of view of others. And you have got a chance to reply You will be given one hour to reply. You have now taken one hour already. Please complete it. Otherwise, I will call the next speaker.

श्री राम लाल राही : मेरा कहना यह है कि गांव का जो प्रशासनतंत्र है, उसमें केवल दो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। यदि आप उनको एक ही स्थान पर स्थायी कर दें, चाहे एक ही आदमी लगायें उसको सारा गांव सुपुर्द कर दें तो उससे कई लाभ होंगे। जितने गांव के काम हैं, वे कोई टैक्नीकल काम नहीं है। उस गांव के कर्मचारी की जिम्मेदारी हो जाएगी कि वह गांव में रुके और उसको गैर हाजिरी करने के अवसर नहीं मिलेंगे। दूसरा गांव के प्रत्येक आदमी से उसका संबंध स्थापित हो जाएगा। खेत की मेड़-मेड़ से परिचय हो जाएगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपको गांव के प्रशासन को बदलना चाहिए। इसमें हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के शासन ने जिला प्रशासन सुधार के लिए आयोग बनाया है। मैं कहना

[श्री रामलाल राही]

चाहता हूं कि आपको इसी तरह से आयोग बनाना चाहिए। अन्य बातें जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह मैं रिप्लाई के समय कहूंगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I heard the speech I could find that everything has been so much done in India that perhaps one does not like to see what has happened to this country and the rural India. Since 1980 if your government and the Prime Minister has taken up any programme seriously and tried to implement it with honesty giving so much emphasis and top priority, it is our 20-point economic programme.

It is this 20-Point economic programme and the major emphasis is anti-poverty programme, or removal of poverty, and improving the people below poverty line as we may like to call it. That is the most important programme that has been undertaken since 1980. The estimate of the people below poverty line varies according to the estimates of the Planning Commission and the evaluation studies, between 306 million to 280 million people, in our country For that we have got the Integrated Rural Development Progarmme, or IRDP as it is called. In the first four years of the Sixth Plan nearly 1.25 million people have been brought above the poverty line, as against the target of 15 million which will be soon reached at the end of March 1985.

Now, the total investment in the Sixth Plan is about Rs 3,400 crores under this IRDP and the number of families to be helped will be 15 million. In the Sixth Plan the programme was for the poorest of the poor. In every block 600 families should be identified or selected and the necessary help should be given to them so that they rise above poverty line, and accordingly about 5 million beneficiaries will be benefited at the end of this period.

Now, the Government wants to further accelerate this programme In the Seventh Plan a more courageous and ambitious programme is going to be undertaken by the Prime Minister and our Government. They want to raise the outlay per block from Rs.35 lakhs to Rs.1 crore. And then the beneficiaries will increase from 600 families to 5,000 families, and at the end of the Plan 25 million families will be benefited.

The subsidies that we give under the IRDP scheme vary from 25 to 80 percent. Even poor Harijans, backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also get more subsidy, Some times They get even up to 100 per cent subsidy. As the hon Minister, Mr. Sethi is sitting here, I would like to draw his attention to the experience we have about the subsidies which are being given to help the poor people in the countryside. I want to place a sugggestion before the hon. Minister and the Planning Commission, with the utmost zeal and desire that they should see that the subsidy that is given reaches the people concerned, so that they rise above the poverty line. The subsidy has become a matter of corruption I have gone to various villages and I have seen what has happened to this subsidy. I hope some study has been made about the subsidy that is given. In some States the implementation has been ineffective. All the anti-poverty programmes and even those that are implemented through the banks are not properly implemented. The BDO's and other officers at the block level are not effective and it has been established that 40 per cent of the assistance given to the beneficiaries is taken away—I should not mention the names—by the *babus* I have seen it being mentioned in newspapers that 40 per cent of the subsidy is lost The Central Government is silent on this. Therefore, I have a suggestion—I venture to give it as Mr. Sethi is in charge of Planning - about the subsidy that is being given. In the Sixth Plan Rs 4,000 crores is the subsidy, if we take the subsidies given for fertilizers, under the IRDP schemes. May I suggest to the hon. Minister that instead of this subsidy which is creating a kind of black-money and certain people are creating a corrupting influence in the countryside, why not the poor people get

loan assistance free of interest ? I have talked to many poor people. They say that they shall be grateful to the Government of India and Shrimati Indira Gandhi if they really get this interest free loan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How do you say that even then this 40 per cent will not be taken away by these babus ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I fully agree with you. If you make it interest free, at least they will be saved of interest on that 40 per cent which they do not get, and to a certain extent this sort of fleecing will be minimized.

I am very happy to note that the Government of India has made the maximum effort to see that the poor people get all the benefits. If the per capita-investment under IRDP is taken, in 1981-82 it was Rs.1642 and in 1983-84 it was Rs.3154. In the Seventh Plan, they have given top priority to the IRDP. Once I was reading the views of one of the most noted economists of the country about these programmes and subsidy and he wrote :

> "There are enough funds with the Government of India to look after the poor people in the countryside and enough funds are being released, but powerful interests have emerged during all these years of planning, who did not allow the benefits to reach the poor."

Therefore, before we draw the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have to make an evaluation of all these programmes in order to see that the benefits should not be taken away by the middle-men. In Orissa about 26 BDOs and 26 bank officers were suspended From this you can judge to what extent this malpractice has gone. Supposing a cow is given, the cow is not there at all. So, in view of the experience that we have gained, we have to see that these difficulties and shortcomings which we have come across, are overcome during the Seventh Plan.

About the National Rural Employment Programme, this is one of the very good programmes that we have taken up for generating employment in the countryside. But on fact I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. I was looking to the evaluation study. In 1980-81 this NREP generated 436 million mandays. It had declined to 354.52 million mandays in 1981-82. There was further decline to 350 million mandays in 1982-83 and in 1983-84 the figure is 300 million mandays So, I hope the hon. Minister while replying will tell us why this decline in generation of employment is there so far as our National Rural Employment Programme is concerned, through we are giving top-most priority to it. While touring my area, I found that one reason may be that sometimes the State Governments want to take all the advantages from the Centre but they want to show that this is their programme and not the Central Government's programme. I think some State Governments took it seriously when the Prime Minister said somewhere that the Central Government is releasing crores and crores of rupees for the upliftment of the poor but some State Governments, by giving a different name to it, say that this is their programme, I hope some State Governments take pride in that though the money is released by the Central Government. Therefore, the reason for the decline in the generation of employment may be because the State Governments have to pay some matching grant. Sometimes whatever grant is given by the Central Government, it is so calculated, the bureaucracy has developed a mechanism in such a manner, that it will look as if the State Government has given its matching Contribution of 50 per cent and the Central Government has given 50 per cent. The accounts are prepared in such a way that it appears as if the State Government has given its matching contribution Therefore, it may be because of this that there is declining trend in the generation of rural employment.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must cite some examples also to this effect.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I will write it down to the hon. Minister. I will send it in writing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Of course confidentialy.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The third important programme which the Prime Minister has announced and which the Government has taken up is the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. This is the most important programme and the Central Government is giving hundred per cent assistance to this programme. When I look at the implementation part of this programme, I find that there are number of shortcomings in this programme which should be overcome if the programme is to be made foolproof.

Another very important programe for the upliftment of the poor people is the Self Employment Scheme for the Educated Unemployed This Scheme is picking up very nicely. I have seen in my area how people are getting benefit under this Scheme and how it is helping them

Lastly, Sir, it was said that because of the tempo of development that is taking place, the stability of the villages is being disturbed and unless the programmes are fully and effectively implemented, there will be drift of the rural people towards the towns, Therefore, what we have to seriously think today is that after investing thousands and thousands crores of rupees for uplifting the poor people in the country-side, we should see that they are settled and get their livelihood. I was calculating from 1980 to 1984 and found that more and more people are drifting from the rural areas to the cities. What is happening today is that there is destabilisation in the villages and there are going to be urban disturbances I was telling yesterday that what we see in Punjab today is because of the urban frustration also. After the development in Punjab, the result that we see today is a kind of frustration among the youth, So, we have to see how this urban disturbance can be removed.

Now, I just cite one instance. When the banks were nationalised, Mr Sethi was incharge of Finance. I am grateful to him that the first branch of the nationalised banks was opened in one of the remotest places in my area, that is, Daspalla where thousands of people wanted to know what is a nationalised bank. That was the scene when Mr. Sethi went to inaugurate that branch. Today we find how the economists have analysed that the rural people are paying the high wage cost of the banking institutions. The banking industry is casting an additional burden of 4.5 per cent on the farmers, because of the payment of higher wages to the employees of the nationalised banks. Similarly, if you take the public sector enterprises, the rural farming community is paying 6.5 per cent, which is the additional burden on account of the wages paid to the public sector employees and these public sector units have aggregate loss of about Rs.200 crores in spite of the price increase allowed on the products of these enterprises. This loss is passed on to the rural farmers.

Since we are pumping more and more money into the rural side, a high-level committee should go into the problem, because this conflict is bound to increase in the countryside Therefore, the best way to safeguard the utilisation of the money that we are giving to the countryside is to involve the voluntary agencies in the implementation of the IRDP and all the anti-poverty programmes. As the Prime Minister has also suggested, all the voluntary agencies should be involved in these programmes I hope the Government of India is having some programme in this direction.

Coming to irrigation and electricity, of course we cannot discuss all of them because the scope of the resolution is limited. But, so far as irrigation, generation of energy, construction of roads etc. are concerned, there is no doubt that we have made tremendous progress. We cannot say that nothing has happen-

ed. The progress is remarkable. The more we go ahead, the more will be the desire for further achievement. We have to meet them As our Prime Minister has declared, all the programmes that we have undertaken are to see that India prospers and a new India is built up so that in a decade India becomes one of the front-rank members of the comity of nations.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barsat) : I rise to support the Resolution, moved by my esteemed friend, Shri Rahi. I am grateful to Shri Rahi that he has considered it necessary to raise a very important issue for discussion in this House.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

The essence of the Resolution is that certain changes and necessary improvements in the administrative pattern of rural development have to be brought, about. While accepting or agreeing with these views, I would say that unless we realise and understand the basic problem of the rural areas, it will not be possible to solve the problem at all. It is a fact that there is growing discontent in the countryside. Therefore, unless certain radical measures are taken, instead of the green revolution, of which you are very much proud of, certain other kind of revolution will take place in our country.

Now, look at the profile of the countryside. Unemployment among the rural population is increasing by leaps and bounds. I have get a figure which suggests that at the end of March 1977, these who got their names registered in the Employment Exchanges at the district level - I am not mentioning about the cities of other big towns- their number stood at 10.2 million. Now during these years this figure has risen and reached to 19.7 million by 1983 Therefore, you can will appreciate the magnitude of the rural unemploymeat in our country.

Sir, again we are to take note of the increasing alienation of the agriculturists from the land. More and mor people are being alienated from the land. I would only give you one figure to indicate the rate at which this alienation is taking place. The ratio of agricultural labourers to cultivators, which was roughly 43 : 57 in 1951, has increased to 45 :53.5 by 1971 That means generally speaking by 1971 the ratio between the agricultural labour and the cultivators have been almost fifty-fifty. That means fifty percent of the rural population comprise of agricultural workers or labourers today.

Now, if you think in terms of the agricultural workers in our country, I would only quote the figures given by two Rural Labour Inquiry Committee. The say the number of agricultural labourers stood at 310 lakhs in 1964-65 and it rose to 460 lakhs in 1974-75. By 1983, the number might have crossed 500 lakhs. Therefore, we have got about five crores of agricultural workers, living in the rural part of the country

Now, while on the one hand the poor and the marginal peasants are being alienated from the land, on the other hand the number of large farms is increasing. This ought not to have taken place at all because we have got the land ceiling laws, because we have got certain land reforms policies. But contrary to all these things, the number of large farms is increasing. Can you explain why is it so ? Large farms account for an area of 386 lakhs of hectares, rather 28 9 per cent of the total cultivated area in 1961-62 Now, the number of large farms has increased and they cover about 500 lakhs of hectares i e. 35.8 per cent of the total area cultivated in 1970-71. That means there has been increase in the number of large farms and the total quantity of land under large farms has increased to a very great extent This means that the object of the land reforms has been completely defeated.

Now, if you take into account the success or achievements of land reform measures, I would only draw your atten-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

tion to the Report of the Agriculture Ministry, Government of India, which says that the total area of available surplus after the implementation of the ceiling laws would be only 46 lakh hectares, which constitutes only one per cent of the total cultivated land of our country.

Admitting this shortfall, rather admitting this defeat of the policy, the Approach Paper to the Seventh Five-Year Plan says :

> "Although substantial progress has been achieved in the implementation of the land reforms, a good deal of potential for re-distribution of surplus land stills needs to be realised."

There is a good deal of achievement. Your achievement, if I quantify, is that you have been able to distribute 70 to 90 thousand hactares of land Throughout this country you have quantified the total surplus land as only 46 lakh hactares of land which constitutes only 11 per cent of the total land cultivated in our country, and in your Approach Paper you do not admit this shortfall and deficiency and you merely express your satisfaction that you will try, during the coming five years of the Seventh Five Year Plan only making arrangements for taking over possession of 46 lakh hactares of land and distribute them. Can it really eliminate the real poverty in our country even if you succeed in distributing these 46 lakh hectares of land in our countryside ? My answer to this is ; No, it will not reduce the rural poverty because if you want to reduce the rural poverty, the main thing or the quintessence is the land reforms, and you have not understood the implications of the land reforms, the vital role it plays in a country like India — not only India, but in all developing countries.

Sir, I know you are an energetic student of history. Even a bourgeois economist will agree that in a developing country the key to the advanncement of the people lies entirely on the land reforms It is not only the question of India it is the question which is equally valid or which is equally relevant to all the developing countries of the world Unless the Government or the Planning Commission or the Ruling Party understands or realises the importance of this basic issue, I am afraid the problem of the rural poverty cannot be solved, cannot even be tinkered with ; you cannot even touch the fringe of the problem Therefore, while supporting the Resolution of Mr. Rahi, I would only request that instead of making so many speeches in diverse ways on policy decisions, the entire attention should be concentrated on land reforms. That is the key to the poverty eradication programme. But, Sir, unfortunately that has not been taken proper care of.

Coming to the other issues ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. There is very less time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I heard you very patiently. I want to answer you while you are there But now you are in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But the time limit is only 10 minutes

SHRI CHITTA BASU : For the time being we assume that you are there, not in the Chair

MR. CHAIRMAN : You could have replied to me in 10 minutes. You conclude in 10 minutes

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Thank you, Sir. I will conclude

I am concluding only after replying to you.

You have said that the Government has taken measures for anti-poverty programmes and they are in operation. You have mentioned I R D P., National Rural Employment Programme, Rural

Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and other programmes.

Even the Government admits in the course of the reply to a question here that these programmes have also not been successful to the satisfaction of the people of the country. They also admit that there are certain problems in the implementation of them. The target has also not been fulfilled. It is necessary for the House to know what has been the success of these programmes. To what extent Government has been able to implement this poverty eradication programme. I suggest that the Government should appoint a Committee to re-evaluate the effect or consequence of this programme relating to the rural economy of our country particularly in the direction of poverty eradication.

Lastly, I would only mention about the artisans. As a matter of fact you will be unhappy to learn that the number of rural artisans are decreasing gradually. I have got figures at which I got from the National Sample Survey that was held in 1955. It says that the number of workers engaged in Household Industries in the country stood at 10.2 millions. It has come down to 6 35 millions, in 1971 census report. On the one hand the poor and marginal farmers are being gradually and increasingly alienated from the land. On the other hand the village rural artisans are also being alienated from their profession. Therfore, how can you expect that the rural unemployment will be solved and the problem of poverty will be reduced in the countryside ? Unless the Government takes up eradication of Poverty as a programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan, there cannot be any effective change. A new attitude is required, concentrate on the land reforms and bringing about or restore the household industries so that the people in a large number can get employment and poverty can be reduced.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I join the other Members in congratulating the Mover of this Resolution for having brought it at a very appropriate time and focussed the attention of the House on this very important issue. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that India lives in the villages. In fact, as per estimate, 80% of the country's population lives in villages. It is not merely concentration of population in the villages. I am afraid, the concentration of poverty also is in the villages.

We have, undoubtedly, made tremendous progress over the last thirty and odd years. The benefits of this economic programme have mostly gone to the people in the town, in the urban areas and they have not gone to the corresponding extent to the rural population.

Now, my hon. colleague, Mr. Chitta Basu has rightly pointed out that in the rural areas, land, particularly the agricultural land is the basis of development. No doubt, land reforms are important but I don't think merely by giving a piece of land to a landless person, the problem of poverty of that person or the problems of rural poverty are solved. Equally important, if not more, is to see that the person who gets this land is able to like a living out of that and that agriculture becomes profitable. This is precisely what the schemes which have been brought in by this Government in the Sixth Five Year Plan. They have done it with great success. Now, what is the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) ? It is trying to give inputs to the farmers, marginal farmers of whom Shri Chitta Basu was speaking so that he can rise himseelf and his family above the poverty line.

Mr. Chitta Basu was speaking about the artisans whose number has increased and was expressing very serious misgivings about the future of artisans in the country. Then, it did not occur to him to make a reference to a very important programme that this Government had brought in, namely, TRYSEM. It aims precisely at this. It creates artisanal facilities in the rural areas and improvement by bringing semi-modern technology in the artisanal structure

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

which is in the rural areas. Now, what are the figures ? The Scheme TRYSEM is proposed to train at least 2 lakh rural youth every year some skill or technology. In 1979-80 and 1980-81 93,018 were trained and out of this 9,266 youths became self-employed. This is a very important substantial achievement. But apart from the achievement the direction to that programme, the perspective of the issue is also equally very important. Now, our previous speaker was mentioning what transpired in the House this morning when the Government said, "These programmes are satisfactory", they are not satisfactory enough. What are the reasons ? I should submit that reason no 1 is the lack of motivation at all levels. It is not enough if the hon. Planning Minister wants to push this programme ahead. It is not enough if the Government of India and its Minister want to push this programme ahead. It is necessary that everybody at the political level downwards and administrative level from top to bottom is motivated and made to understand the importance of these programmes and these anti-poverty measures. In the morning, we were all hearing one hon. Member blaming the poor bank managers in the rural areas. Some of us even went to the extent of saying that bank managers act *mala-fide* and withdraw these loans from those deserving cases. I have toured in my constituency, every single village panchayat in my constituency and my impression of these managers is not so much the case of malice when they withdraw the loan but it is a case of just ignorance. They are used partiularly to a set process in which loan must be given in a particular form and to the people who can reply them. The first thing they look into is, when a person goes for a loan, is this man able to repay the loan ? This is the question of not so much of malice but lack of knowledge of the purpose, intention and structure of this programme. Very often also, these bank managers do not know what is the rate of interest applicable. I go to a manager and he tells me, for this particular loan, the rate of interest is 20%. Another bank manager from the next village says, it is 10%. The third man says, no, the BIR rates will be applicable and it is 4%. These are the things. So, the question is not merely poor bank managers in the rural areas. Please tell me how much motivated will be the Directors of the Reserve Bank of India. Please have a talk and let our Members of Parliament have a talk with the Directors of the Reserve Bank of India They will be surprised to see that some of the Directors are not at all inclined for this programme. They find that these programmes are merely politically motivated.

Why go only to the Directors of the Reserve Bank of India ? Let us go to the Planning Commission which plans various programmes and schemes. Let us meet some of the senior officers of the Planning Commission and let us find out how motivated they are, how much belief and faith they have in these programmes. You will find some exceptional cases. You will find also other cases in which there is no belief in these programmes, there is no faith in these programmes. It is not out of malice ; it is just out of their ignorance. These are the people who have been trained in a particular school of thought ; they have been trained in a particular school of economics. They believe that it is the rich man who will bring in the result ; it is the big industry, what they call the mother industry, that will bring in the result. You have the mother industry ; you spend crores of rupees ; the ancillaries will come up and all the good things will happen as a consequence. So, it is just a question of motivation ; it is a question of education. These things must be brought about at all levels.

The kingpin in these programmes, the anti-poverty programme, is the Block Development Officer. One finds that the programmes do not succeed to the extent desirable though, I repeat, again and again, that they have succeeded to a very great extent. But I agree that they have not succeeded to the fullest extent. It is because there is no coordination at the basic unit of the block. We have

agricultural development officers ; we have labour officers ; we have education and health officers. All these people are connected with the 20 point programme. But the kingpin is the BDO. He is supposed to coordinate all these activities, all these programmes. The BDO because of his own junior rank—sometimes his scale of pay is lower than that of other officers—has no authority, has no statutory power, to direct other officers, nor he has the moral authority which a higher-rank officer has. The lack of coordination at the block level mainly is another hurdle in the greater progress and implementation of these programmes.

There are a lot of things one could say. The basic thing is a question of motivation and education. It is also a question of adequate staff and Personnel. We have at the village level the gram sewak. In my area, we call h m the gram sewak. This is the man who will meet the rural people, go to them and find out who are really the poorest people in the village so that they are helped. The gram sewak and the panchayat secretary are the officials whose scales of pay have remained stagnant for the last 20 years in most of the States. But the work that is being done at the village level and the block level is increasing tremendously. Every year, new programmes, are coming up ; every five years, there is a package of new programmes But the staff at the village and the block level is not increased.

I will end up by saying that the point raised in the resolution that has been moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Ram Lal Rahi, that education is important must be emphasized We are still going by the Lord Macaulay style of education which leads merely to white collar jobs which are not available. Education has to be, as Mahatma Gandhi wanted it, rural development oriented ; it must be oriented towards semi-modern technology. Education revolution is no less important than any other input for the rural development.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, मैं राही साहब के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह भारत की आत्मा का प्रस्ताव है। इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ इस पर कहूं मैं सेठी जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि अच्छा हुआ उन्होंने पिस्तौल को छोड़ कर कुदाल को हाथ में लिया है और गांधी जी का कुछ काम होगा। बहुत अच्छा काम होगा और देश का कल्याण होगा।

सभापति जी, आपने कहा है कि देश की गरीबी मिटी है, सत्य बात है। कुछ लोग तो गरीब से अमीर हुए हैं। मैं अभी अखबार पढ़ रहा था, तो मालूम हुआ कि कांग्रेस के एम०पीज ने रोष प्रकट किया है। हाजी मस्तान जैसा व्यक्ति कुली से हाजी मस्तान बन गया। एक स्मगलर हिन्दुस्तान का एक चोटी का पूंजीपति हो गया। जिसको नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट में गिरफ्तार किया गया था, बाद में उनको छोड़ दिया गया। उस मीटिंग में एम० पीज ने कहा, वहां मिनिस्टर भी थे, कि उनको क्यो छोड़ दिया ? मैं आपकी बात की ताईद करता हूं कि बहुत तरक्की हुई है—एक कुली से करोड़ों का मालिक बन गया। ऐसे बहुत से लोगों ने तरक्की की है और आपने उनको बहुत तरक्की करवाई है। देश से कितनी गरीबी मिटी है कि एक कुली हाजी मस्तान और हाजी मस्तान ही नहीं और भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो करोड़पति और अरबपति बन गए हैं।

सेठी साहब, मेरी दो-बार बातें लिख लो। हिन्दुस्तान में साढ़े चार लाख गांव हैं, 70-72 करोड़ की उनकी आबादी है और 70 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है। इन साढ़े चार

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

लाख गांवों में रहने वाले आदमियों को, नर और नारियों को, पशुओं की बात छोड़ दो, हालांकि अमरीका, रूस और यूरोप में पशुओं को भी उतना गन्दा पानी नहीं मिलता है, जितना हिन्दुस्तान में मिलता है। जो बाबा गांधी की सन्तान हैं, जो सही गांधीवाद के नेता हैं, जो सही गांधी के वारिस हैं—हम और आप तो नकली वारिस हैं—मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं—इन साढ़े चार लाख लोगों को पीने का पानी दो। अगर आप ऐसा कर सके तब आपकी इज्जत बढ़ेगी। एशियाड पर 1200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने से, यूरोप और अमरीका के बराबर शान बनाने से आपकी इज्जत नहीं बनेगी। वह तो गांधी की आत्मा को ठोकर मारना है, वह गांधी जो लंगोटी पहन कर जार्ज पंजुम से मिलने गया था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं—इन साढ़े चार लाख गांवों को पीने का शुद्ध पानी दो।

यह देश ऐसा है—जिसमें लड़ाई है बुरके की, पर्दे की है। भारत की जवान बहू-बेटियां सड़कों के ऊपर खुले-आम मैदान में पाखाना और जंगल जाती हैं, फरागत के लिये जाती हैं। कोई ऐसा बन्दोबस्त करो, जो आपकी बहन-बेटी इज्जत से, अदब से जरूरियाते-हाजत से फारिग हो सकें।

तीसरी बात -- आप के भारत में कम से कम 15 फीसदी लोग वे हैं जिनके घर नहीं हैं, जमीन नहीं है, झुग्गी नहीं है। जो खाना-बदोश हैं, जंगलों में घूमते हैं, दिल्ली या और जगहों में घूमते हैं। आप उनके बसाने का प्रबन्ध करो ताकि वे आवारा न रहें।

गांवों को आप फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकते तो उजाड़िये मत। हलाकू और चंगेज ने गांवों पर इतना जबरदस्त हमला नहीं किया था जितना आपने किया है। गांधी जी किसानों के प्रतीक थे, उस गांधी के किसानों पर आपने हमला किया है। दिल्ली के पचास मील तक चारों तरफ किसानों की जमीनें छीनी गई हैं, डाका मारा गया है, चार आने, छः आने गज के हिसाब से उनकी जमीनों को लेकर हजारों रुपये गज तक बेचा गया है। मेरे ख्याल में बड़े से बड़ा डाकू भी इतना जबरदस्त डाका किसानों पर नहीं मार सकता था, जितना आपकी तरफ से मारा गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं अगर गांवों को नहीं बढ़ा सकते हो, तो दिल्ली को मत बढ़ाओ, कलकत्ता को मत बढ़ाओ, गांवों को सहूलियत नहीं दे सकते हो, तो कम से कम उनको उजाड़ों मत। आज कलकत्ता फैल रहा है, दिल्ली फैल रहा है, गांव उजड़ रहे हैं। आप गांवों को बसाने वाले नहीं हैं, उनकी भलाई करने वाले नहीं हैं, इसमें हम भी गुनहगार हैं क्योंकि यहां बात कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन बसना शहर में ही चाहते हैं, मकान शहर में ही बनाना चाहते हैं। आने वाला इतिहास माफ नहीं करेगा। यहां पर अंग्रेज आया, बाहर से गौरी और गजनी आए लेकिन उन्होंने भी ऐसा नहीं किया। लाल किले के पास किसानों की जमीन थी और आज दिल्ली के अन्दर फार्म हैं मंत्रियों के, बिरला के, टाटा के, डालमिया के और मोदी के लेकिन भारत के किसानों के पास जो पहले जमीन थी आज 50 मील के रकबे में एक इंच भूमि भी उनके पास नहीं है। ऐसी हालत आज यहां पर हो गई है।

पांचवी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि सेटी साहब आप कोई जादूगर तो हैं नहीं जो सब ठीक कर दोगे। या तो आप ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं या इस सरकार को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे

हैं। आज कोई महकमा नहीं हैं, जिसको आपने छोड़ा हो। आपको कभी इस महकमे में भेज दिया और कभी उस महकमे में। जहां गलती देखेंगे, वहां उस महकमे को सुधारने के लिए आपको भेज देंगे। दो महीने के लिए, तीन महीने के लिए भेज देते हैं कि इस महकमे को सुधारो। अब तो चुनाव आ रहे हैं इसलिए जितना आप कर सको, करो। मैं शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप शिक्षा सब को दो। बहुत बड़े विद्वान हैं और बहुत बड़े वकील हैं और दिल में दर्द भी है। 6,12,20 बच्चे स्कूल की इमारत के नीचे दब जाएं और मर जाएं, यह कैसी बात है। उन्हीं की रियासत के अन्दर ऐसा हुआ है। अगर कोई सभ्य देश होता, सभ्य सरकार होती या सभ्य समाज होता, तो इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था। ये जो बच्चे हैं इनके तुम भी वारिश हो और हम भी वारिश हैं। इतने सारे बच्चे दब कर मर जाएं, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात किसी सभ्य कौम में नहीं हो सकती, किसी सभ्य समाज में नहीं हो सकती। मैंने 30 स्कूलों के लिए लिख कर दिया हुआ है कि इनकी इमारतें गिरने वाली हैं और वहां पर बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं। किसी दिन इमारत गिर जाएगी, तो कहेंगे कि इमारत गिर गई और बच्चे मर गये, हम क्या करें।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। मैं राही जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जब वे प्रस्ताव लाए, तब तो आप हंस रहे थे।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं तो अब भी हंस रहा हूं, रो नहीं रहा हूं। देखिये आप विद्वान हैं और मैं अनपढ़ हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हो सकता है कि राही जी की भाषा का तरीका अपना हो और वे आपकी तरह इसको पेश न कर पाए हों लेकिन उन की जो भावना है, वह गांवों को बढ़ाने की है।

अब जहां तक आंकड़ों की बात है। सभापति महोदय, आप भी बहुत ज्यादा आंकड़े दे रहे थे। मैं आपको एक बात सुनाना चाहता हूं। एक लाला जी के पांच, छः बच्चे थे और एक दिन वे नदी पार करने के लिए गये। उन में जो सबसे छोटा बच्चा था, उसका कद एक फीट था, दूसरे का कद डेढ़ फीट, तीसरे का दो फीट और चौथे का कद ढाई फीट था और मियां, बीबी 6, 6 फीट के थे। नदी को उनको पार करना था। लाला जी ने हिसाब लगाया कि नदी तीन फीट गहरी है और सबका कद जोड़ कर औसत निकाल लिया कि पर-केपीटन कद सवा तीन फीट है और उन्होंने सोचा कि नदी पार कर जाएंगे। सब पानी में से निकले। अब बेचारे बच्चे तो सब डूब गये और वे दोनों निकल आए। तब सेठानी ने कहा कि यह कैसा गलत हिसाब लगाया कि ये सब मर गये। लाला जी ने फिर हिसाब लगाया और कहा कि 'लेखा जोखा यों, तो कुनबा डूबा क्यों' यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पर कैपीटा का हिसाब आप बना देते हो लेकिन फिर भी लोग भुखमरी से मर रहे हैं और दरिद्रता में लोग पड़े हुए हैं। पर कैपीटा पैसा आप के स्मगलरों के पास, भ्रष्ट लोगों, रिश्वतखोरों के पास चला जाता है, बेईमान लोगों के पास और बड़ी तन्ख्वाह पाने वालों के पास चला जाता है और गरीब के हिस्से कुछ नहीं आता है। आंकड़ों

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

के हिसाब-किताब में वे सब रुपया खा जाते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि लोहिया जी ने कहा था कि हरिजन की चव्वन्नी की चोरी पकड़ी जाएगी और जो करोड़पति टाटा और बाटा है, इसकी अरबों रुपये की चोरी नहीं पकड़ी जाएगी।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि राही जी को अपने प्रस्ताव को पेश करने का तरीका जरा कम ही मालूम होगा क्योंकि हजारों साल से वे एक दुःख अपने कलेजे में लिए बैठे हैं और कमलापति त्रिपाठी होते, तो श्लोक पढ़ कर सुना देते क्योंकि हजारों साल से उन्होंने यह काम किया है। हमें भाषा को नहीं देखना चाहिए बल्कि जो इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे भावना है, उसको देखना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जय बोलनी है, तो गांधी जी की, महात्मा गांधी की जय बोलो और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की नहीं। महात्मा गांधी के देश के लिए अगर आप कुछ कर सको, तो करो जिससे देश आगे बढ़े और इस देश के गरीब लोगों का कल्याण हो सके और गांवों को उजाड़ो नहीं, उनका विकास करने के लिए और ज्यादा पैसा उन पर खर्च करो। यही बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहता था। पहले तो आपको पंजाब को देखने की तरफ लगा रखा था, अब आपके जिम्मे यह बात आ गई है। आप विद्वान हो। यह तो सरकार की बात है कि हाजी मस्तान छूटेगा, देश यूं ही लूटेगा और गरीब यूं ही फूटेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted far this Resolution is 2 hours and now 2 hours is already over. Should I call the Minister ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No, no. All parties should be given a change to speak.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : 2 hours is quite inadequate. Time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time more do you want ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Minimum 2 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the House agrees that the time for this Resolution be extended by 2 hours.

SOME HON MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR CHAIRMAN : The time is extended by 2 hours. Now Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, सम्मानीय राही जी जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उनकी भावनाओं का कद्र करता हूं और उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। जब हमें आजादी हासिल हुई तो देश के सामने कई विकट परिस्थितियां थीं जैसे कि देश को सुरक्षित रखना देश में एकता रखना और आर्थिक रूप से सुदृढ़ करना। ये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें थीं। आपको मालूम होगा कि स्व० पण्डित नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में सारी समस्याओं के निराकरण करने का काम लिया गया था। इस तरह, कई आर्थिक उत्थान के काम किए गए। इसी प्रकार पहली योजना में इंडस्ट्री पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया दूसरी में एग्रीकल्चर पर दिया। इस तरह से हर पंचवर्षीय योजना का उद्देश्य हम अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार बदलते रहे।

राही जी ने कहा कि देश ने तरक्की नहीं की है, यह बात सही नहीं है। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि 1947 में हमारी औसत आयु 27 वर्ष थी और आज 52 वर्ष है जबकि देश में कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयां आई। पांच-छह लड़ाइयां हमने लड़ीं। सूखा, बाढ़, ओला और अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का हमें सामना करना पड़ा। इसके बावजूद भी उत्तरोत्तर विकास की प्रगति बढ़ती गई। (व्यवधान) ... पासवान जी इस समय हंस रहे हैं। मैं इनसे आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि जनता पार्टी ने तो योजना को रोल करके रख दिया था और विकास की गति आगे जाने की बजाय पीछे की ओर चली गई थी। औद्योगिक उत्पादन 1.4 प्रतिशत पीछे चला गया था। इसी प्रकार कृषि और जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा था। सन् 1980 में इनके आपसी लड़ाई-झगड़ों के कारण जब जनता का ध्यान हट गया तो उसने हमारी नेता श्रीमती गांधी में विश्वास प्रकट किया और हम दोबारा सत्ता में आए। सन् 80 में जो हमें जर्जरित अर्थव्यवस्था मिली थी, उसे ठीक किया और पटरी पर ला दिया। आज हम ऊंचा मस्तक करके कह सकते हैं कि 15 करोड़ टन गल्ले का उत्पादन हुआ। इन लोगों ने जो रोलिंग प्लान रख दिया था, उसे फिर से ठीक किया। इसका सारा श्रेय प्लानिंग कमीशन के लोगों को जाता है। हमारे देश की नेता जी को जाता है, इंदिरा गांधी जी को जाता है, इंदिरा गांधी को जाता है कि किस तरह से थोड़े टाइम में इन्होंने हमारी योजनाओं को रोल कर दिया था...

सभापति महोदय : पनिका साहब, आपका टाइम सिर्फ 10 मिनट है, इसलिए समाप्त करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : चूंकि ये लोग नकारात्मक बातें करते हैं, इसलिए मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूं। आप भी एग्री करेंगे कि जिस तरह की ये बातें करते हैं, मैं इनको ठीक कर रहा हूं। आखिर मंत्री महोदय भी कितने आदमियों का उत्तर देंगे। इसलिए हमारा भी कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है...

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरफ मत देखिए।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं आपकी ही तरफ देख कर कहूंगा। हमारे विकास के मार्ग में रोडा बनने वाला दूसरा प्रमुख कारण सस्ती लोकप्रियता रही है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे लोक सभा सचिवालय ने बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम पर एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की है। मैं इनका बड़ा आभारी हूं। सभापति महोदय जहां हमारे विरोधी दलों की सरकारें हैं, उन राज्यों में देखें, जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश है, त्रिपुरा है, वहां ग्रामीण विकास के बहुत कम लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुए हैं। मैं यह रिकार्ड की बात कह रहा हूं। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे गांवों में देश की 85 प्रतिशत जनता रहती है। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंत तक हम 51 हजार मेगावाट से ज्यादा बिजली प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा हमने जिन गांवों को बिजली दी है, पम्पिंग सेटस को एनजाईज किया है, इरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ाया है, इसके अलावा कई दूसरे कार्यक्रम सब के सामने हैं। यह बात भी सही है कि जितने विकास की हम अपेक्षा रखते थे, हम उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाये। उसका कारण यह था कि हमारे देश में कुछ परिस्थितियां ऐसी पैदा हो गई थीं। आप

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

देखिए कि हमारे देश में पोलिटिकल स्थिति क्या है। विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए और भी कई चीजों की अपेक्षा होती है, कई बुनियादी चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है। देश के पोलिटिकल ढांचे का भी उस पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हमारे गांधी जी के देश में आज कितनी पार्टियां हो गई हैं और हर रोज एक नई पार्टी बनती चली जा रही है। हमारे विरोधी दल वालों को भी देखना चाहिए कि इनस्टैबिलिटी का हमारे विकास कार्यों पर कितना गहरा असर पड़ता है।

इतना ही नहीं, हमारी पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत छः भिभिन्न प्रकार के एरियाज को आइडैन्टिफाइड किया गया था जैसे हिल एरिया, मरुस्थल एरिया, ट्राइबल एरिया, डाउन प्रोन एरिया आदि आदि। मान्यवर आपका उड़ीसा का एरिया भी उसमें आता है। उसके बाद उनके विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाए गए। लेकिन छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के एप्रोच पेपर में उन बातों का जिक्र नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन इलाकों का विकास राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए बहुत जरूरी है ताकि हम रीजनल इम्बैलैंस को दूर कर सकें। इसमें उड़ीसा के कई जिले, उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिले और स्वयं मेरी कांसटीटूएंसी मिर्जापुर, मध्य प्रदेश के कई इलाके कवर होते थे। लगभग हर राज्य में काफी बड़ा इलाका आता था जहां लिंक रोड़ बनाने की आवश्यकता थी, सड़कें बनाने की आवश्यकता थी, स्कूल कालेज खोलने की जरुरत थी। मेरी कांसटीटूएंसी राबर्टसगंज भी वैसे ही इलाके में आती है।

मान्यवर, यदि आप तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स तथा बैकवर्ड लोगों की संख्या देखें तो वह कुल आबादी का 50 प्रतिशत बनती है। मैं आपकी बात भी सुन रहा था कि जितने हमारे कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, जैसे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम एन० आर०ई०पी०, आई०आर०डी०पी० आदि, उसमें सुधार की तो जरूरत है लेकिन दूसरी यह बात भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि अभी तक हम ने कई ऐसी जातियों को मान्यता ही नहीं दी है। जब हमारे मंत्री जी होम मिनिस्टर थे तो इन्होंने कई बार इसी हाउस मे कहा था कि जो छूटी हुई जातियां हैं, हम उनको भी शैड्यूल में शामिल करके उनका विकास करेंगे। लेकिन मैं योजना मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सारे देश के इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए पीछे एक शिवरामन कमेटी बनी थी। उसमें किसी जिले के इंडस्ट्रियल बैकवर्ड नैस को आधार न मानकर ब्लाक स्तर को आधार माना गया था। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि दो साल होने के बावजूद अभी तक उसको मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। हमारे नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी भी कहते थे कि हो जायगा, उसके बाद चव्हाण साहब भी कहते थे कि हो जाएगा अब आप आये है, मै आपसे भी कहता हूं कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी शिवरामन कमेटी को मान्यता दें ताकि देश में समान रूप से विकास हो सके।

अभी हमारे उस तरफ के कई लोग जैसे पासवान जी और कुछ दूसरे साथी उछल रहे हैं। लेकिन यह बड़ी गंभीर बात है। आप सातवी योजना के ऐप्रोच पेपर के अनुसार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिए काफी करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस पेपर के 23 पृष्ठ पर जो लिख दिया कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिये जो सोशल बैकवर्डनेस का क्राइटीरिया रहा है उसको

चेंज करके आर्थिक करने जा रहे हैं, यह मेरी राय में ठीक नहीं है। आपको अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। आपकी मंशा नहीं है, यह मैं जानता हूं, लेकिन न जाने कैसे ब्यूरोक्रेटिक सैट अप ने इसको रख दिया है, जो एक खतरनाक चीज हो सकती है। इसलिये आप माननीय पासवान जी को लोगों को भ्रमित करने का मौका न दें। जब संविधान में अनुच्छेद 340, 341, 342 रखे गये बैकवर्ड के लिये ऐजूकेशनली और सोशली, क्राइटीरिया की बात है फिर आपने ऐप्रोच पेपर में बैकवर्ड को क्यों निकाल दिया। अनुच्छेद 341 था शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए। अनटचेबिलिटी उसका आधार हो गया। अभी भी यह व्याप्त है। आज राजनीतिक अनटचेबिलिटी हो गई है। अनुच्छेद 342 में रिमोटनैस आफ दी प्लेस। आपने कहां रिमोट एरियाज को सम्पन्न क्षेत्र के साथ जोड़ दिया ? तो चालाकी से ब्यूरोक्रेटिक सैट अप ने 13 वां पैरा एप्रोच पेपर में बना दिया। आप स्पष्ट बतायें कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया ? और कहें कि हमारी मंशा ऐसी नहीं है ताकि माननीय पासवान को रेडियो, अखबारों और मीटिंग में यह न कहना पड़े कि आधार गलत है। मैं जानता हूं कि हमारी सरकार की कभी यह नीति नहीं रही है। जब आप दूसरी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स लिस्ट को संशोधित करने जा रहे हैं तो मंत्री जी को सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए ताकि पासवान जी को लोगों को भ्रमित करने का मौका न मिले।

इसी तरह से जो सिंचाई सुविधायें आपने दी, हमने दौरा करके देखा है कि नहरों की सफाई ठीक नहीं है, ट्यूब वैलों को बिजली समय पर नहीं मिलती है, गूलें भी ठीक नहीं हैं। यह छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं अगर इन को दूर किया जाय तो काफी सुधार हो सकता है। शिक्षा के बारे में माननीय राही और माननीय फैलीरो ने जो कहा ठीक है। अभी हम साउथ कोरिया गये थे वहां हमने देखा कि 10 साल में शिक्षा पर उन्होंने बहुत कुछ किया है। जब तक मेन पावर को आप ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। कागज पर 27 प्रतिशत ऐजूकेशन कही है, लेकिन असल में 10, 15 प्रतिशत ही है। इसलिये देश में मैन पावर को ट्रेन करके समयानुसार उनको खड़ा करना है। इसके लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि शहरों में ही स्कूल हों। आज जरूरत है कि उनको देहातों में ले जाया जाय। जो भी देहात का लड़का शहर में आता है वह फिर देहात मे वापस नहीं जाना चाहता। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी शहरोन्मुखी हो गई है। न डाक्टर, न बी० डी० ओ० न इंजीनियर, कोई भी देहात में नहीं जाता है। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि प्लानिंग विभाग के कर्मचारियों को और निर्माण कार्य में लगे अधिकारियों को गावोंन्मुखी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये।

मैं अभी अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर रहा था, तो मैंने जानबूझ कर ब्लाक सिटिंग में पूछा कि जो अधिकारी 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को गिना देगा उसको हम इनाम देंगे। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस बात को सुन कर बी० डी० ओ० सहम गया, वह भी नहीं जानता था। तो जो डैवलपमेंट के काम में लगे हुए अधिकारी हैं उनको हमारी नेता के कार्यक्रम को जानना चाहिए। अगर कोई एम० पी० नहीं जानता है तो उसको एम० पी० होने का अधिकार नहीं है। जो हमारे देश की नेता के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को न जाने उसको प्रतिनिधित्व करने का अधिकार

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

नहीं है। इन बंद शब्दों के साथ मेरा कहना है कि हमारे देश में बहुत काम हुआ है, और हो सकता है।

मैंने आपसे प्रार्थना की थी कि मुझे 5 बजे जाना है, लेकिन चूंकि समय देर से मिला इसलिए मेरा कार्यक्रम नष्ट हो गया और अपनी बात भी खुल कर न कह सका। लेकिन कभी-कभी जब हम रिक्वैस्ट करें तो समय देना चाहिए। सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत अनुशासित सिपाही हूं। मैंने 5 बरस में पहली बार रिक्वैस्ट किया मुझे 5 बजे जाना है, एप्वाइन्टमैंट है, पहले समय दे देना। आपसे भी मैंने रिक्वैस्ट किया था लेकिन आपने दूसरे मदस्य को बुला लिया। अब मैं आपका आदेश मानता हूं और बैठता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, पनिका जी ने एक बात की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया और वह है सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो यह प्रारूप जोड़ा गया है अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जातियों के रिजर्वेशन को समाप्त करने की दिशा में, जो कि पहला कदम है, मैं उन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं खींचूंगा जो कि यहां हो चुकी हैं।

मैं एक दो बातो की ओर मुख्य रूप से सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा कि सर-कार कम-से-कम यह मन तो बना ले कि मुझे कोई एक काम करना है। अभी जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं और हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उनसे हमको कहीं ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि आजादी के 37 साल के बाद हमारा यह देश या हम या गांव के लोग विकास की प्रगति पर हैं।

गांव में जो छोटी आवश्यकताएं हैं, हमारे अधिकांश साथी दूसरे मुल्कों में जाते हैं, उन को भी पता है, हमने आज तक संसार में कहीं ऐसा मुल्क नहीं देखा कि वहां आदमी को पीने के लिए अच्छा पानी न मिले। लंदन में मिलियन टन्स, लोखों टन दूध फेंक दिया जाता है, इसलिये कि दूध का एक्सट्रा उत्पादन वहां होता है। अमेरिका के किसानों को मुआवजा दिया जाता है कि तुम अतिरिक्त गेहूं या चावल पैदा न करो। लेकिन हमारा एक देश ऐसा है, जिसको सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी इसमें कोई रहना नहीं चाहता है, सब विदेश भागना चाहते हैं।

मैंने एक दिन कहा था हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज का राज्य था और आजादी मिली तो एक भी अंग्रेज यहां नहीं रुका, लेकिन अगर कहीं हिन्दुस्तान का राज्य इंग्लैंड में होता तो ऐसी स्थिति में एक भी हिन्दुस्तानी वहां से उठकर न आता, सब कहते कि घर यहीं बना लेंगे। इसलिये कि हमारे यहां आदमी की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं भी पूरी नहीं हैं।

रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान का हम नारा लगाते हैं लेकिन आज भारत में 5 लाख 76 हजार 916 गांव हैं, आधे गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। 37 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है?

जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के विलेज हैं, वहां पर इंसान उस जगह पानी पीते हैं जहां जानवर पानी पीते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि सारे जर्म्स इन्सान के भीतर चले जाते हैं और कीड़ा

शरीर को फाड़कर निकल जाता है। मंत्री जी के प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा ट्राइबल्स में यह होता है।

सरकार ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का हवाला दिया है। मैं जानता हूं कि इस 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कोई जानता नहीं है। हम भी इसलिये जानते हैं कि इसको पढ़कर सरकार को समझाना होता है। जिस विभाग का यह कार्यक्रम है उस विभाग के मंत्री के अलावा कोई दूसरा मंत्री, एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० इसको जानता नहीं हैं, गांव की बात तो दूर रही। इसलिए इस 20-सूत्री और 25-सूत्री को छोड़िये। समय आपके पास नहीं है, यह सही बात है। आपको इस विभाग का भार उस समय सौंपा गया है जब कि समय नहीं है, लेकिन आप कम-से-कम एक योजना तो अवश्य बना लें कि हम दो साल में प्रत्येक गांव में शुद्ध पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर देंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा एचीवमेंट और कुछ नहीं होगा। इसमें ज्यादा खर्च की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन आजादी के 37 साल के बाद भी हमने पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की है।

17.25 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the chair*]

सभापति महोदया, गरीबी की रेखा की कोई पहचान नहीं है। गरीबी का अर्थ क्या है ? विदेशों में जिसके पास कार रेफ्रीजरेटर कपड़े धोने की मशीन और मकान है, वह भी गरीब माना जाता है। हमारे यहां प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर नीचे तक सब लोग यह वर्ग-लाने वाली बात कहते हैं कि गरीबी विदेशों में भी है और हिन्दुस्तान में भी है। मै दो महीने बाहर रहकर आया हूं। हमारे यहां गरीबी का क्या अर्थ है ? प्लानिंग कमीशन कहता है कि गरीबी का अर्थ है 75 पैसे प्रति-दिन। हमारे देश में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे कितने लोग रहते हैं—प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 48 परसेन्ट।

इस देश में जितने बढ़िया और खूबसूरत फाइव-स्टार होटल हैं, वैसे संसार के किसी भी देश में नहीं होंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में एक तरफ अमीरी का कैलाश है और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी का पाताल है। हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है, जिसमें कुछ राज्यों में लोग बाढ़ के कारण मर रहे हैं और कुछ क्षेत्रों में लोग सूखे से मर रहे हैं। हम इन दोनों में लिंक कायम नहीं कर पाए हैं, कोई नेशनल ग्रिड नहीं बना पाए हैं। बाढ़ और सूखे से हमारा जितना नुकसान होता है, उसकी आधी रकम से हमारी वह योजना तैयार हो जाती।

मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बताएं कि हमारी आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं और हमारे पास साधन कितने हैं। पीने का पानी तो एक न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है। उसको पूरा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कहीं न कहीं इच्छा-शक्ति की कमी है, पैसा उस में बाधक नहीं है।

आजादी के 37 सालों के बाद हमें बंधुआ मजदूर, बांडिड लेबर, के बारे में कानून बनाने पड़ते हैं। संसार भर में स्लेवरी खत्म हो गई है। काले लोगों को गोरे लोगों पर इस लिए गुस्सा है कि उनके द्वारा उन्हें गुलाम बना कर रखा गया था। आज हमें हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों और शहरों में गुलामी का जीता-जागता चित्र देखने को मिलता है। गांव के लड़के या नौजवान को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए उसकी मजबूरी का फायदा उठाकर उसे बंधुआ मजदूर बनाकर रखा जाता है। उसके जीवन में कभी सूर्यो-

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

दय नहीं देखा है। उसका पूरा जीवन एक सूर्यास्त है, उसके जीवन में अंधेरा ही अंधेरा है। यह है हमारे देश का नक्शा।

पूरी दुनिया में जितने पशु हैं, उनमें से आधे पशु हमारे देश में हैं। लेकिन आज तक हम पशु बीमे की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं। आज ही कृषि मंत्री, राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह, ने कहा कि जिसके पास अच्छी गाय है, वह जा कर बीमा करा ले। यह कोई जवाब है? अगर सरकार गांवों को ऊपर उठाना चाहती है, तो उसे पशुओं और फसल के बीमे की योजना बनानी पड़ेगी।

बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रति-वर्ष 800 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान होता है, अर्थात आजादी के बाद 30,000 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हो चुका है। इस रकम से सरकार बड़ी से बड़ी योजना बना सकती थी। योजना मंत्री को सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में रूरल डेवलपमेंट का लक्ष्य रखना पड़ेगा। मेरा चार्ज है कि सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण यह देश कंगाल हो गया है। मेरे पूछने पर सरकार ने बताया कि गांवों में 70 परसेंट विद्युतीकरण हो गया है।

सभापति महोदय: अब आध घंटे का डिसकशन होगा। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण अगले दिन जारी रखेंगे।

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17 30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Steps to increase Production of Groundnut

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख): सभापति महोदया, सौभाग्य से आप सभापति की चेयर पर बैठी हैं। हमारे ही जनपद से आप इस सभा में संसद-सदस्य चुन कर आई हैं। हमारे जनपद की समस्याओं से, वहां के किसानों की समस्याओं से और वहां की पैदावार से आप भली-भांति परिचित हैं। मैंने ग्राउंडनट के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था। मेरे क्षेत्र में और मेरी जनपद के कई पड़ौसी जनपदों में मूंगफली की खेती की जाती है। आप जानती हैं कि सीतापुर उत्तर भारत की मूंगफली की प्रमुख मंडी रही है। इसके अलावा फरुखाबाद साइड में भी कई जिले ऐसे हैं जिनमें मूंगफली अच्छी पैदा होती है। मुझे याद है कि जहां 1972-73 में सीतापुर के बाजार में प्रति दिन 70-80 हजार बोरी मूंगफली आती थी वहीं अब यह घट कर 7-8 हजार बोरी प्रति दिन रह गया है।

मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था—

क्या कृषि मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। वर्ष 1980 से 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान वर्ष वार और राज्यवार मूंगफली की प्रति हैक्टर पैदावार कितनी थी? यदि हां तो सरकार ने इसको बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की। यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

(क) का उत्तर दिया गया है कि देश में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में उन वर्षों में जिन मौसम प्रतिकूल था, को छोड़ कर काफी बृद्धि हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में कमी होने के कारण हाल ही के वर्षों में उत्पादन में कमी आई है परन्तु 1983-84 में उत्पादकता गत वर्ष से अधिक रही है। अब उसके आंकड़े आपने दिए हैं —

उत्तर प्रदेश में सन 1981-82 में 261.4 हजार हैक्टर में मूंगफली बोई गई और उत्पादन हुआ 253.8 हजार टन। 1982-83 में 305 हजार हैक्टर में मूंगफली बोई गई और उत्पादन हुआ 187.2 हजार टन। मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है 1983-84 को छोड़ कर। इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि 1982-83 में क्षेत्र बढ़ा है लेकिन उत्पादन कम हुआ है। जब 1982-83 में क्षेत्रफल बढ़ गया तो उत्पादन कैसे कम हो गया। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस फर्क की जानकारी उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश से मिली है कि मूंगफली के उत्पादन में 1981-82 के मुकाबले में 1982 83 में गिरावट आई है? उन्होंने मौसम की खराबी का कारण बताया है। हमारे मूंगफली बोने का समय जुलाई से लिया जाता है और अक्टूबर में वह तैयार हो जाती है। जुलाई से अक्टूबर तक कितनी बारिश हुई, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं? यदि बारिश ठीक हुई है, सही हुई है, तो 981-82 के मुकाबले में 1982-83 में क्षेत्रफल बढ़ने के बाद पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिए थी, लेकिन वह कैसे कम हो गयी। इसके लिए कौन कसूरवार है, सरकार कसूरवार है या किसान कसूरवार है या सरकार का प्रशासनतंत्र तो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर रहा है, वह कसूरवार है? मूंगफली पैदा करने वाले किसान की मुख्य समस्या अच्छी क्वालिटी के बीज की है, जो उसको आप नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो अच्छा बीज न मिलने की वजह से मूंगफली का उत्पादन गिर रहा है और दूसरी ओर उसकी जमीन का परीक्षण आपने नहीं किया है। आखिर मूंगफली का उत्पादन जो 1972-73 में कितना होता था, वह आज अब कम क्यों हो रहा है।

मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं। यह बात पिछले 17-18 सितम्बर की है। मेरी सचिव महोदय से मुलाकात हो गई, तो मैंने उनको कहा कि मूंगफली का उत्पादन गिर रहा है, इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। मेरे एक मित्र ने मुझे बताया कि 22 एकड़ सिंचित क्षेत्र की बुग्राई से मुझे सिर्फ 14 बोरी मूंगफली का उत्पादन प्राप्त हुआ है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किस तरह से मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। मैं मंत्री जी को दावत देता हूं और अधिष्ठाता महोदय आपको भी, आप सीतापुर में उत्तर-प्रदेश के उन जिलों में जहां मूंगफली पैदा होती है, वहां का दौरा करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उनको आंकड़ों की सूचना गलत दी जा रही है। हम जानते हैं आपका कृषि विभाग आंकड़े कहां से ले रहा है, लेकिन हम आंकड़े मार्केट से लेते हैं। उनको एकत्र करके मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं कि मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है।

कृषि मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मंडी समितियां बनाई गई हैं। मंडियों में कितना आढ़त हुआ और कृषि विभाग कितना कहता है, यदि आप इसको देखेंगे तो आपको फर्क महसूस होगा और आप हमारी बात सही पायेंगे। मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको यह फर्क समझ में आ रहा है? यदि आ रहा है, तो आप इसमें सुधार करने की कोशिश करेंगे? मेरा साफ मत है कि मूंगफली तिलहन के उत्पादन में एक बड़ा प्रमुख स्थान रखता है। वनस्पति घी बनाने में भी मूंगफली का तेल इस्तेमाल होता है। यदि मूंगफली का तेल वनस्पति बनाने के बजाय अगर उसको सीधे रिफाइन्ड

[श्री राम लाल राही]

करके इस्तेमाल किया जाए, तो ज्यादा लाभदायक होगा। लेकिन आपने इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है कि इसका इस्तेमाल न हो। उसके बाद भी उत्पादन की दिशा में कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया। परिणाम यह हुआ कि तेलों के दाम निरन्तर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

देश में एक हवा चली थी, मैं उसके ब्योरे में नहीं जाना चाहता, चरबी-कांड के बारे में, लेकिन उसके बाद थोड़े दिनों तक तो वह हवा रही, इन्सान की मजबूरी पता नहीं क्या क्या करा ले, लोगों का मन बदला था कि चरबी मिला घी नहीं लेंगे, हम गाय-मांस नहीं खाते हैं, इसलिये गाय की चरबी मिला हुआ तेल इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन तेलों की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों ने उनको विवश कर दिया कि वे उसको खरीदें। चरबी मिलाने की बात तो सरकार ने खुद कही थी, फलां जैन और फलां वनस्पति उद्योग ने मिलाया था और वह पकड़ा गया। आपके ही पक्ष के लोग इसके बारे में बोले थे। उनकी इस मजबूरी के बावजूद भी लोगों को मंहगे दामों पर आज तेल खाना पड़ रहा है। इसलिये अगर मूंगफली का उत्पादन गिरेगा तो तेल के दाम और ज्यादा बढ़ेंगे।

मेरे जिले की हालत तो बहुत बदतर है। मैं कल ही निवेदन कर रहा था—हमारे यहां गन्ने की फसल में एक तरह का कीड़ा लग गया है जिसका ग्रेब और हापर नाम है। यह मूंगफली में भी लगता है, मूंगफली की पत्ती को नष्ट कर देता है। हजारों हैक्टेयर में यह कीड़ा लगा है। कम से कम चालीस किलोमीटर में तो मैं घूम कर आया हूं, खेत के खेत साफ होते चले गये हैं। एक तरफ गन्ने की बरबादी हुई है और दूसरी तरफ हजारों हैक्टेयर में जहां धान की फसल होती थी, पानी भर गया है, जमीनें पानी में डूब गई हैं। उसमें, अधिष्ठाता महोदया, आप का क्षेत्र ज्यादा है, मेरा बहुत कम है। मेरे जनपद की तो बड़ी अजीब दुर्दशा है—समझ लीजिये कि वह भुखमरी के कगार पर है।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं—क्या आप तेल की कीमतों को बढ़ते देख कुछ ऐसा प्रयास कर रहे हैं जिससे मूंगफली की क्वालिटी और क्वान्टिटी में सुधार हो? मैंने एक मांग की थी कि मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सीतापुर जनपद में एक शोध सेन्टर कायम किया जाय। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मेरी उस बात को नहीं माना गया। मुझे आपकी सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर दे दिया गया है कि कानपुर में शोध सेन्टर है। एरिया सीतापुर है, हरदोई, लखीमपुर और शाहजहांपुर है जहां हजारों क्विंटल मूंगफली पैदा होती है, लेकिन उसका शोध सेन्टर कानपुर में है जहां 20 टन भी पैदा नहीं होती है, ऐसी स्थिति में इस शोध सेन्टर के बनाने का क्या फायदा है?

अभी रूरल डवेलपमेंट पर बहस हो रही थी। मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूं आप गांवों को उपेक्षित रखे हुए हैं जिसकी वजह से कृषि उत्पादन के मामले में आप आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। जहां आज आपको अनाज बाहर से आयात करना पड़ा है, तेल आयात करना पड़ रहा है, गन्ने की जो स्थिति होने वाली है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि निकट भविष्य में आपको चीनी भी आयात करनी पड़ेगी। यह आयात का काम

बन्द हो, इस दिशा में क्या कोई प्रयत्न आप करेंगे ताकि भारत का किसान तेल के उत्पादन में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में दिलचस्पी ले ? उसके उत्पादन में जो गिरावट आई है उसको सुधारने के बारे में क्या आप कोई प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? और खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में, मैं जानता हूं कि आप गुजरात के हैं और देश में जितनी मूंगफली होती है, सबसे अधिक गुजरात में मूंगफली होती है। गुजरात जो है, वह देश को बहुत हद तक तेल खाने को देता है लेकिन क्या आप चाहते हैं कि तेल के मामले में सारे प्रदेश गुजरात के भिखारी बने रहे। अगर आप उनको भिखारी बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, तो फिर मुझे कुछ कहना है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हर प्रदेश तेल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो, तो इस दिशा में आपको प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैं आपको सारे देश के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। सन् 1981-82 में सारे देश में 72 लाख टन मूंगफली हुई और 1982-83 में 56 लाख टन हुई। इसके बाद 1983-84 में ऐसा लगता है कि इसकी पैदावार कम हो जाएगी। यह जो पैदावार है, इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की पैदावार भी जुड़ी है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि कल फरुखाबाद के कुछ लोग मेरे पास आए थे। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि कल **हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन** है और मूंगफली की पैदावार आप के यहां कैसी हुई है। उन्होंने बताया कि हमारे यहां मूंगफली की पैदावार बहुत अच्छी होती थी लेकिन अब बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है। वे कह रहे थे कि वह अब बिल्कुल पैदा नहीं होती है और इस तरह से वहां के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया था कि फरुखाबाद के पास-पड़ोस के और जिलों में यह होती थी और उसके उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आएगी, तो आप जानते ही हैं कि इस देश की जनसंख्या के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा राज्य है और वहां की आबादी 10 करोड़ से अधिक हो गई है, 10 करोड़ लोगों के लिए अगर उनके अपने साधन से आप खाद्य तेलों को वहां से उपलब्ध नहीं कराएंगे, तो आप उसको भिखारी रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि वहां पर भी मूंगफली का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इस दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही है, तो आपको इसके लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए जिससे तेलों के आयात करने की नौबत न आए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तेल की आयात की स्थिति में सुधार आए और आप आत्मनिर्भर हों, इसके लिए क्या आप समुचे उत्तर प्रदेश में मूंगफली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई सर्वे टीम भेजेंगे ? केन्द्र सरकार वहां पर एक टीम भेजे और वह वहां जा कर रिसर्च करे, महीने, दो महीने रहे और मैं तो कहूंगा कि पूरे सीजन वहां रह कर मिट्टी का परीक्षण करें और जो फसल बोई गई है, उसको देखें कि उत्पादन कैसा हो रहा है। क्या इस दिशा में आप विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो मैं यह मान कर चलता हूं कि इससे केवल सीतापुर की जनता पर ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सब लोगों पर आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गुजरात का किसान बहुत मेहनत करता है।

श्री राम लाल राही : गुजरात का

[श्री राम लाल राही]

किसान अगर मेहनत करता है, तो सब जगह का किसान मेहनत करता है और पंजाब का किसान तो सबसे ज्यादा मेहनत करता है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश गये नहीं हैं। मैं आज के गुजरात घूम आया हूं और मैंने देखा है कि आपके गुजरात में भी मेरे यहां जैसी जमीन है, जैसा मेरा क्षेत्र है, वैसा ही वहां का क्षेत्र है लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन कर दूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की पापुलेशन को देखते हुए, वहां इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या है, उसको देखते हुए, वहां पर मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग मेहनत न करते तो 1972-73 में कैसे 80 हजार बोरी प्रति दिन बाजार में कैसे भेजते। तब तक खेत को जा कर देखा, तो ऐसा लगता था कि जैसे खेत हरियाली से भरा हो। आज एक महीना हो गया है, पेड़ ज्यों का त्यों है। सिर्फ तीन-तीन, चार-चार पत्तियों का पेड़ दिखाई पड़ता है क्योंकि बोए तब जबकि बीज मूंगफली बने। सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं कर रही है। क्या आप ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करेंगे कि किसान पुनः मूंगफली बोने की तरफ आकर्षित हो और अगर आकर्षित हो तो आप कौन-कौन से उपाय करेंगे। इसके बारे में ब्यौरे से बताइए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Madam Chairman, the hon. Member has mainly raised three points in the Half-an-Hour discussion and while initiating the debate on Half-an Hour he has reiterated these points again. So, I would like to confine myself to these points and give specific information to the hon. Member so that he can know that what he says is not true and is all unfounded. I would like to go one by one He hos said about all India, U.P. and particularly about Sitapur becaue Sitapur is his constituency. The hon. Member has said that area under production of groundnut has gone down. That is not correct. The figures with me show that there is an increases in the area under cultivation of groundnut. I will confine myself to the figures from 1980 to 1984 because this Government came into power only in 1981. In 1980 81 the total oilseeds a under cultivation in Uttar Pradesh was 39.4 lakh hectares whereas the all India figure is 176 lakh hectares. This went up to 40.6 lakh hectares in 1981-82 and to 42 1 lakh hectares in 1982-83 in the case of U.P. whereas the all India figures for these two years are 190.5 lakh hectares and 191 lakh hectares respectively. If we talk of only groundnut, then so far as U.P. is cocerned, the area under cultivation in 1980-81 was 1.91 lakh hectas res which went up to 2.61 lakh hectares in 1981-82 and 3 05 lakh hectares in 1982-83. The all India figures for the arca under groundnut cultivation are 68 01 lakh hectares in 1980-81, 72.4 lakh hectares in 1981-82 and 73.5 lakh hectares in 1982-83. The figure for 1983-84 is 76 2 lakh hectares. So, it will be seen that the area is on increase.

Now let me come to the production side. The production also has increared. The all India figure for oilseeds for the year 1980-81 was 93.7 lakh tonnes and the productivity was 5 32 quintals per hectare The figures for oilseeds production in 1981-82 and 1982-83 are 121.9 lakh tonnes and 105.5 lakh tonnes respectively and the provisional figure for 1983-84 is 126.85 lakh tonnes. These are all India figures.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I think this is the figure for total oilseeds production.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have already said that these are the figures for total oilseeds production. Now, so far as U P. is concerned, the production of oilseeds in 1980-81 was 16.5 lakh tonnes, in 1981-82 it was 17.1 lakh tonnes and in 1982-83. 16 5 lakh tonnes. Now there is a marginal fall in production

during 1982-83, because that was a drought year. As the hon. Member was pointing out, the crop of groundnut is from July to August During this three-week period there was a prolonged dry spell, which damaged the crop of groundnut in U P. and elsewhere also I gave the all India figures for oilseeds.

Now I come to the figures of production of groundnut. In U.P. the figures of production of groundnut are :

1980 81	1.84	lakh	tonnes.
1981-82	2.54	,,	,,
1982-83	1.87	,,	,,

The fall is due to drought. The all India figure of groundnut production is :

1980-81	50.1	lakh	tonnes
1981-82	72.2	,,	,,
1982-83	55.5	,,	,,
1983-84	72.1	,,	,,

If you examine these figures, it is very easy to understand that not only the hectarage has gone up, but production and productivity have also gone up, so far as groundnut is concerned and so far as other oilseeds are concerned. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the area, production and productivity have come down, because the figures are very clear.

श्री राम लाल राही : मैंने यही कहा था कि आप कृषि विभाग के आंकड़े दे देंगे, लेकिन मैंने आपको जो कुछ बताया है वह मार्केट को देखकर बताया हैं । क्योंकि जितना उत्पादन होता है वह सब मार्केट में ही तो जाता है ।

सभापति : टीक तो है, ये कृषि विभाग के आंकड़े नहीं पढ़ेंगे तो कहां से पढ़ेंगे ।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं यही तो कह रहा हूं कि यदि आपको इन दोनों आंकड़ों में फर्क लगे तो जिन लोगों ने आपको गलत आंकड़े दिए है, आप उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Mr. Chairman, you can understand my position. I have to go only by the information supplied by the State Government and my Ministry. I cannot go to the market and obtain the figures, as the hon. Member has perhaps done. What he says is unfounded.

श्री राम लाल राही : क्या आप गलत आंकड़े देने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे, क्योंकि आपको गलत आंकड़े दिए गए हैं । इसमें आपको कौन सी दिक्कत है, कह दीजिए कि नहीं करेंगे या कह दीजिए कि कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is very clear that in this House no Minister can give wrong information, because it is nothing but branch of privilege. The hon. Member is within his rights to move a privilege motion against me, if I am giving wrong information.

The question asked is, what steps the Government have taken to increase the production of oilseeds in this country. There are a number of schemes which are being implemented at present for increased production of oilseeds.

In reply to the question, which was tabled by the hon. Member on 23rd July 1984, I have given the schemes. The Special Groundnut Development Project has been started in Gujarat since 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs. 35 crores. An Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme, covering groundnut also, was taken up in other potential States, including U.P., since 1980-81. In 1984—85 a comprehensive National Oilseeds Development Project, with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India, has been taken up for implementation.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

Now, this project has two parts.

श्री राम लाल राही : जो 35 करोड़ खर्च कर रहे है इसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना आयेगा, जरा बता दीजिये ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : सब आयेगा, आप जरा शान्ति रखें ।

Madam, the programme has the total outlay of Rs. 38 crores, for 1984-85 and it is 100 per cent assistance from the Government of India. No money is allocated from the State Budget. It is all from the Government of India.

Now, this project of Intensive Cultivation of Oilseeds is taken up for four major oilseeds—groundnut, soyabean, Sunflower, Rapeseed mustard oil. So far as the ground-nut project is concerned, it is in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Orissa. In regard to Soyabean, it is in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan. Sunflower—Maharashtra Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Rapeseed mustard oil—U.P. Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat and West Bengal.

The second part of this project is Intensive Oilseed Development Programme. It is for seven oilseeds— ground-nut is in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh - where the Member comes from—Rajasthan and Punjab. Then rapeseed oil—Orissa, Punjab, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim Soyabean—Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra. Sunflower - Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa. Niger seed—Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Bihar and Karnataka. Safflower—Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Sisamum i.e Til oil—Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Now, this project is with the 100 per cent funds from the Government of India and this project is aimed at increasing production and productivity of oilseeds in the country. The allocation of the funds under these schemes made to all-India and to Uttar Pradesh are sufficient. In the case of Uttar Pradesh it has increased. The Hon. Member was just now saying that less amount is allocated to Uttar Pradesh. That is not correct.

Now, I would refer to the figures in regard to the fund utilisation in oilseeds schemes and intensive oilseed development programme for ground-nut, rapeseed, mustard oil I am referring to only U.P. and not to all India. In 1980-81 it was Rs. 74.16 lakhs. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 41.60 lakhs. In 1982-83 it was 140 lakhs and in 1983-84 it is Rs. 131.43 lakhs. Now, you can see from Rs. 74 lakhs it has come up to Rs 131 lakhs It is on the increasing side But in 1984-85 there is a hig jump from Rs 131.43 lakhs, it has gone to Rs. 260 9 lakhs. Now, how can you say that funds alloted to Uttar Pradesh are less than other States ? It has more than doubled—from 131 to 260.

The intensive oilseed development programme—Rs. 82.56 lakhs and under rapeseed mustard and soyabean and Safflower —178 33

श्री राम लाल राही : लेकिन मूंगफली के बारे में बिल्कुल नहीं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मूंगफली आ गया आप सुनते नहीं हैं । यह जो दोनों स्कीमें हैं उसमें हैं । और मूंगफली के बारे में.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : What is the percentage of production of groundnut in U.P. to the national production figure ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I can give figures of major oil seed crops in Uttar Pradesh.

Rapeseed oil, which is nearly 50 to 60 per cent of the total area in the country

comes from Uttar Pradesh. So far as production is concerned, it is 40 per cent production of the country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about groundnuts ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is in scattered areas.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY . Is it something more than 2 per cent ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have no figure at present in terms of percentage. But I have got the figure for rapseed and mustard oil and it is nearly 40 per cent of the total production of the country which comes from Uttar Pradesh.

The hon. Member has mentioned about Sitapur I will come to that part later on. But I would like to inform the hon. Member about Sitapur. Rahiji, you are very much concerned about Sitapur, your constituency.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : रामपुर में भी होता है क्या ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : होता है ।

In fact, we do not go to the district. But Rahiji is a very important Member of the House. *(Interruptions)*.

Arrival of groundnut in Sitapur market: in 1981-82 : it was 95.6 thousand quintals. In 1982-83 it was 103,7 thousand quintals—this is for October to December, and the figure for 1983-84 is not available with me.

Now, I will tell about the area, production and yield of groundnut in Sitapur District. Let him know about it so that he can appreciate it. In 1982-83 the area under groundnut cultivation was 25,153 hectares and production was 14,639 tonnes. The yield per hectare was 582 kg. The area under groundnut cultivation has increased from 25,153 hectares in 1982-83 to 28,860 hectares in 1983-84. Like that the production has gone from 14,639 tonnes to 19,088 tonnes. The yield per hectare which was 582 kg. during 1982-83 has gone up to 686 kg per hectare during 1983-84. So, how can you say it has declined ? The area has increased, the yield has increased and production has also increased in Sitapur and you are always shouting about Sitapur.

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं बिल्कुल कहता हूं कि 100 फीसदी आंकड़े गलत हैं । मैं चेलेन्ज करता हूं ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He wants it to be like Sita—perfect.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty wanted the figure of groundnut in U. P. U. P. accounts for 2 per cent of the total production in the country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is something more than 2 per cent.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is the figure I have got with me. It is wrong to say that area and productivity have gone down.

The second point of the hon. Member is about the schemes and allocation of funds. I have said, a number of schemes are there and I gave the amount which is allocated under the schemes to the entire country and U. P. also. Now, I am coming to the research part of it. The hon. Member says that there is no research and the farmers are suffering because of the low yielding variety, diseases and pests. This is not correct. There is one station in Mainpuri. It is not in Sitapur, but it is in Mainpuri. Mainpuri station is exclusively for groundnut. This station has developed two very good varieties One is chandra and the second is...*(Interruptions)*.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

The second is G 201. These are the two varieties which in ideal condition, if irrigated, gives nearly 25 quintals per hectare production These are very high yielding varities.

So far as G 201 is concerned, it is rust resisting variety. Pest disease does not effect it. This has replaced T 22 and M 37. This high pest resisting variety has developed in Mainpuri So, it is wrong to say that research and development is not being done in this area.

The disease to which the hon. Member has repeatedly referred here in this House is white grub An export Committee consisting of the officers of the Government of India and those of the State Governments was appointed. This Expert Committee visited the fields and they conducted experiments also. They came to the conclusion that there is no grub in this area as claimed. Firstly, it is not there. If at all it appears in future, we have developed Integrated White Grub Management Programme. Now this programme is for the control of these pests. It has two parts –

1. Chemical spray. (2) Catching the beetle and killing it. This programme has also been developed by this Research Organisation where ICAR is mainly doing the work. So, it is wrong to say that no research has been done in groundnut and oil seed.

Now I come to seeds He says seeds are not available. This is not correct 25 quintals of breeder seeds of Chandra were produced, 10 quintals of G 201 breeder seeds were produced. It can be multiplied in the certified seeds So far as production of certified seeds are concerned and distribution of certified seeds of groundnut are concerned, it is as under :—

Year	Place	Quintals
1982 83	U P	908
	All India	2,76,169
1983-84	U.P.	813
	All India	5,03,960
1984-85	U.P.	3000
	All Ina	5,14,649

So from 908 quintals it went to 3,000 quintals. How can you say that the certified seeds are not available ? The certified seeds are available and available in a large quantity for the farmers.

Oil seeds mini kits are distributed for small and marginal farmers. In U.P. 3,11,476 mini kits were distributed.

This is what I have got from my Ministry. I can confidently say that it is unfounded if the hon. Member has said that the production, productivity area, everything has decreased. Oil is also decreased, no seeds are available, no research is done-this is all unfounded. There is no base in it. It is not true because I have given you the figure. I have given you the number of schemes. I have given you the amount which is given to the farmers.

Lastly, let me satisfy the hon Member because his demand is for deputing a team of officers to his area. We did it. A team consisting of officers of the Ministry of Agriculture I C.A.R., Directorate of Plant Protection and State Department of Agriculture visited Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh on 18-9-1983 to study the problem of groundnut production in Sitapur and the team has made six recommendations. All the reoommendaions are accepted by the Government and actions are being taken. If the hon. Member wants to know it, he can take its from me because it will take much time if I go on readiug all the suggestions made and the action taken by the Government I can say that six recommendations have been made by the team. The Government has accepted them and taken the action. So, it is not correct. Whatever the hon. Member has raised in the Half-an-Hour discussion is unfounded and far from the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, only questions should be asked. No discussion is allowed.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने आंकड़ों के

द्वारा उसी तरह से सेटिस्फाइ करने की कोशिश की है जिस तरह से कोई बी० काम या एम० काम एकाउंटेंसी में लाखों का लेन देन दिखाकर किसी का तो दिवाला निकाल देता है और किसी को करोड़ों रुपए दिला देता है। उसी प्रकार से मंत्री जी ने भी आंकड़ों का प्रदर्शन किया है और उनके द्वारा संतुष्ट करने की कोशिश की है। मैं तो इससे क्या संतुष्ट होऊंगा जब माननीय राही जी ही संतुष्ट नहीं हुए हैं।

मूंगफली उत्तर प्रदेश में बदायूं, बरेली तथा अन्य जिलों में बालू वाली जमीन पर पैदा होती है जिस जमीन पर और कुछ पैदा नहीं होता। बदायूं, बरेली में जहां बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मूंगफली पैदा होती थी, वहां पर पिछले तीन चार सालों से खेतों में हल तक नहीं जा सका है, मूंगफली का एक दाना भी नहीं बोया गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि किसान को रिटर्न नहीं मिल रहा है जिससे प्रोत्साहित होकर वह मूंगफली बो सके। बदायूं में हमारे यहां हजारों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी पड़ी है जिस पर मूंगफली नहीं, पेठा मजबूरन बोना पड़ा है। पेठे की मिठाई आगरे में खाई होगी। जरा सी मूंगफली के स्थान पर दस किलो का पेठा पैदा कर रहे हैं। और मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि मूंगफली की पैदावार बढ़ी है। यदि मूंगफली की पैदावार बढ़ी है तो गाजियाबाद में जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति द्वारा क्यों फैक्टरी को बंद करने की धमकी मजदूरों को दी जा रही है? अभी कल ही हमारे पास मजदूर आए थे। कारण यह है कि वनस्पति बनाने के लिए मूंगफली का तेल उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। मूंगफली से दूध जैसे आइटम्स भी तैयार किये जाते हैं। मिठाइयों में भी उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मूंगफली की खली जानवरों को खिलाई जाती है। बिस्कुट बनाने में भी इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। लेकिन मूंगफली का उत्पादन कम होने की वजह से इन चीजों के उत्पादन में दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात की जांच करवायेंगे कि बदायूं, बरेली में मूंगफली क्यों नहीं पैदा हो रही है? मूंगफली की खेती के लिए सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या मूंगफली की फसल को सिंचाई के मामले में वरीयता मिलेगी क्योंकि उसके अभाव में मूंगफली का दाना नहीं बढ़ पाता है? वहां पर सिंचाई में कुछ रियायतें दी जायें और जो बीमारियां फैल रही हैं उनकी जांच कराकर कि वे किन क्षेत्रों में फैल रही है और उनको कैसे रोका जा सकता है, इस बारे में शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाय।

मूंगफली एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको सब खाते हैं, मनुष्य ही नहीं, पशु-पक्षी भी उस को खाते हैं और बरबाद भी करते है। इस के भंडारण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या इसके भण्डारण की व्यवस्था के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी?

इसके जो साइड-उद्योग हैं बल्कि इसके ऊपर आधारित जो मुख्य उद्योग है—वह है वनास्पति तेल। पिछले दिनों जब हम काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में गये थे तो सेना के अधिकारियों ने हमें बतलाया था कि वनास्पति घी का लोगों के हृदय पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, लेकिन जो शुद्ध तेल इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनको नुकसान नहीं होता है। इस लिये तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से दोनों में सामंजस्य होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

हूं कि मूंगफली से तेल उत्पादित करने में सरकार किस तरह से सहायता करेगी ? क्या इस तरह की कोई सहायता सरकार करने जा रही है ? जो कारखाने के मूंगफली के तेल में दूसरे तेल मिलाकर तथा उसमें चरबी मिलाकर वनस्पति घी पैदा करते थे, ऐसे कारखानों को सरकार बंद न होने दे तथा उनके लिये रा-मैटीरियल उपलब्ध कराये जिससे वहां के श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिलता रहे। क्या सरकार उनको तिलहन और जिन रा-मैटीरियल की जरूरत पड़ती है उपलब्ध कराती रहेगी ?

सभापति महोदय : प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता आप भी ऐसे ही प्रश्न पूछें जैसे कश्यप जी ने पूछे हैं, कोई लैंग्वर न दें।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं भाषण नहीं दूंगा, हम लोगों के अंश का भाषण राही जी दे चुके हैं।

सभापति जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है—1981-82 में मूंगफली का कुल उत्पादन 72.33 लाख टन और 1983-84 में 72.16 लाख टन, यदि मैं सही हूं, हुआ है। इस फिगर को देख कर मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि जैसा आपने दावा किया है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, वह कैसे हुई है ? जहां तक मेरी सूचना है—1981-82 में उत्पादकता का सूचक अंक था—136.9 और 1982-83 में यह 106.9 हो गया—तो यह उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ा ?

दूसरी बात—अगर उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो उसका असर बाजार पर भी पड़ता है। यदि मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ा तो मूंगफली के उत्पादन से जो अन्य पदार्थ बनते हैं, जैसे जमाया हुआ तेल—वनस्पति घी—उस की कीमत कैसे बढ़ गई ? अगर उत्पा- बढ़ा है तो कीमत रीजनेबिल होनी चाहिए, उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जमाये हुए वनस्पति तेल की कीमत 1 रु० 40 पैसे प्रति के० जी० बढ़ा, जिसका मतलब है कि बाजार में दो रुपये प्रति के० जी० के हिसाब से बढ़ गया। यह तो सरकारी रेट है, लेकिन इसका असर बाजार पर पड़ता हुआ दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। मैं आंकड़ों के जाल में फंसना नहीं चाहता हूं कि जब उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई तो उसका असर सामान्य जनता पर क्यों नहीं पड़ता है। इसलिए हमको आंकड़ों पर अधिक विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है। यदि आप इसके बारे में कुछ खुलासा करें तो हमारी ज्ञान वृद्धि होगी।

आपने बताया है कि 1981-82 में नौ राज्यों में मूंगफली विकास की परियोजनायें चलाई गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ? अंत में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने 1984-85 में राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना चलाई है, तो इस परियोजना में बिहार के लिए कितनी राशि आबंटित की गई है ? इसके क्या कोई परिणाम सामने आए हैं कि इससे क्या लाभ होने जा रहा है ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि पिछले एक अप्रैल से तिलहन विकास परिषद् और राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना शुरू की है और उसी दौर में सरकार ने रिकार्ड उत्पादन किया है। मैं मूंगफली के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं, तिलहन के बारे में कह रहा हूं। हमने

1200 करोड़ रु० खर्च करके 14 लाख का आयात किया। विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हमको 40 अरब रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा, अगले पांच सालों में तेल के आयात पर। हमने पिछले बीस वर्षों में तिलहन की प्रगति दो प्रतिशत के हिसाब से की है। उत्तर प्रदेश मूंगफली का उत्पादन प्रति हैक्टेयर 448 किलो है, जबकि विश्व का औसतन 917 है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना फर्क है। भारत में प्रति हैक्टेअर भूमि पर उत्पादन 752 के० जी० है, चीन में 1150 है, नाइजेरिया में 1615 है और अमरीका में 1425 है और 25 लाख टन तेल हम उत्पादन करते हैं। आप यह जानते है कि तिलहन के उत्पादन में सबसे बड़ी भूमिका किसान की है। जब वह पैदा करेगा, तब आपके तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करने जा रहे हैं, ऐसी कोई नीति बनाने जा रहे हैं ? जैसे कि आपने गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किया है, तिलहन का भी समर्थन मूल्य घोषित कर दीजिये, जिससे किसान अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करे। नहीं तो बाजार में क्या होता है कि मूंगफली का तेल 30 रु० बिकता है और किसान को उसका कुछ भी फायदा नहीं होता है। इसलिए आपकी नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This Half an-Hour Discussion was confined only to Uttar Pradesh. Because the hon. Member Mr. Ram Lal Rahi comes from Sitapur, I got the figures from Sitapur Districts...*(Interruptions)*. I am prepared to give for U.P. The Government of India can give only State figures. If you ask for the figure in respect of your village it will not be available with me. So, I can give the figures of the State. But because he is from Sitapur, we brought the figures in respect of Sitapur also. So far as Badayun and Bareilly districts are concerned, I have no information about the groundnut cultivation there, about the production, acreage and other things. You can understand that groundnut is not the main crop so far as oilseeds are concerned in U.P. As I said, it constitutes only two per cent of the entire production of the country. The main crop is rapeseed mustard oil ; it produces nearly 40 per cent of the total production of the country and the area is also nearly 60 per cent of the entire country's area. So, U.P. can cantribute in the production of rapeseed mustard oil and other oilseeds, but not in groundnut, as the groundnut-growing States are contributing.

The hon Member wanted to know why, when the production has increased, the price has increased. Production is not the only thing which is counted in price. The price depends on a number of factors ; the demand-and supply is also one such factor ; if the supply is less and the demand is more, than the price will go up ; the normal law of economics will prevail. Then there is inflation If you see the price index from 1970-71, you will find that today the price index, if I am not wrong, has gone up to 328 per cent – all commodities put together...

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : You have said that the production has increased, In 1981-82 it was 72.33 lakh tonnes and in 1983-84 it was 72.16 lakh tonnes. When the production has remained the same and the acreage has increased, it means that the productivity has fallen

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : From 55.5 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 the production has gone up to 72.1 lakh tonnes. This is the all India figure

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I said about 1981-82. In 1981-82 it was 72.33 lakh tonnes and in 1983-84 it was 72.16 lakh tonnes...

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is more or less the same.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : But the acreage has increased.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It was 74.29 lakh hectares and it had gone up to 76.2 lakh hectares.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : The acreage has increased, but the production is the same. That means, the productivity has fallen.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is a marginal decline. The production was 72.3 and it came down to 72.1. The acreage has increased from 74.29 lakh hectares to 76.2 lakh hectares. So, there is a marginal decline. But agriculture is such a field where production cannot be consistent. If you take the overall oilseed production, then you will find that the oilseed production has gone up : in 1981-82 it was 122 9 lakh tonnes and it has gone up to 126.85 lakh tonnes There is a marginal increase in acreage. But the overall oilseed production has gone up. In groundnut there is a marginal decline But all oilseeds put together it has gone up. So it is wrong to say that it has decreased.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Then why has the index number of productivity fallen ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA ; Per hectare it has gone up to 661 from 640. It has increased. Only in groundnut there is a marginal decline. So it is not correct to say like that. There are a number of schemes which I have just narrated, I do not want to go into them again and again and repeat it.

Then about the support price the hon. Member wanted to know. The Government have declared the support price of oil seeds. In 1980-81 it was Rs 206 per quintal In 1981-82 it was Rs. 270. In 1982-83 it was Rs, 295 and for 1983-84 the support price was Rs 315. So it has increased from Rs 206 to Rs. 315 per quintal. About the schemes there is one more scheme that is done by the National Oilseeds Development Board for improving the productivity and production of seeds.

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं सिर्फ एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा । हमने जो सवाल उठाये थे, उनके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि वे निराधार हैं, तथ्यों से परे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने आपको गलत इंफर्मेशन दी है, क्या आप उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे ? अन्यथा मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब भाषण देते हैं तो सुनते भी हैं और देखते भी हैं लेकिन जब वे जवाब देते हैं तो न सुनते हैं न देखते हैं, केवल कागज ही देखते हैं ।

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 6th August, 1984/Sravana 15, 1906(S).

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